

The practical house carpenter; or, youth's instructor: containing a great variety of useful designs in carpentry and architecture; added, A list of prices for materials and labour, labour only, and day prices. The sixth edition,

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Pain, William

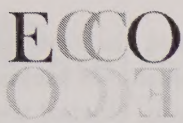
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London : printed for J. Taylor, 1799.

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THE
PRACTICAL HOUSE CARPENTER;

OR,
YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR.

CONTAINING

A GREAT VARIETY OF USEFUL DESIGNS IN CARPENTRY AND
ARCHITECTURE,

As Centring for Groins, Niches, &c. Examples for Roofs, Sky-Lights, &c. The Five
Orders laid down by a new Scale. Mouldings, &c. at large, with their Enrichments
Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Houses for Town and Country, Lodges,
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Elevation, and Two Sections, an Altar-Piece, and Pulpit. Designs for
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important Articles and useful Embellishments

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A LIST OF PRICES FOR MATERIALS AND LABOUR, LABOUR ONLY,
AND DAY PRICES

Illustrated, and made perfect, each, by 148 Copper-Plates, with Explanations to each

BY WILLIAM PAIN,

AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL BUILDER, AND BRITISH PALLADIO

THE SIXTH EDITION, CORRECTED.

London:

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1799.

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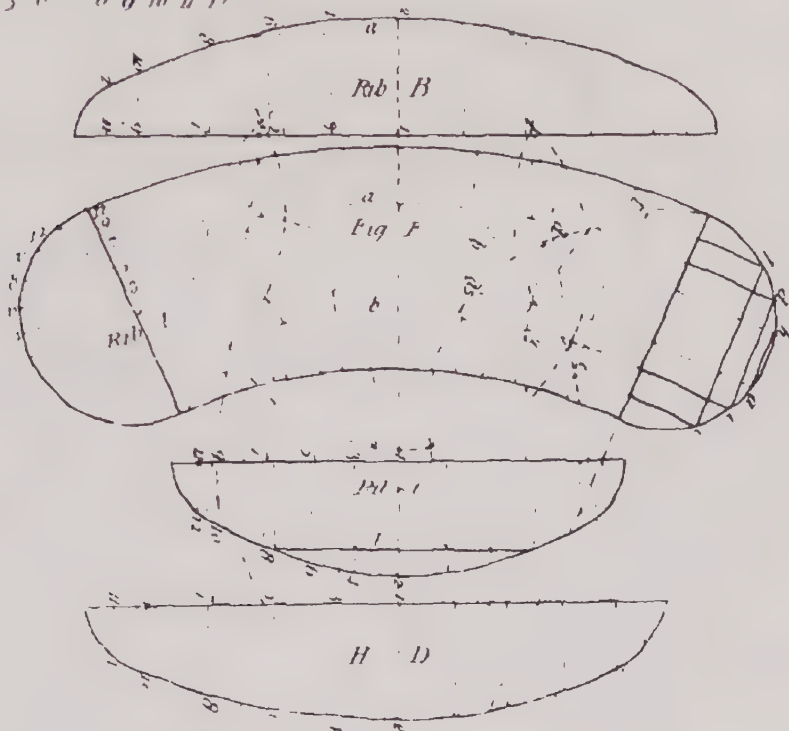
A Table of Scantlings for cutting Timber for Buildings.

v

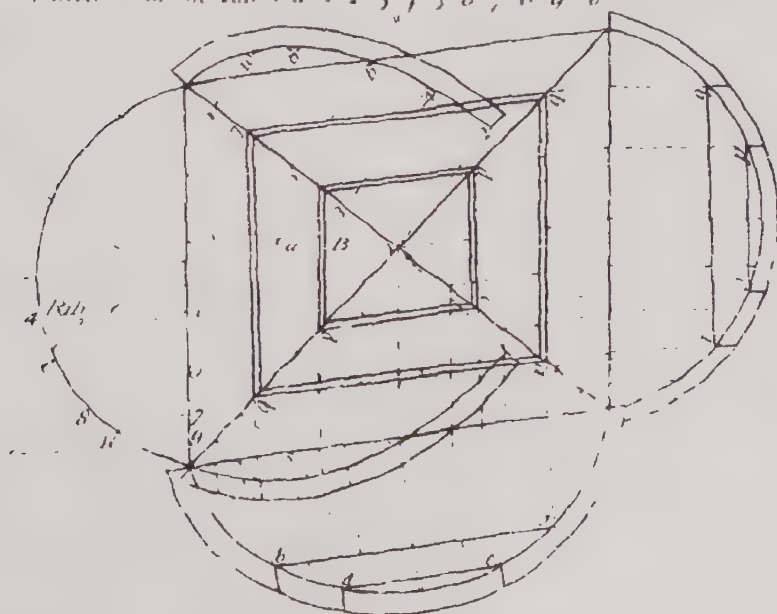
I do not insist that the Scantlings of Timber ought to be exactly as by the Table, for they must be varied, in some Respects, as the Workmen shall see needful

Bearing Post of <i>Height</i>	Oak Scantling	Bearing Post of <i>Height</i>	Fir Scantling
10 feet	6 inches square	8 feet	8 inches square
12	8 bottom, 7 top	12	10 — 8
14	10 — 9	14	12 — 10
16	12 — 11	16	15 — 12
18	14 — 12		
20	16 — 14		
Girders of <i>Bearing</i>	Oak Scantling.	Girders of <i>Bearing.</i>	Fir Scantling
16 feet	12 by 10	16 feet	11 by 13 inches
20	11 — 13	20	12 — 15
24	16 — 14	24	14 — 16
Joist of <i>Bearing.</i>	Oak Scantling.	Joist of <i>Bearing</i>	Fir Scantling.
6 feet	5 inches by 3	6 feet	6 by 3 inches
9	5 — 3	9	9 — 3
12	12 — 3	12	12 — 3
Bridging Joist of <i>Bearing</i>	Oak Scantling	Bridging Joist of <i>Bearing</i>	Fir Scantling
6 feet	4 inches by 3	6 feet	5 inches by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 3	8	6 — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	7 — 3	10	8 — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Principal Rafters of <i>Length.</i>	Oak Scantling.	Principal Rafters of <i>Length.</i>	Fir Scantling.
15 feet	{ 7 bottom, 5 top 6 inches thick	15 feet	{ 8 bottom, 7 top 6 inches thick
20	{ 8 bottom, 6 top 7 inches thick	20	{ 9 bottom, 8 top 7 inches thick
30	{ 10 bottom, 8 top 8 inches thick	30	{ 10 bottom, 9 top 8 inches thick
Beams or Ties of <i>Length or Bearing.</i>	Oak Scantling.	Beams or Ties of <i>Length or Bearing.</i>	Fir Scantling
20 feet	7 inches by 8	20 feet	8 inches by 9
30	8 — 10	30	9 — 10
40	10 — 12	40	10 — 12
50	11 — 13	50	11 — 13
Small Rafters of <i>Bearing.</i>	Fir or Oak Scantling	Purlines. <i>Bearing.</i>	Scantling.
8 feet	5 inches by 3	8 feet	8 inches by 6
10	7 — 3	10	9 — 7
12	9 — 3	12	10 — 8

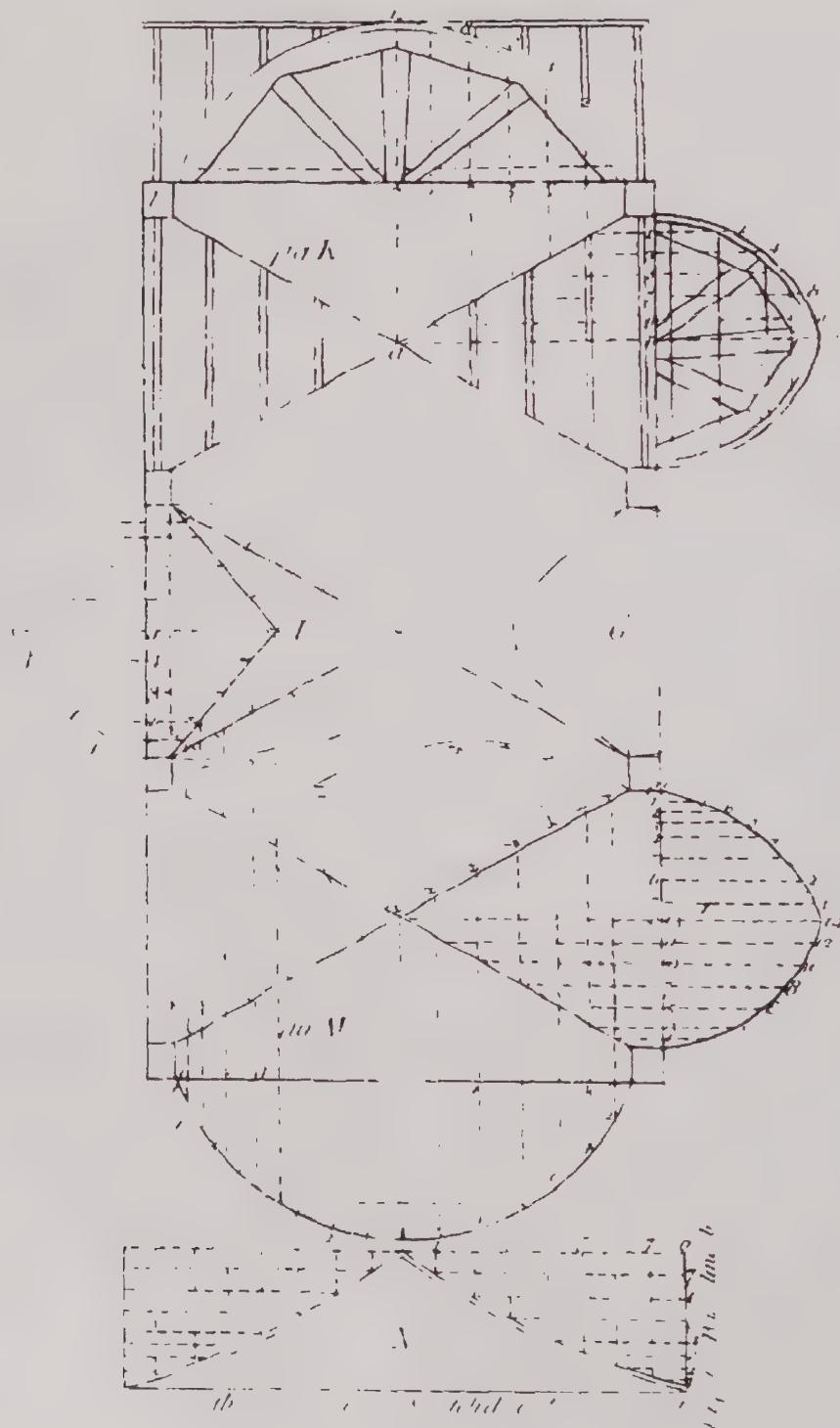
Plate
 Section in the plan with Ref. to the plan showing the feet Ribs
 as a b c d e, the Ribs and hips are traced on the Rib A as 1 2 3
 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

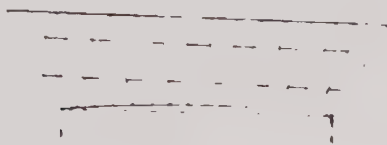
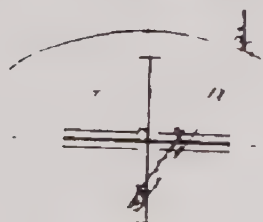
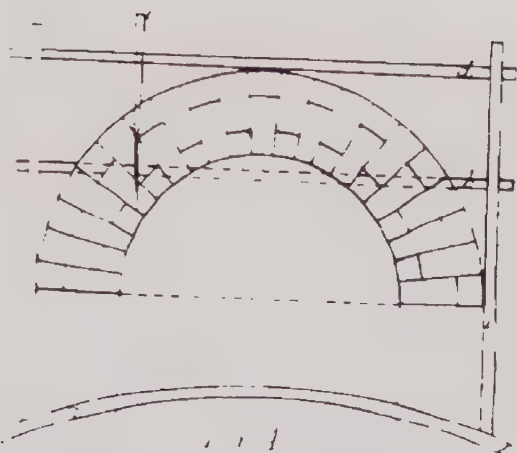


Section in the plan with Ref. to the plan showing the feet Ribs
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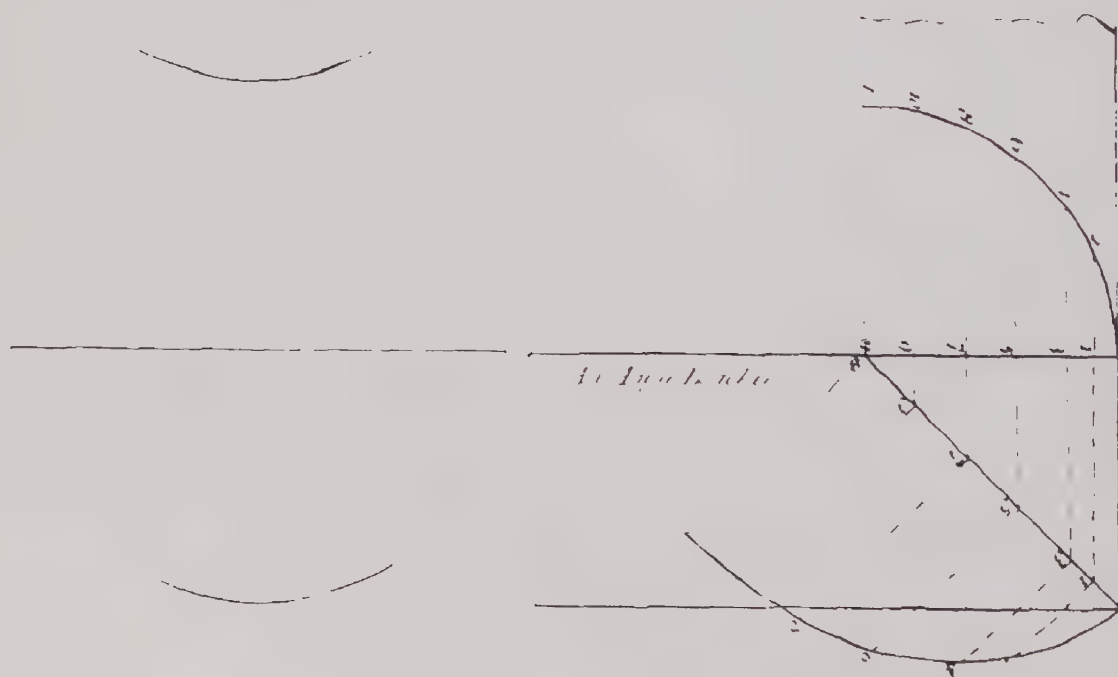
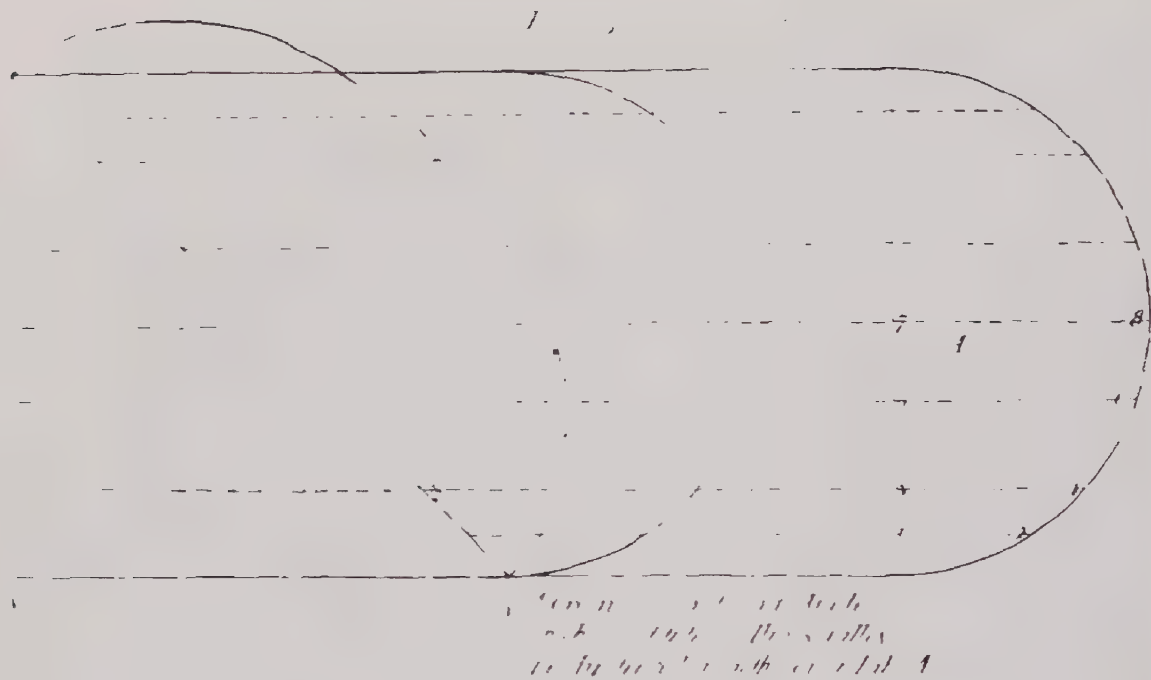


A pattern for Great Decoration is after under each for Dots
 should be a red crown a crown with for M's the method of drawing the
 Red and Blue for crown and for M's. Should be bend over the Body Range
 for K's with be to set the feet but by





f



To face Plate III.

The Construction of ARCHES, GROINS, &c.

Fig. *A* is a circular arch in a circular wall first make a centre to the soffit of the arch and to the curve of the wall on the plan, set the centre level, and fix two standards as 1. 2, upright, then make two moulds to the curve of the wall as *a*, one of them to be fixed as *d*, the other moveable up and down at pleasure as *b*, when the springing course is cut, lay the next course on that, and with a long scribe as *c*, draw it by these circular moulds, which will mark what is to come off the top part of the brick, then mark the under side by the top edge, and it will show how much is to come off the face of every course By proceeding in this manner it will answer for any arch in a circular wall.

Fig. *B* is a Gothic arch with the centres shown.

Fig. *C* is a semi-ellipsis, which is best drawn by the trammel in practice, as fig. *I*, where the trammel is shown, take a rod as *a*, and make a hole for a pencil as at *b*, then take half the transverse diameter is *cd*, and put in a pin in the rod as at *e*, then take half the conjugate diameter as *ef*, and put in another pin as at *g*, and moving the rod round with the pins in the groove, the pencil at *b* will describe the arch

Fig. *D* is a segment of an arch

Fig. *E* is a circular arch on fluing jambs, the courses are dropped to the plan, which shows what is to come off the face of each course.

Fig. *F* is a scaback arch, which cambers one eighth of an inch in a foot on the soffit

Fig. *G* shows the method for drawing an oval or ellipsis; take half the conjugate diameter *ab*, and set it on the transverse diameter *ai*, from *i* to the centre *a*, divide it into three equal parts, and turn one of them out to *e*, then make *af* equal to *ae*, and with the radius *ef* describe the ox-eye *bfg e*, draw the lines *bg*, *fg b*, and *e* will be the centres for drawing the ellipsis

Fig. *H* is a trammel for drawing a flat segment.

To face Plate IV.

Fig. *A* is a centring for groins; divide the base line of the given rib *b* into equal parts, and the base line of *c* into the same, and transfer from *b* to *c* as the figures direct

Fig. *B* shows how to draw an oval to any given size take half the conjugate as *ab* and set it on the transverse diameter, as *ad*, divide *da* into three equal parts, and turn one of them to *e*, make *af* equal to *ea*, and draw the lines *hfg* and *peg*, which show the centres *hfg* for drawing the oval.

Fig. *C* is a dome on a circular plan, *a* and *b* shows the section of the horizontal rib

d is a mould to lay out the angles over the body range, when boarded in, to set the jack ribs by.

Fig. *E* shows the method for tracing the hips for a groin ceiling the rib *b* and hips *hd* are traced from the rib *a* The plan shows the manner of the jack ribs cutting between the hips, when the hips are set

Fig. *F* is a conical skylight, showing how to bracket the angles of the ceiling under the curb the hip mould *g* at the angle is traced from the rib *b* and that mould would do to cut all the ribs at the angles, as shown at the angles.

Fig. *G* is an egee roof, whose plan is a pentagon, and shows the method for drawing any polygon figure to a given side; make a radius of the side, and draw the arches *a, b*, divide one of those arches into six parts, turn them to the centre line as shown by the letters and figures *5 d*, *4 e*, &c.; the centre *a* will draw a circle to receive the side five times, *b* is the centre to receive it six times, *c* seven times, and so on to *i*, which is the centre to draw the circle to receive the side twelve times

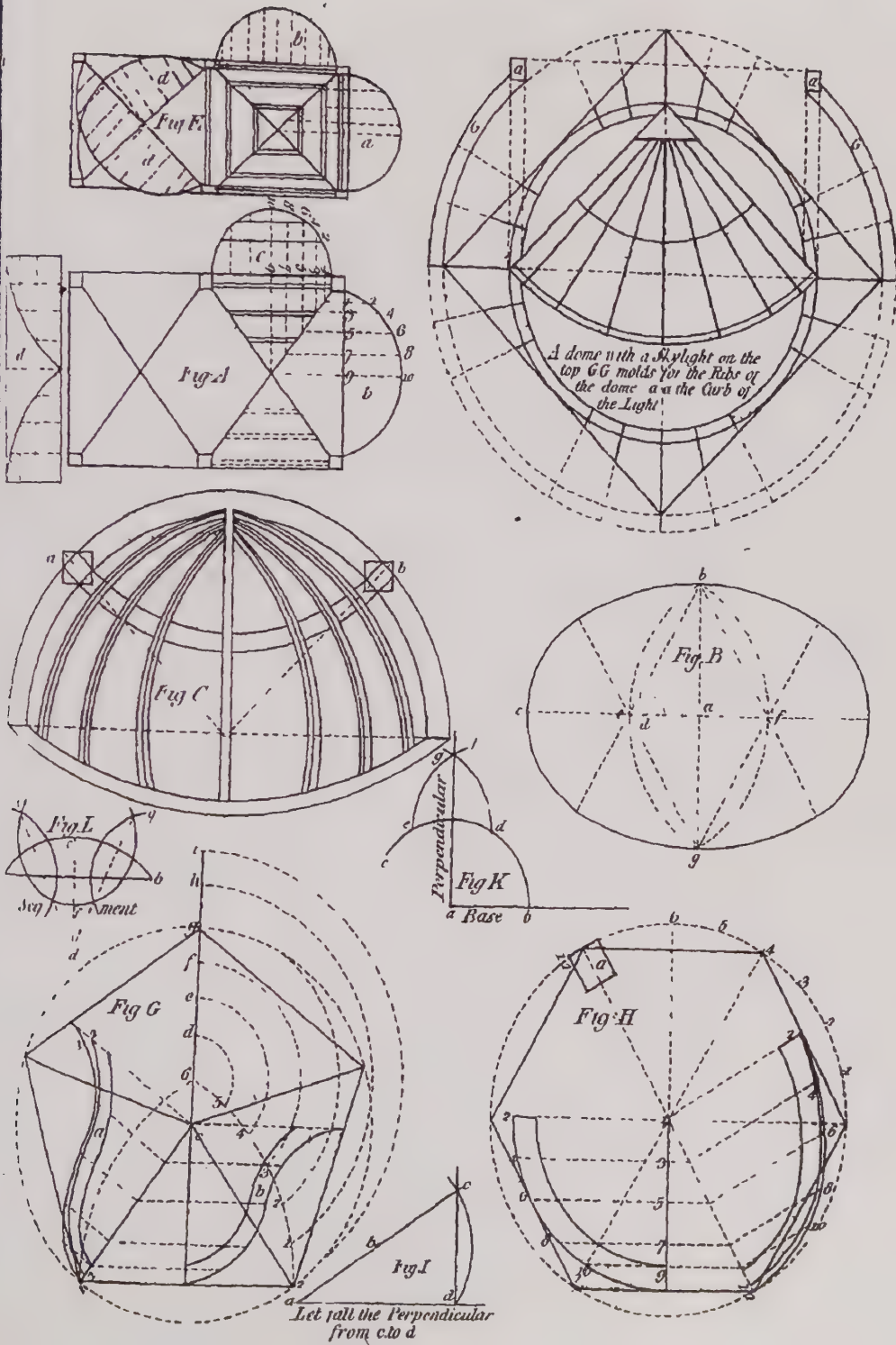
Fig. *H* is a dome, whose plan is a hexagon, and shows how to divide a circle into any number of parts divide one fourth part of the circle into the number of parts you would divide the circle, as *1 2 3 4 5 6*, and always take four of them to find the backing of the curve line hips, lay down the plan of the hip at the angles *a* then take the distance *1 2* from the plan of the hip and set it at *b* on the circle, tack in a nail, and shift the hip mould and marking by it as *1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8, 9, 10*, will show the wood to come off

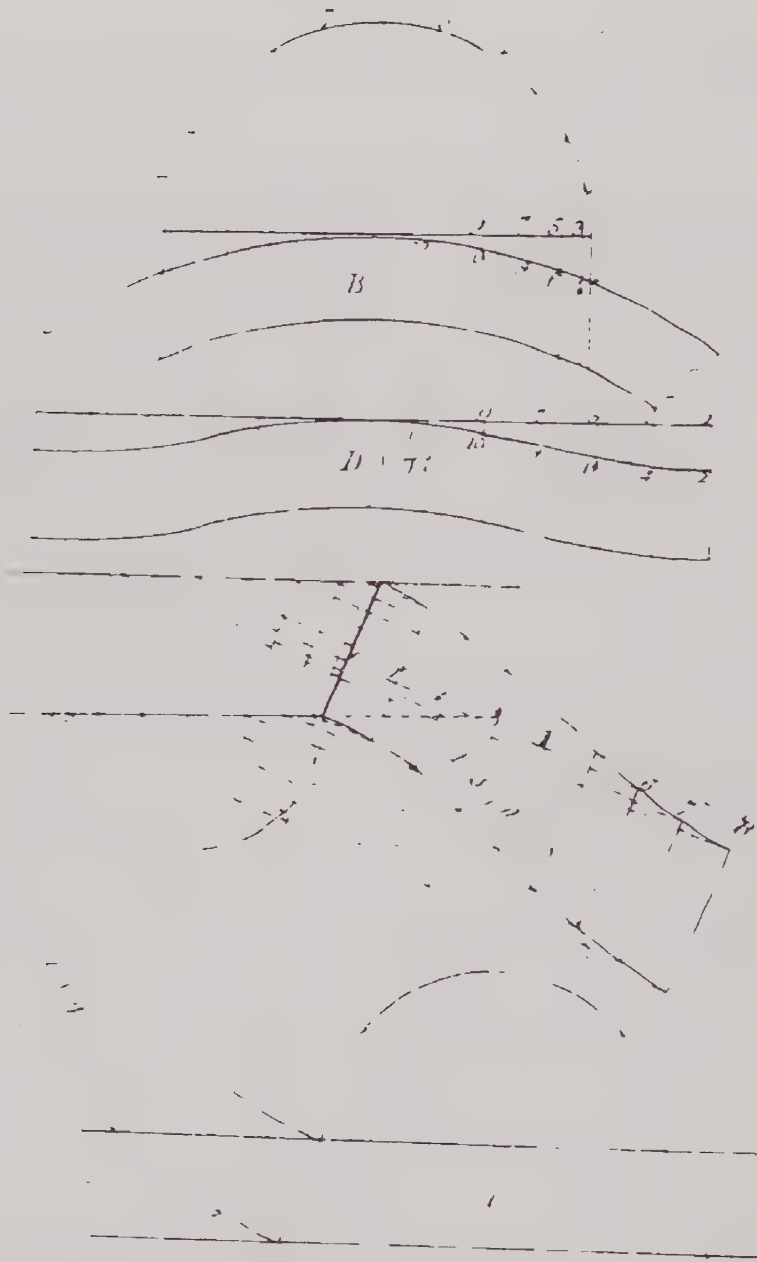
Fig. *I* to draw a perpendicular at the end of a line as *adc*, at any opening of the compasses, as suppose *d'*, draw the line *dc*, from *a* draw a line through the centre *b*, and where it cuts the curve line *dc* will be perpendicular to *ad*

Fig. *K* is another method, from the point *a* draw the circular line *bc*, on which set the compasses twice, as *de*, from *de* draw the lines *ef*, *dg*, their point of intersection will be the perpendicular to *ab*

Fig. *L* segment, draw the line *ab*, from *d* draw the curve line *arc b*, which divide into four equal parts and draw the dotted lines *de*, *dc*, *dg*, set the compasses in *a* open them to cross the line *de*, and draw the curve the same as *b*, with the same radius draw the curve *efg*.

Plate 4





To face Plate V.

Fig. *B* the plan of a circular wall, wherein a circular door or window is to be fixed ; to make a soffit to fit or stand on the plan as fig. *D*, draw the base line of the arch or soffit to touch the bow of the wall, divide the arch line into twelve parts, and drop them down to the plan across it, then stretch out the arch as 1 12, and draw the divisions at right angles from it, then take them from the base line to the wall as 1 2, 3 4, &c and transfer them on the parts of the line stretched out, that will give the edge of the soffit *D*

Fig. *E* is a soffit in a straight wall on fluing jambs.

F the soffit stretched out, stretch out the arch as 0 to 8, and draw lines from those divisions parallel with the jambs, then draw the lines from the divisions from each side of the plan, the angle of meeting will give the edge of the soffit.

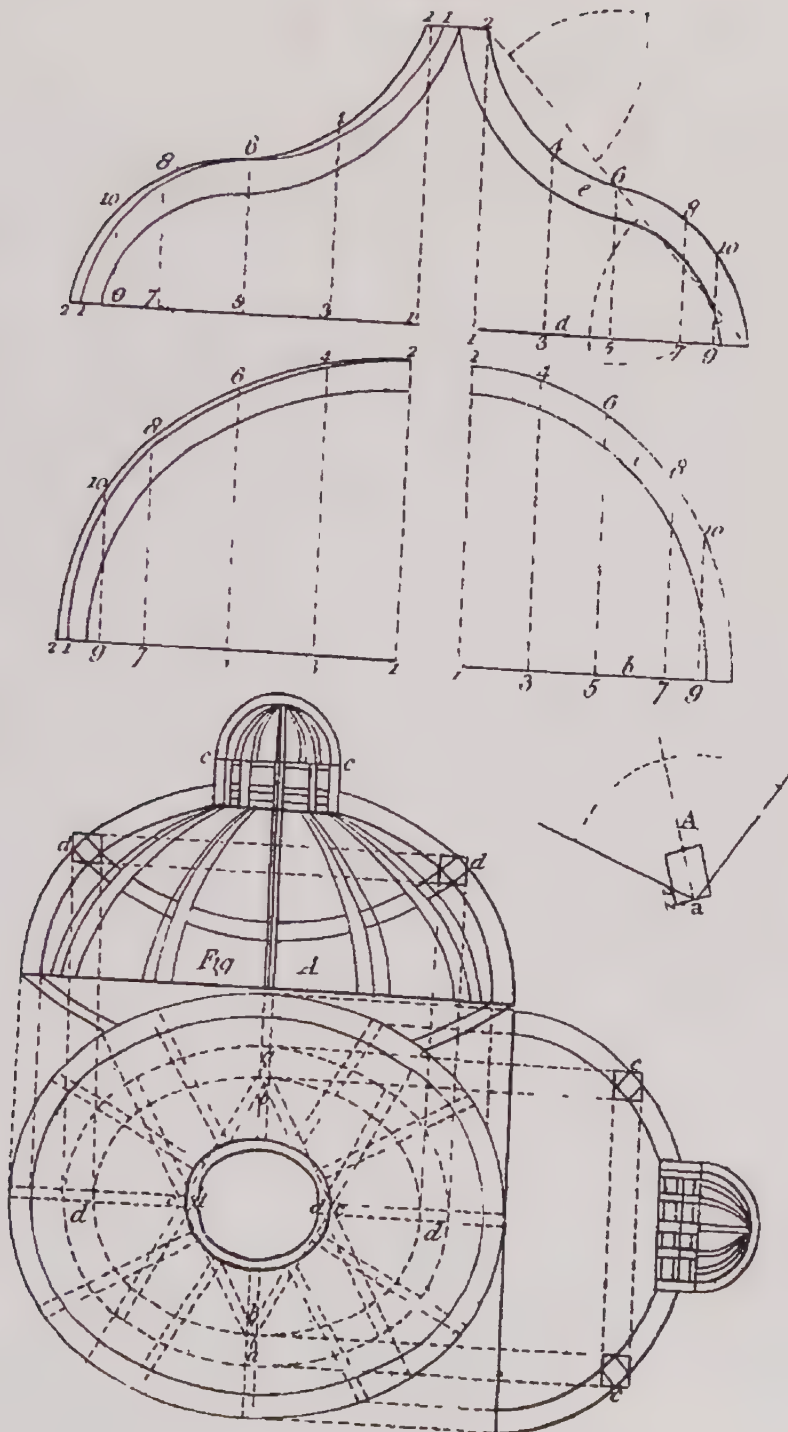
Fig. *C* is a circular soffit in a straight wall on fluing jambs

Fig. *d* the soffit stretched out, which is plain to inspection

To face Plate VI.

Fig. *A* is a dome on an elliptical plan; the centres for the mould for the horizontal ribs *dd*, are *aa*, *bb*, *cc*, *dd*, the place of that rib on the plan is found by dropping dot lines from the sections *dd*, *cc* on the top is designed for a sky-light. *b* and *d* are curve line roofs, supposed to stand on a hexagon, octagon, or any polygon figure; *c* and *e* are the given ribs which the hips are traced from. To find the backing of the hips; suppose the angle *A* to be one of the angles the hips are to stand on, lay down the plan of the hip just far enough for the outer edge to touch the angle, as at *a*, then the distance 1.2, from the side of the plan, is the wood to come off; take that distance, set it at the bottom of rib *b*, as 1.2, tack in a nail at 1, shift the hip mould to it, and out to nothing at top, and marking by it, will show the wood to come off, on the ogee hip set on at bottom and top, as 1 2, shift the hip mould, and marking by it, there will be but little to come off in the middle part of the hip, as appears by the lines.

Plate 6



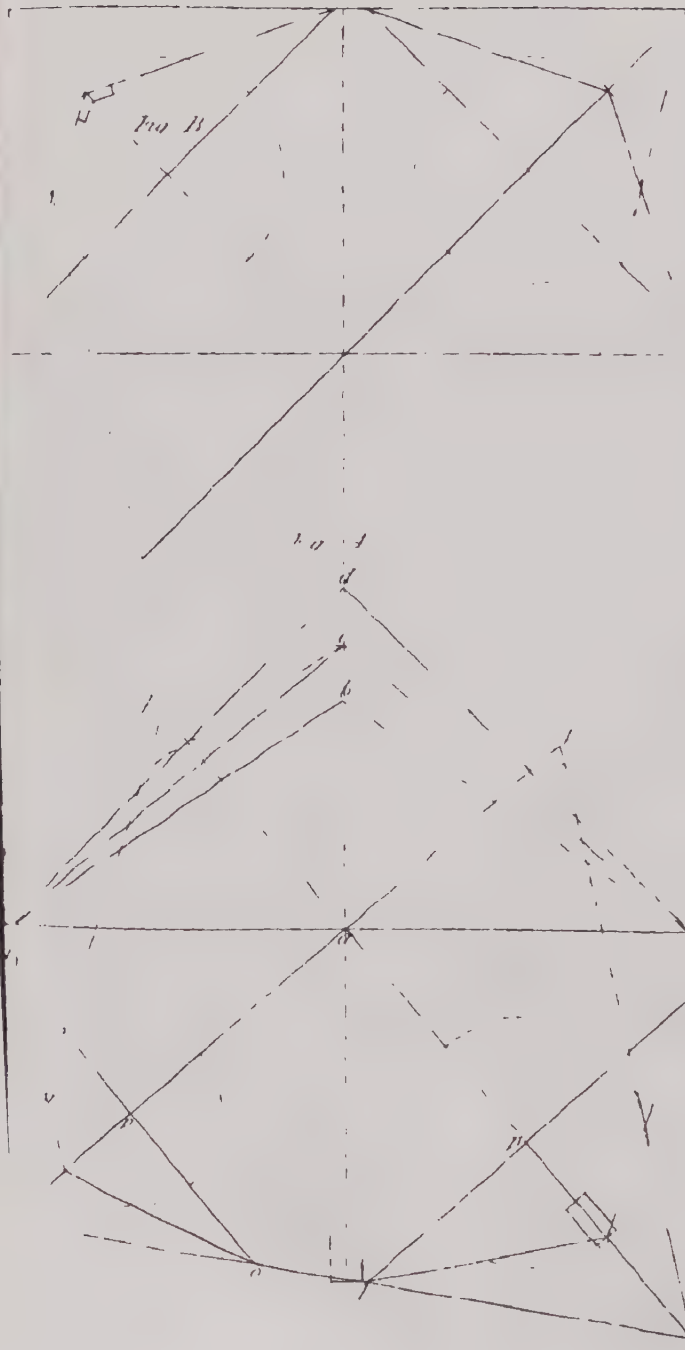


Fig. A Shows how to find the length and Backing of any hip square or Bevel *a b* the pitch or height of the Roof is $\frac{1}{2}$ *a c* a square pitch the height equal to half the width *a c* a mean between *b* and *d* the length of the Hips are given to the pitch *a c* and Backing of duto the length of the hip *e h* is equal to *f c* and the length of the hip *e k* is equal to *e g* to find the Backing of the hips draw the lines *l p m* and *n p o* at right Angles with *a c* and *a c* then set the Compasses at *p* and draw a Circle touching the hip line at *r* then from the point *s* draw the lines *s n s l* and *e n s c* which gives the Backing of the hip

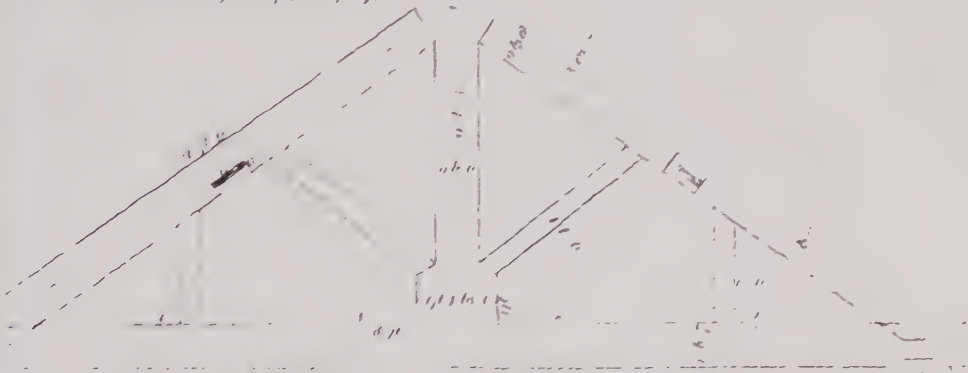
Fig. B gives the miter for the trade styles of a pitch 12/12 height and like were the Bevel of the level line or put line to the hip in Roofs &c.

Photo B

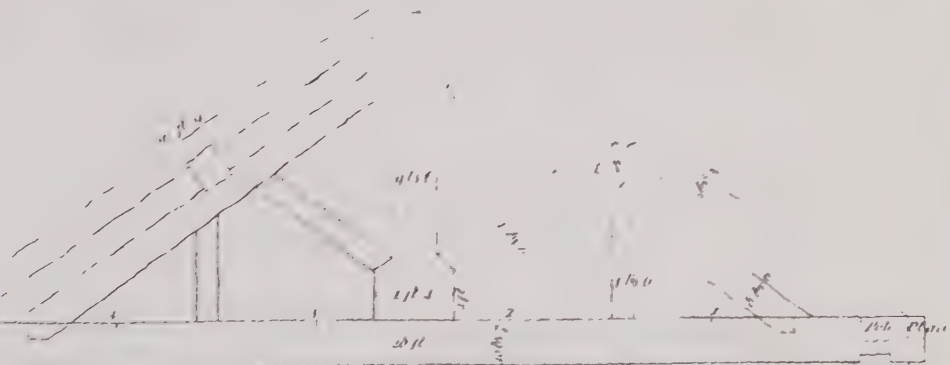


training Girders with the tie its mortised in with an iron bolt and Nut

the method for scraping and leveling will be in the floor Room No. 1
the windings all joined in practice

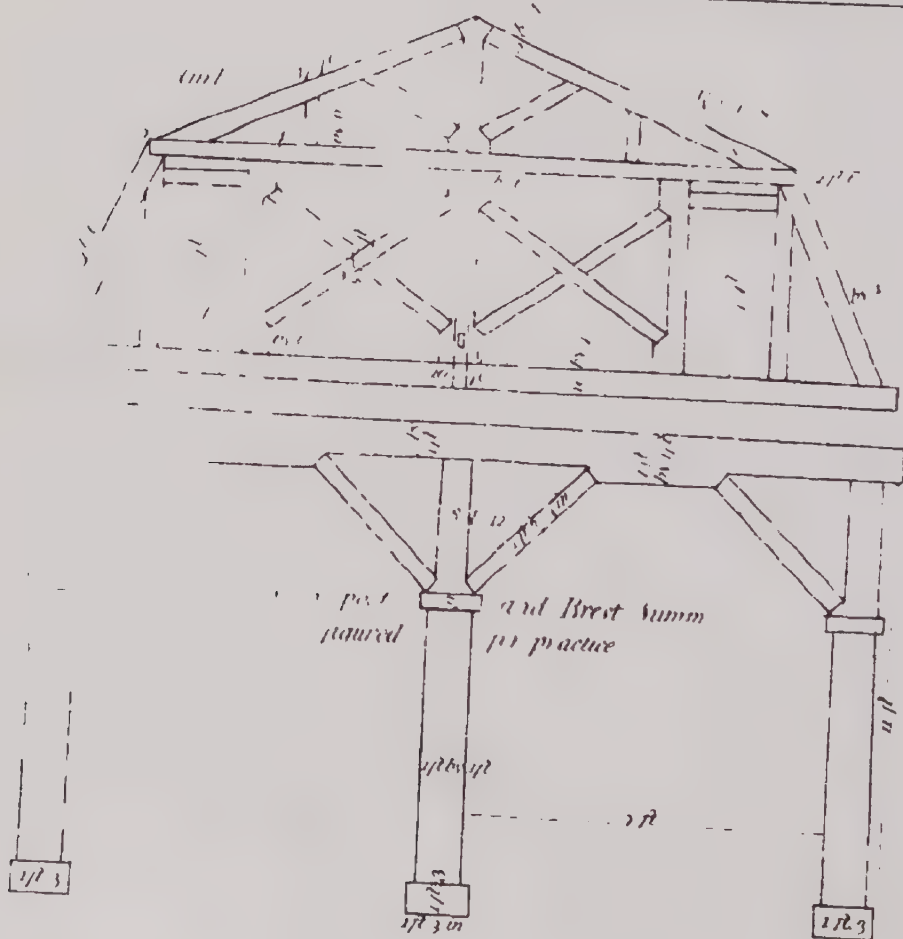
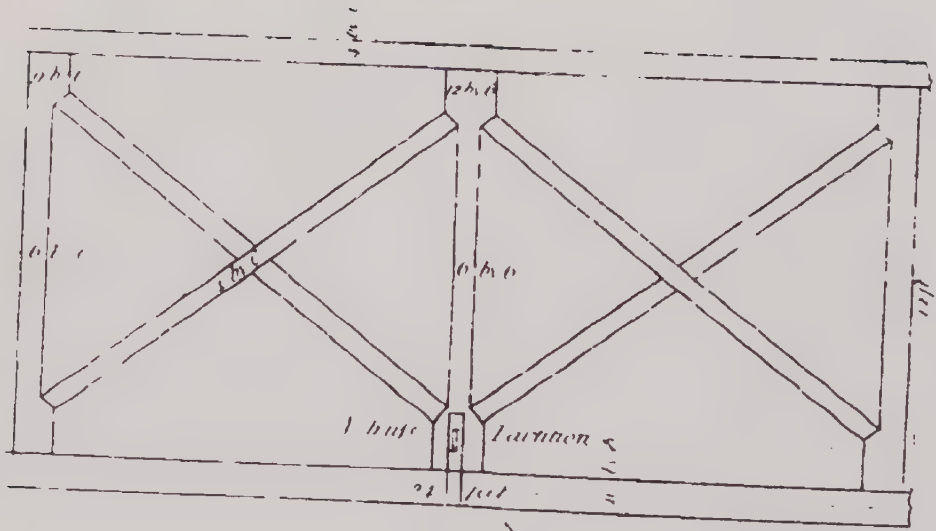


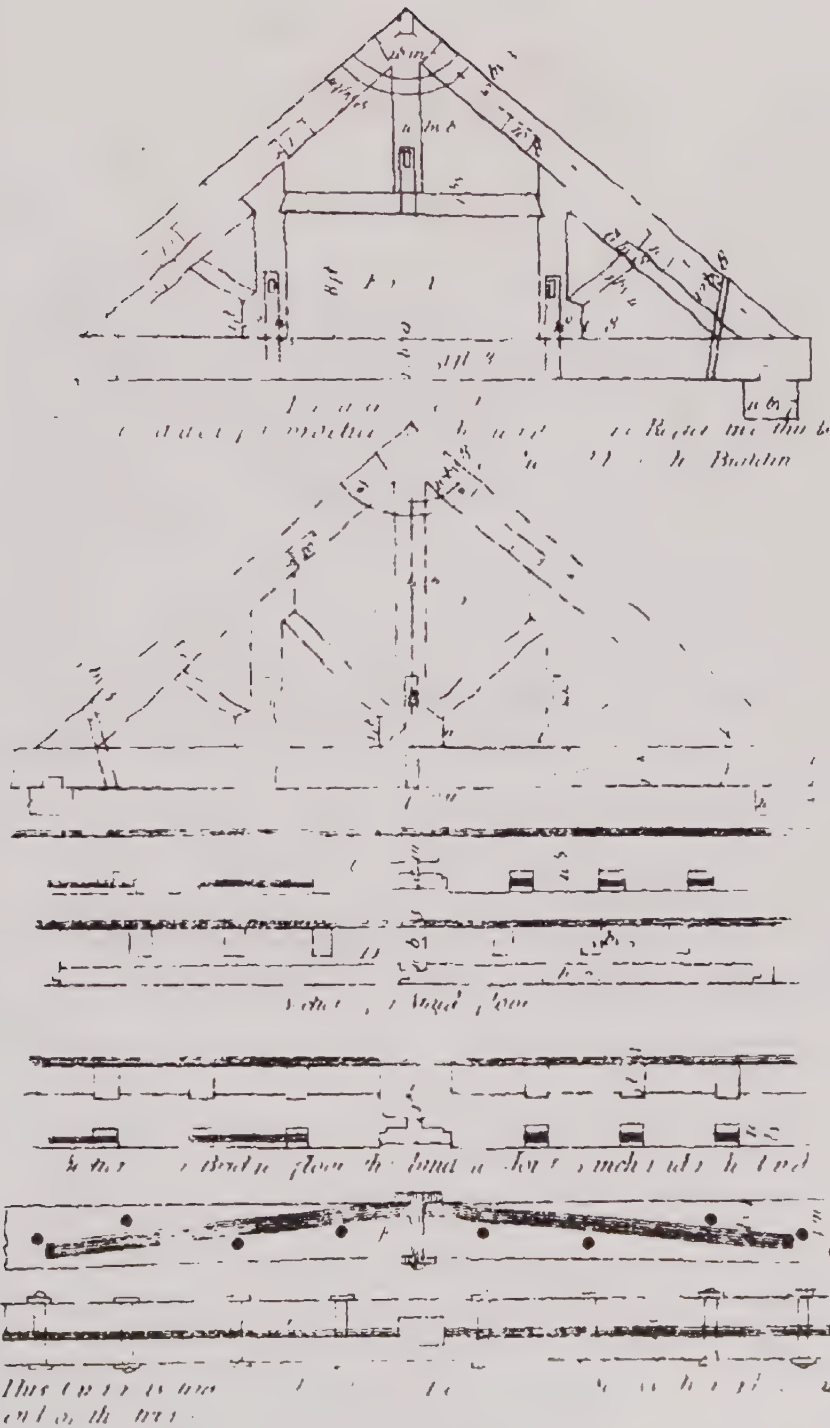
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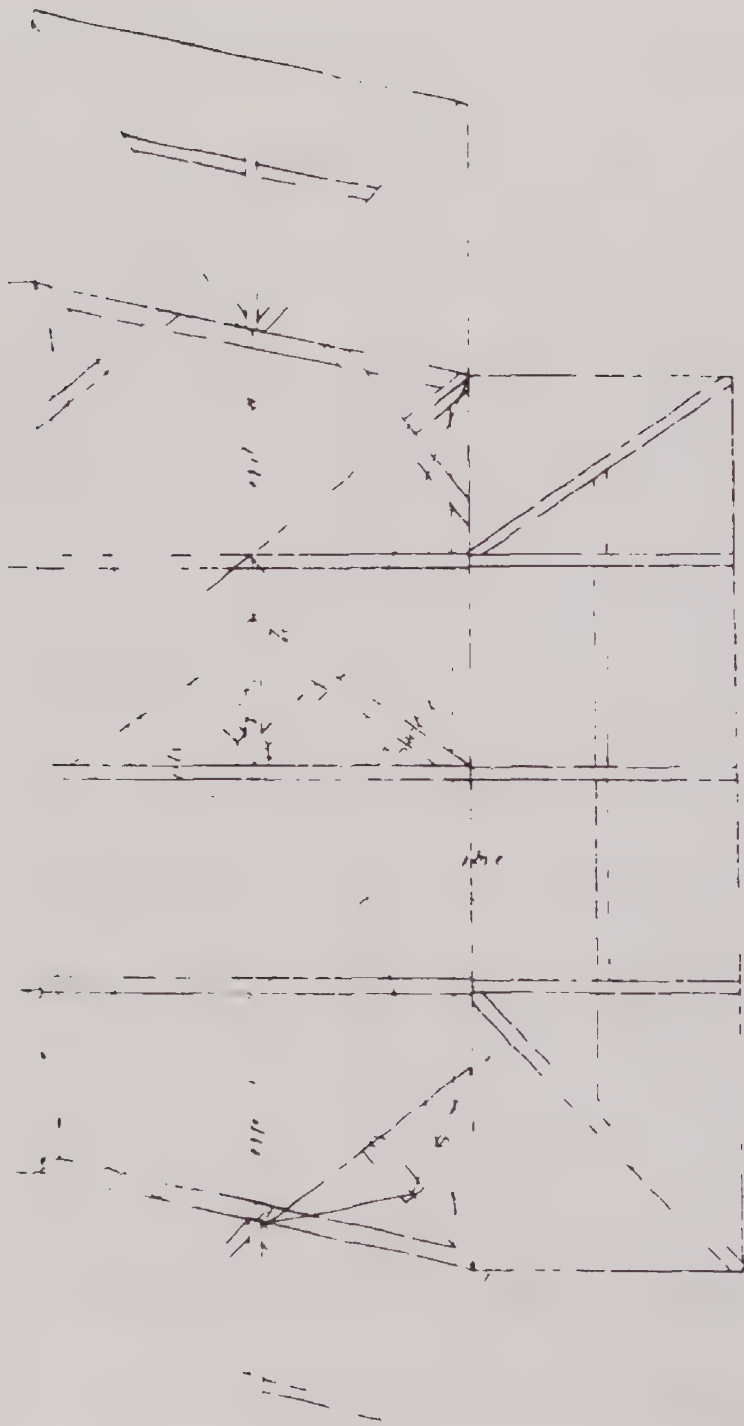


The length of the Rafter three feet of the width of the Building

Photo B
Photo C







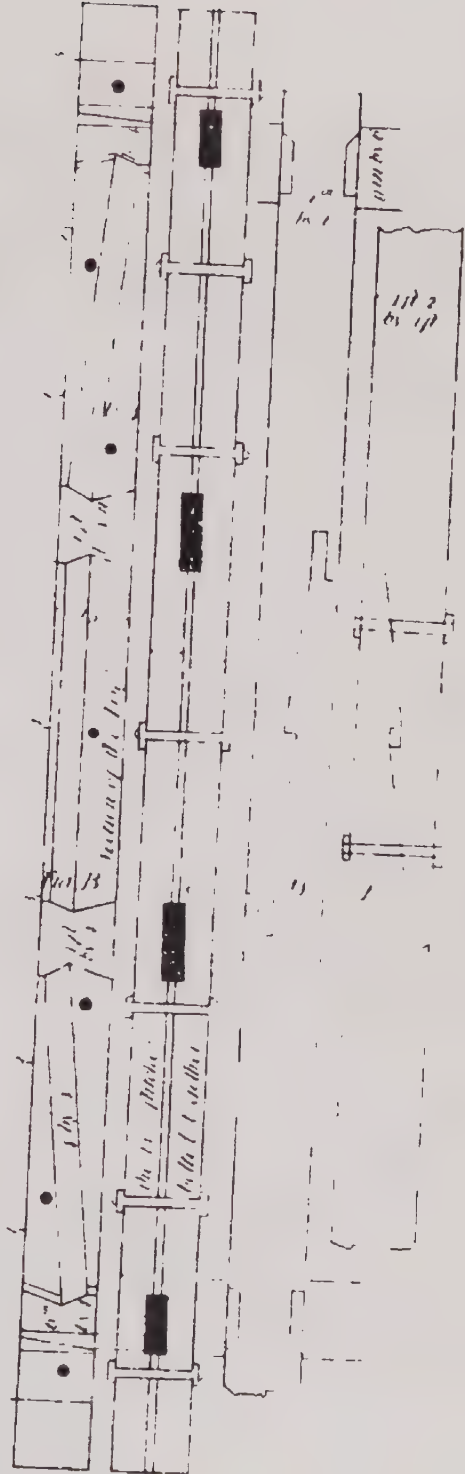
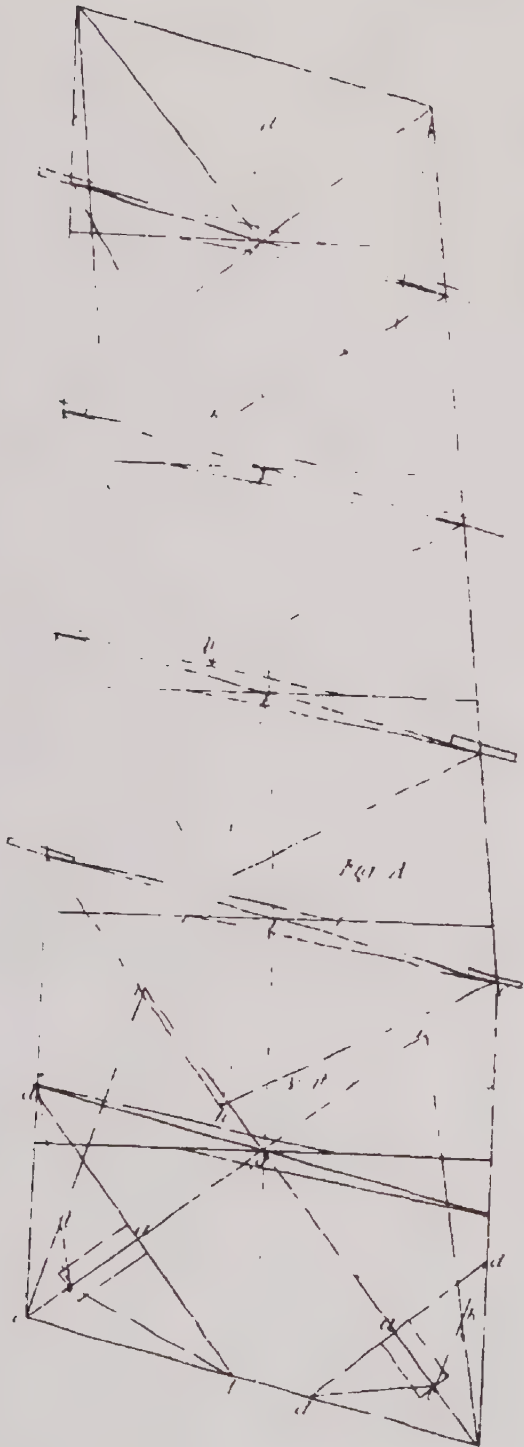
To face Plate XI.

Is the plan of a bevel roof, the tie beams lie at right angles with the sides, which saves much labour in the performance of the work, and renders it much stronger, the sides and ends laid out in judgement, the backing of the hips explained at the angle a , draw the line $d a d$ at right angles with the base line of the hip $a a c$, set the compasses at a , and extend to touch the hip $a b$, and turn it round to c , on the base line of the hip, draw the lines $c d$, $c d$, which gives the backing of the hip; see the plan and the wood to come off each side. this method will give the backing of any hips, square or bevel To find the length of the hips, take the perpendicular of the principal rafters $c c$, and set it at right angles with the base of the hips at $c e$, draw the line $e i$, which is the length of the hip, and so on for all the rest, as is plain by the dot line top of the hips: there is a definition for finding the pitch of roofs in Plate VII. which will do for all.

Fig. 14 is a level roof, the sides are parallel on one part of the plan, the other being, to frame this roof in ledge, the principal rafters must be framed to a level base, that is, the ends of the beams. If of one height from the face of the plate, when you come to lay them the other way to frame in the purlines, there must be winding sticks held to the bases of the rafters, which winding sticks must be all out of winding, and as the width of the building diminishes, the backs of the rafters will lay in winding, as they will be when in their places, and mind that the ends be hooked according to the bevel of the plan, for turning them up to tumble in the purlines, by this method the rafters may be well completed.

Fig. 15 of a girders - mind, the wood at the end of the struts must cut off at the end of the truss, that the force of the struts may strengthen the girders. *D* and *E* scarfing plates, &c.

Note, The length of the hips and backings is found the same as in Part VII and XI.



*Fig 1 shows the method for cutting the Boards to
cover a Dome divide the Dome into as many
parts as you think it will take Boards and
draw lines to cut the edges of each Board and
where they meet the center line that is the center
for the edge of each Board — this is
drawn one Inch to a Foot*

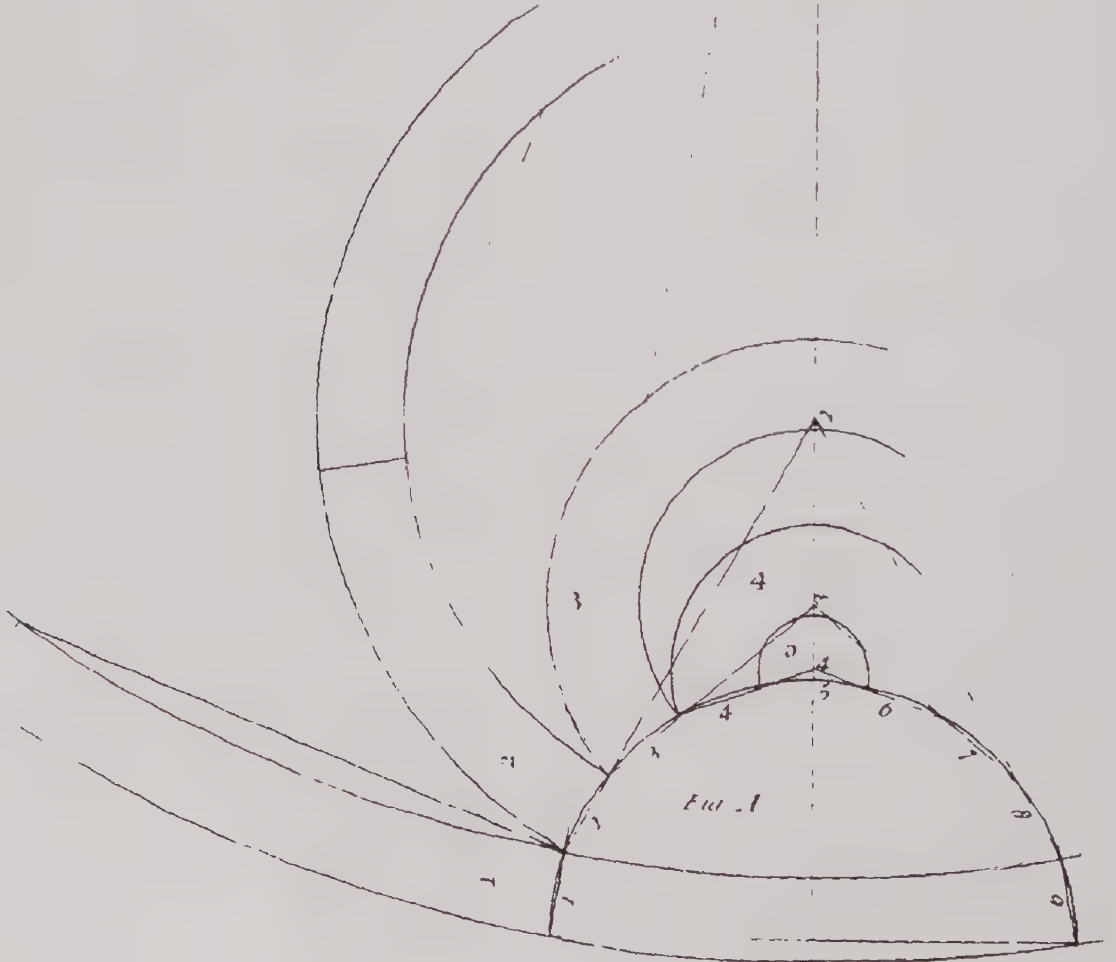
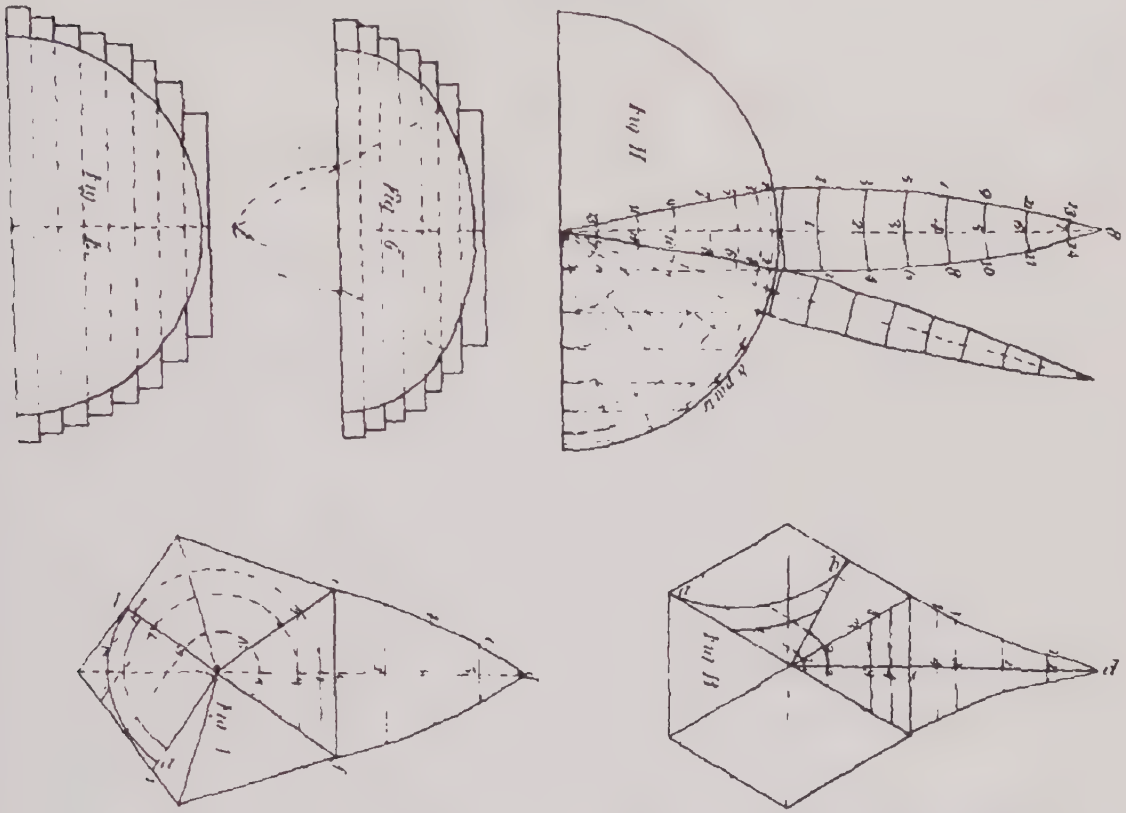
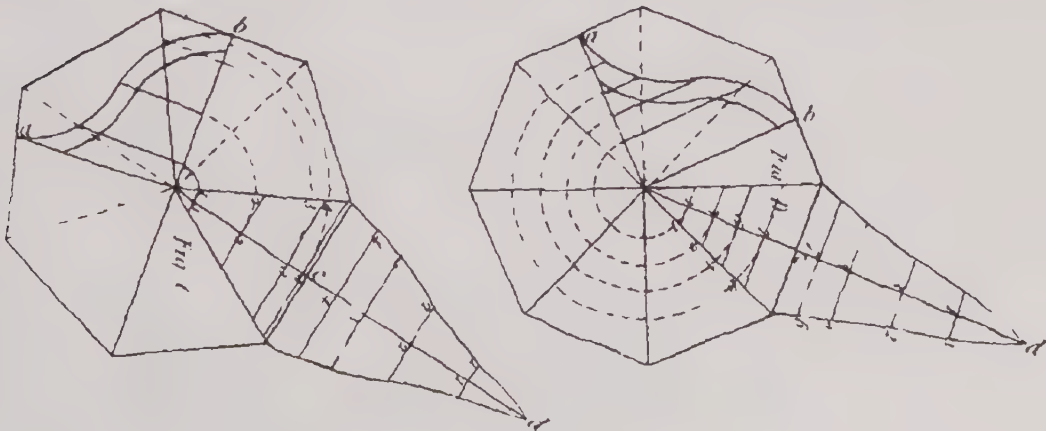


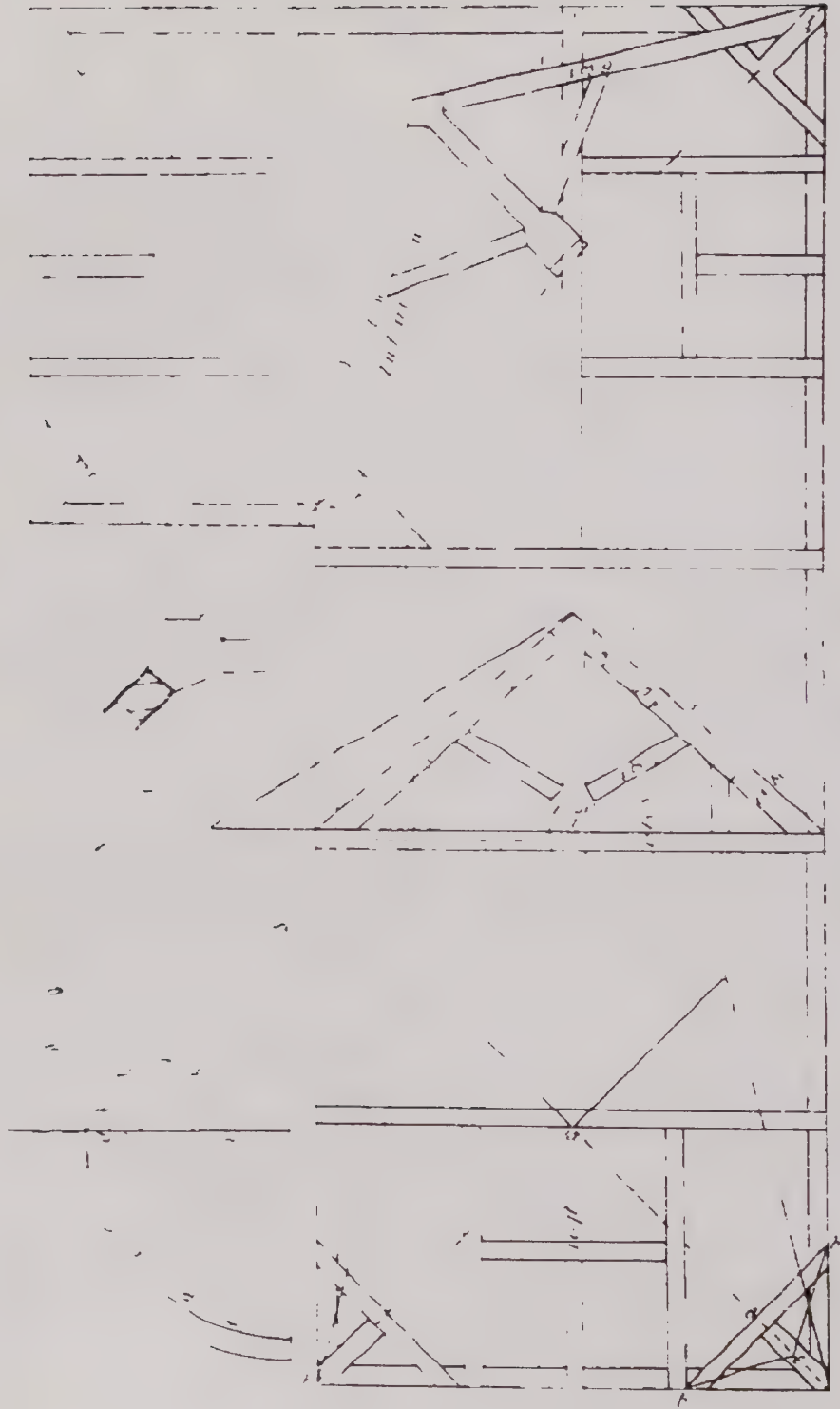
Plate 14

blowing up Niche and covering as fig E G H
Fig ABCD with covering stretched out



Divide the Curve Line of each Rib *a b* into 4 equal parts and drop them to the Base line of the Rib then draw the dotted Lines round to the Base line of the Rib stretched out then draw one of these 4 parts & run them on the line *c d* at these drops lines at right angles with the line *c d* then take them from the plan as 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 Fig B & set them each way from the line *c d* as 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 which gives the edge of the covering The Rib Fig H is divided into 8 parts





To find Plate XV.

Fig. *A* is the plan of an ell roof with hips and valley, the length of the hips and backing is the same as before in Plate XII., there is another way to find the length of hips, but that does not give the backing. if you take the base line of the hip *ab*, and set it on the base line of the principal rafters as *ab*, then draw the line *cb*, which is the length of the hip *cb*; on the side *a* is the plan of the king-post, showing how the hip, valley, and two principal rafters come to it; they are marked, on the ends of the beams they stand on, on the plan.

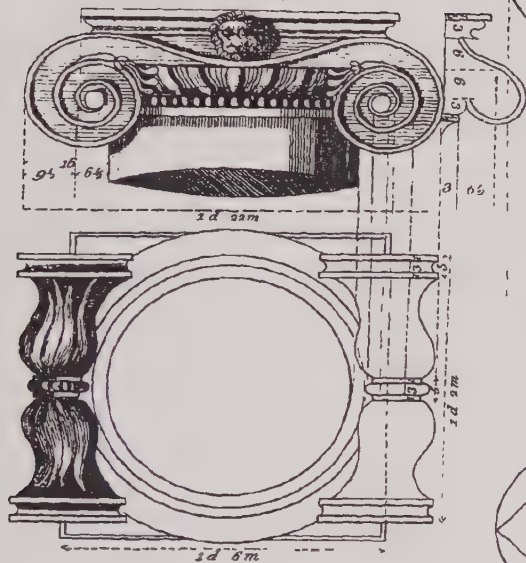
Fig. *B* is an angle bracket for a cove, which is traced from the given rib *C*, as the figures direct, 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.

D

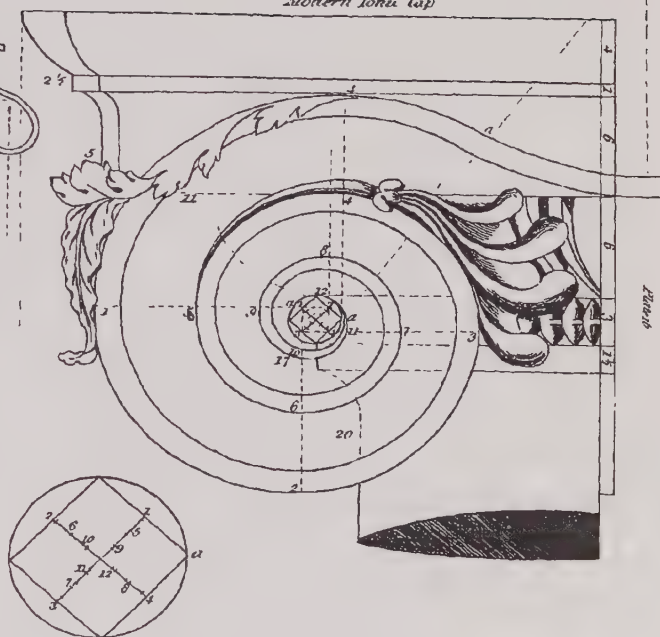
To face Plate XVI.

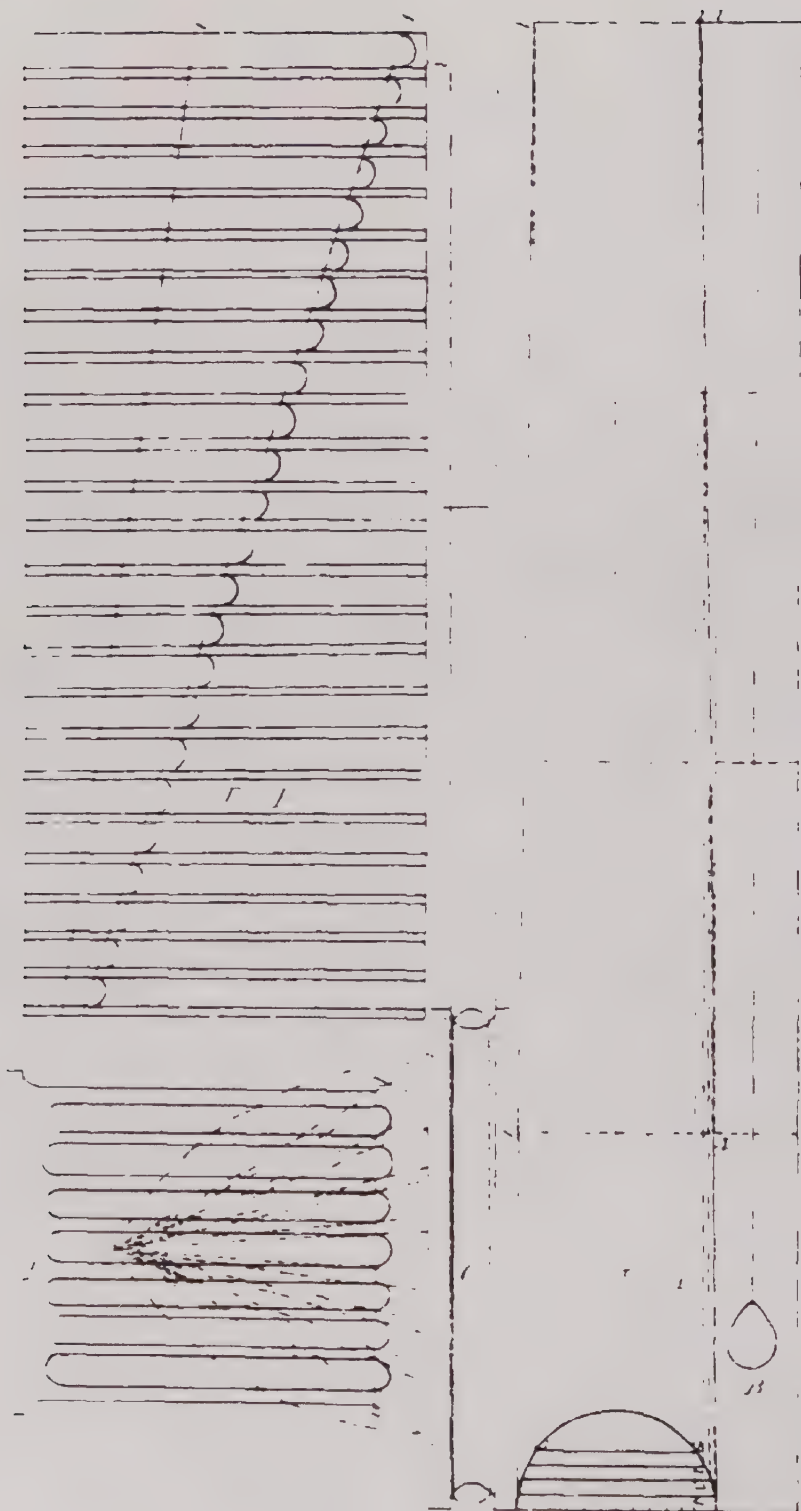
The Ionic volute, with all the measures figured for practice :
to draw it, set the compasses at the angle *a* in the profile, and draw the arch from 4 to *a* on the back of the list, then draw the list from *a* down to the ovolo in the centre ; to draw the other part of the volute, set one foot of the compasses at 1, on the side of the square of the eye, and extend to 4 under the fillet of the abacus, and turn round to 1, opposite 1 on the side of the square where your compass is first set, then set the compasses on the other side of the square at 2, and draw the arch 1.2, then set the compasses on the other side at 3, and draw the arch from 2 to 3, then set the compasses at 4, and draw the arch line 3.4, which is one revolution, then take the centre 5, and draw the arch 4 5, then the centre 6, and draw the arch line 5.6 ; next the centre 7, and draw the arch line 6 7, then the centre 8, and draw the arch 7 8, and so on for the rest. - You see in the eye at large fig. *a* the small lines within the first centres, these are the centres for the inside of the list, to give its diminishing, the volute of the antique cap is drawn by the same method : the measures all figured for practice

Antique Ionic Cap



Modern Ionic Cap





To face Plate XVII.

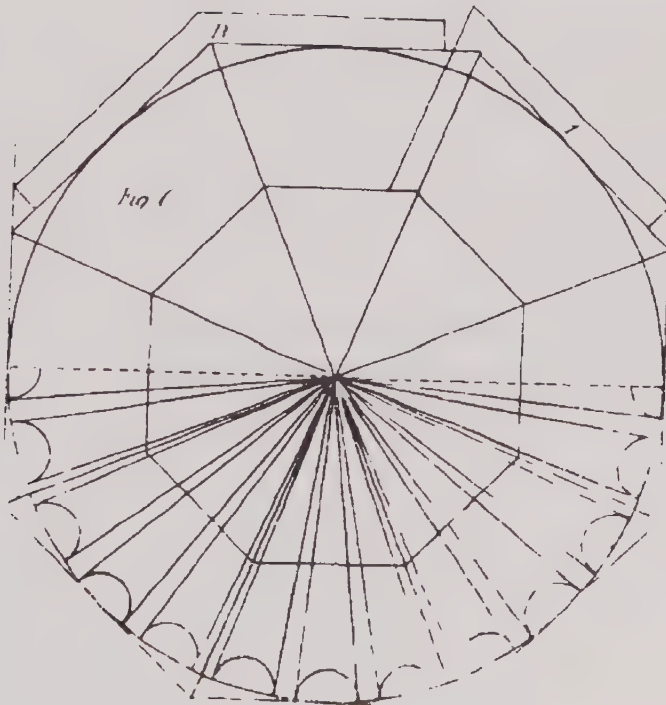
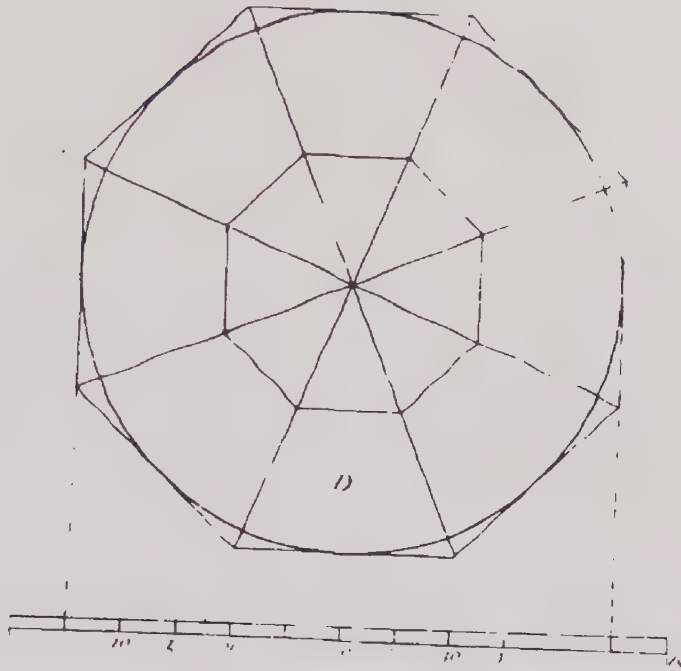
Fig. *A* shows the diminishing of the shaft of a column—divide the diameter into 12 parts, each part is 5 minutes, which is the diminishing of the shaft, as shown by the dot lines 1 2, and when they touch the arch at 1, divide that part of the arch 1 3 into 4 equal parts, and draw them cross to 1.2 3 4, on the opposite side, then divide the height of the shaft into 4 parts, and draw them cross the column to meet the dot 2 3 4, at which points of meeting tack in nails, and bend a slip to mark it by, this gives the profile or swelling of the column.—To set out the flutes and fillets on the column, take the girt at bottom, and extend it from *a* to *b* on fig. *E*, likewise the girt at the neck, and extend it from *c* to *d*, and mark the flutes and fillets, as from *a* to *b*, on a slip of strong paper or vellum, fix it tight round the column, and mark them on the column, run 96 parts on a right line, as *ef*, which must be less than the circumference of the column—to set out the flutes and fillets on the pilaster, run 29 parts on the line 1.2, fig. *D* greater than the diameter, make the triangle 1.2.3, by setting the compasses 1 2 and turning them to 3, draw the lines to 3, then the pilaster *ab* is divided for the flutes and fillets; give 3 to a flute and 1 to a fillet, *C* shows the manner of fluting and cabling: the cable is one third of the shaft of the column in height.

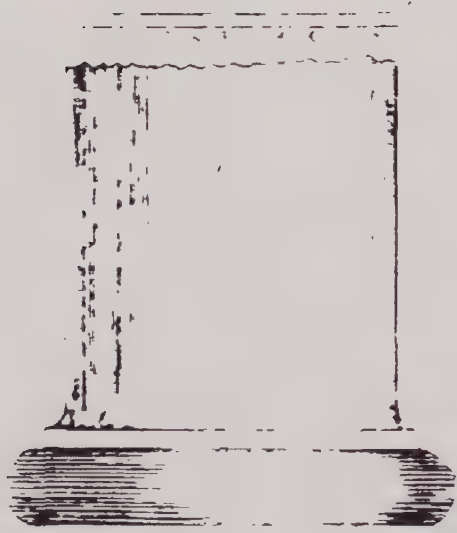
B is a plumb line, which also shows the diminishing of the shaft from the outside.

To face Plate XVIII.

On gluing up columns. they must be glued in 5 or 12 parts ; if glued otherwise, the joints will fall in the flutes, which must not be.

Fig. C is the plan of a column in 8 parts, with the flutes and fillets laid out to show how they are done, A is a joint hook for setting the staves, B the backing mould to prove the joints ; D plan of the top. the best way is to diminish the staves before glued together, the column diminishes 10 minutes, that is 5 of a line, as is shown by the scale.



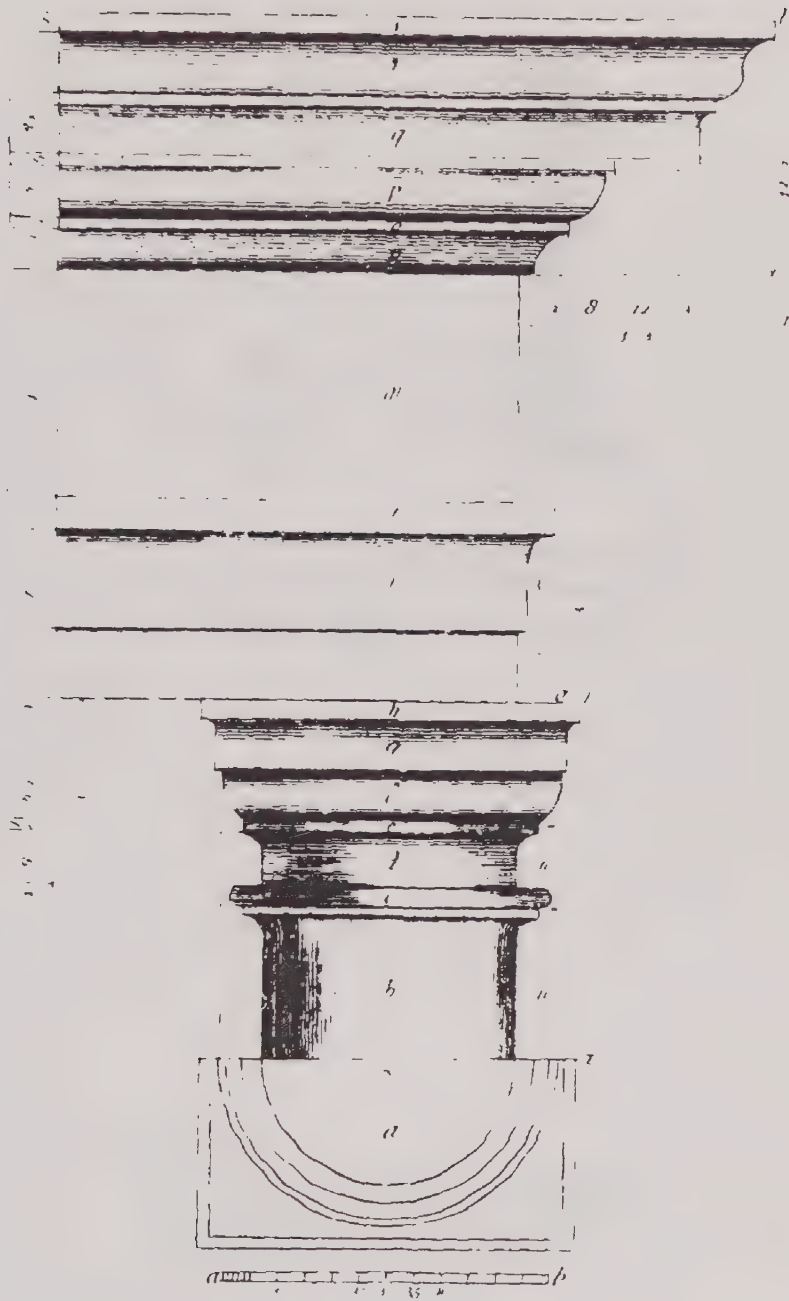


To face Plate XIX.

To proportion the Tuscan order to any given height on a pedestal, suppose the rod *ab* to be the height given, divide it into 11 parts, 1 is the diameter of the column give 2 to the pedestal, and 2 to the entablature; the remaining 7 are the column, including the base and capital; divide the scale *ab* into 12 parts, and 1 of them into 5, then the scale *ab* is divided into 60 parts, and those parts are to be disposed to the mouldings as figured in height and projection, the projections are set from a plumb line, as *ab* at the pedestal, the column diminishes one fourth part of the diameter at bottom, which gives 45 minutes to the column at top, on a sub-plinth, divide *cd* into 10 parts, 1 is the diameter of the column, on its own plinth divide *cf* into 9 parts, 1 is the diameter of the column, to be divided as the scale *ab*; *a*, plinth of pedestal, *b*, base of ditto; *g*, die of ditto, *c*, cup of pedestal, *d*, plinth of column, *e*, torus, *f*, cincture; *h*, flute of column

To face Plate XX.

THE T-iron cap and entablature, with all the mouldings figured from the column, the projections set from a plumb line dropped from the centre of the mouldings, as the line *ab*, *a*, plan of the column, *b*, neck of the column, *c*, astragal, *d*, neck of cap, *e*, fillet, *f*, ovolo, *g*, abacus, *h*, first face of architrave, *k*, second face of ovolo, *l* tenia; *m*, frieze; *n*, cavetto, *o*, fillet, *p*, second face of corona or imbrex, *q*, list, or fillet, the height of the architrave two diameters of the column at bottom, the base of the column half a diameter; the cap half a diameter, the architrave 36 minutes, frieze 42½ minutes, the cornice 42 minutes.





To face Plate XXI.

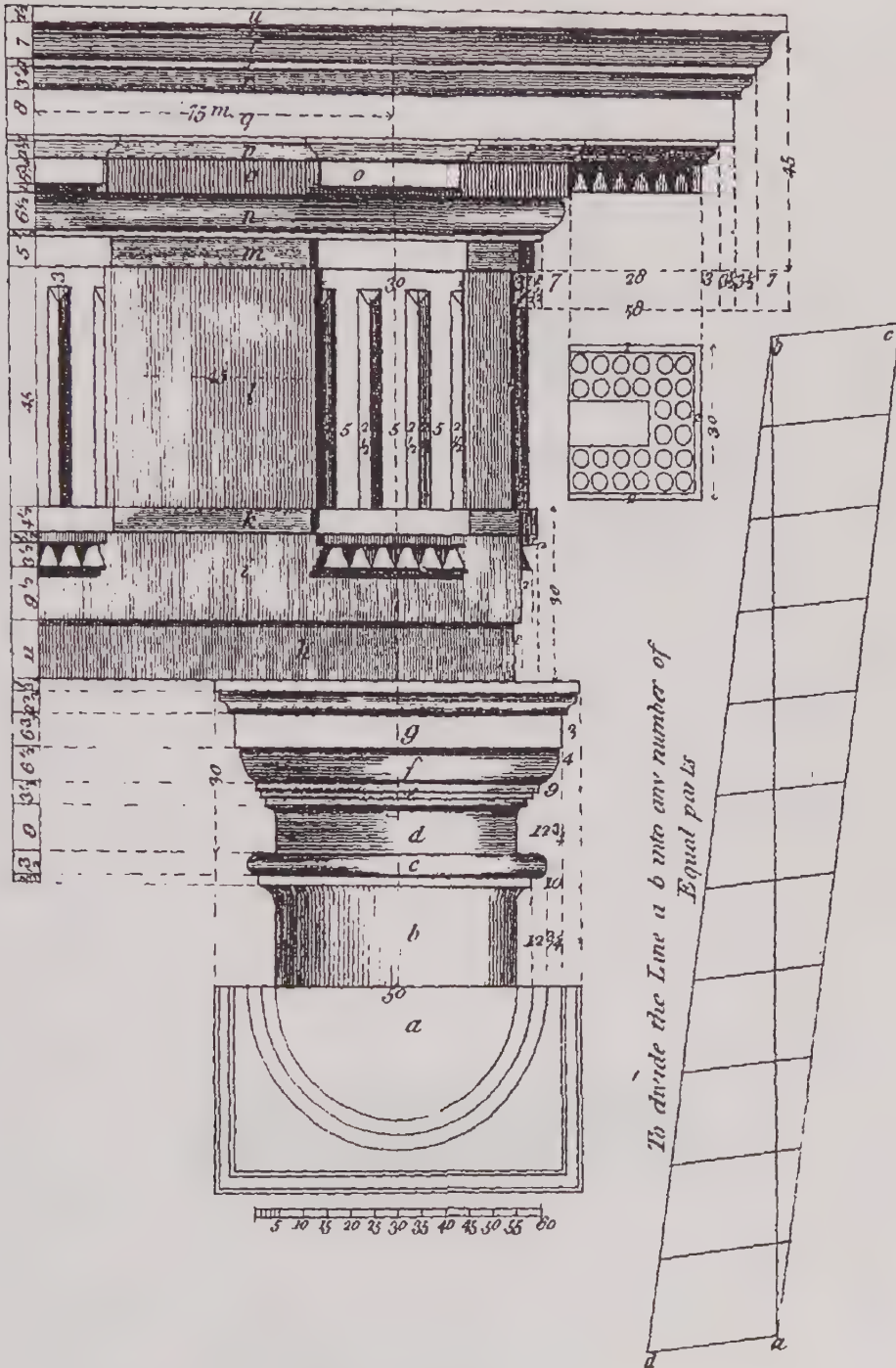
To proportion the Doric order on a pedestal to any given height. divide the rod *ab* into 13 equal parts, 1 is the diameter of the column, to be divided into 12 equal parts, and 1 of those parts into 5, as the scale *ab*, and those parts disposed to the mouldings in height and projection, as figured. To proportion on a sub-plinth, divide *cd* into 11 parts 1 is the diameter of the column, to be divided as the scale *ab* to proportion on its own or proper plinth, divide *ef* into 10 parts, 1 is the diameter of the column; the height of the pedestal 2 diameters, 40 minutes, the height of the column 8 diameters, 20 minutes, including base and cap, the entablature 2 diameters; *a*, plinth of the pedestal, *b*, *simā recta*; *c*, cavetto, *d*, die of the pedestal; *e*, cavetto; *f*, ovolo, *g*, corona, *h*, plinth of column; *i*, torus; *k*, scotia, *l*, upper torus; *m*, shaft of the column

To face Plate XXII.

The Doric entablature and cap of the column, with all the mouldings figured for practice, in height and projection, the shaft of the column diminishes one sixth part, that is, 60 minutes at bottom, and 50 minutes at top, as figured; the height of the column's base 30 minutes; the capital 30 minutes, architrave 30 minutes, frieze 45 minutes, the cornice 45 minutes in height, the width of the triglyphs in the frieze 30 minutes, the distances from centre to centre 75 minutes, the interval between the triglyphs 45 minutes; the width of the triglyph 30 minutes, is to be divided into 12 equal parts, each part is $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, that is, $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes to each semi-gutte, and 5 minutes to each fillet, as figured, the profile or thickness of the triglyph is 3 minutes, that is, $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes the depth of gutte, and half a minute the bottom, as figured: *a*, plan of the capital, *b*, neck of the column; *c*, astragal, *d*, neck of the capital; *e*, annulets; *f*, ovolo; *g*, abacus; *h*, first face of the architrave; *i*, second face of ditto; *k*, tenia; *l*, frieze; *m*, cap of triglyph, *n*, ovolo; *o*, block fillet; *p*, cap of modillion; *q*, corona; *r*, fima reversa, *s*, fillet; *t*, fima recta, *u*, list or fillet; *v*, modillion

In intercolumniations for porticoes, colonades, arcades, &c. due regard must be had to the number of triglyphs and modillions between the central lines of columns in the Doric order. Two diameters 30 minutes between the central lines, take 2 triglyphs; 3 diameters 45 minutes take 3 triglyphs, 5 diameters take 4 triglyphs, 6 diameters 15 minutes take 5 triglyphs; 7 diameters 30 minutes take 6 triglyphs, &c.

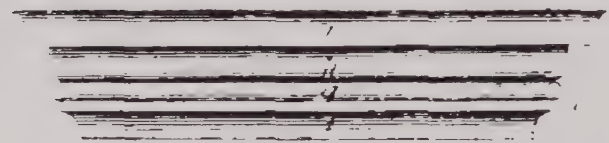
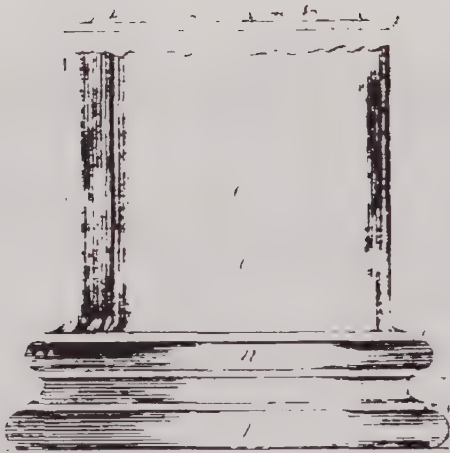
To divide the line *ab* into any number of equal parts, make *a i* and *b c* equal distance from *ab*, set the compasses at any distance, and run them on the line *ac* and *bd*, then draw lines from the lines *ac* to the line *bd*, and that will divide the line *ab* equal.



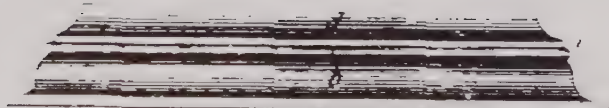
Felt

b 42

Enthalten in



11
12



13

To face Plate XXIII.

To proportion the Ionic order on a pedestal to any given height : divide the rod *ab* into 14 equal parts , one is the diameter of the column at bottom, to be divided into 12 parts, and 1 of those parts into 5 parts, as the scale *ab* at top, and those parts to be disposed to the mouldings in height and projection, as figured ; the height of the pedestal is 2 diameters 48 minutes , the height of the column, including base and capital, 9 diameters 12 minutes ; the height of the entablature 2 diameters . on a sub-plinth , divide *cd* into 12 parts, 1 is the diameter of the column ; give 1 to sub-plinth and 2 to the entablature , on its own plinth, divide *ef* into 11 parts, 1 is the diameter of column, to be divided into 12 parts, and 1 of these into 5 as before , *a*, plinth of the pedestal , *b*, fima recta , *c*, bead , *d*, cavetto ; *e*, die of the pedestal ; *f*, cavetto , *g*, bead , *h*, ovolo ; *i*, corona ; *k*, plinth of column ; *l*, torus ; *m*, scotia , *n*, upper torus ; *o*, shaft of the column.

H

T *f* *Plate* *XVIV.*

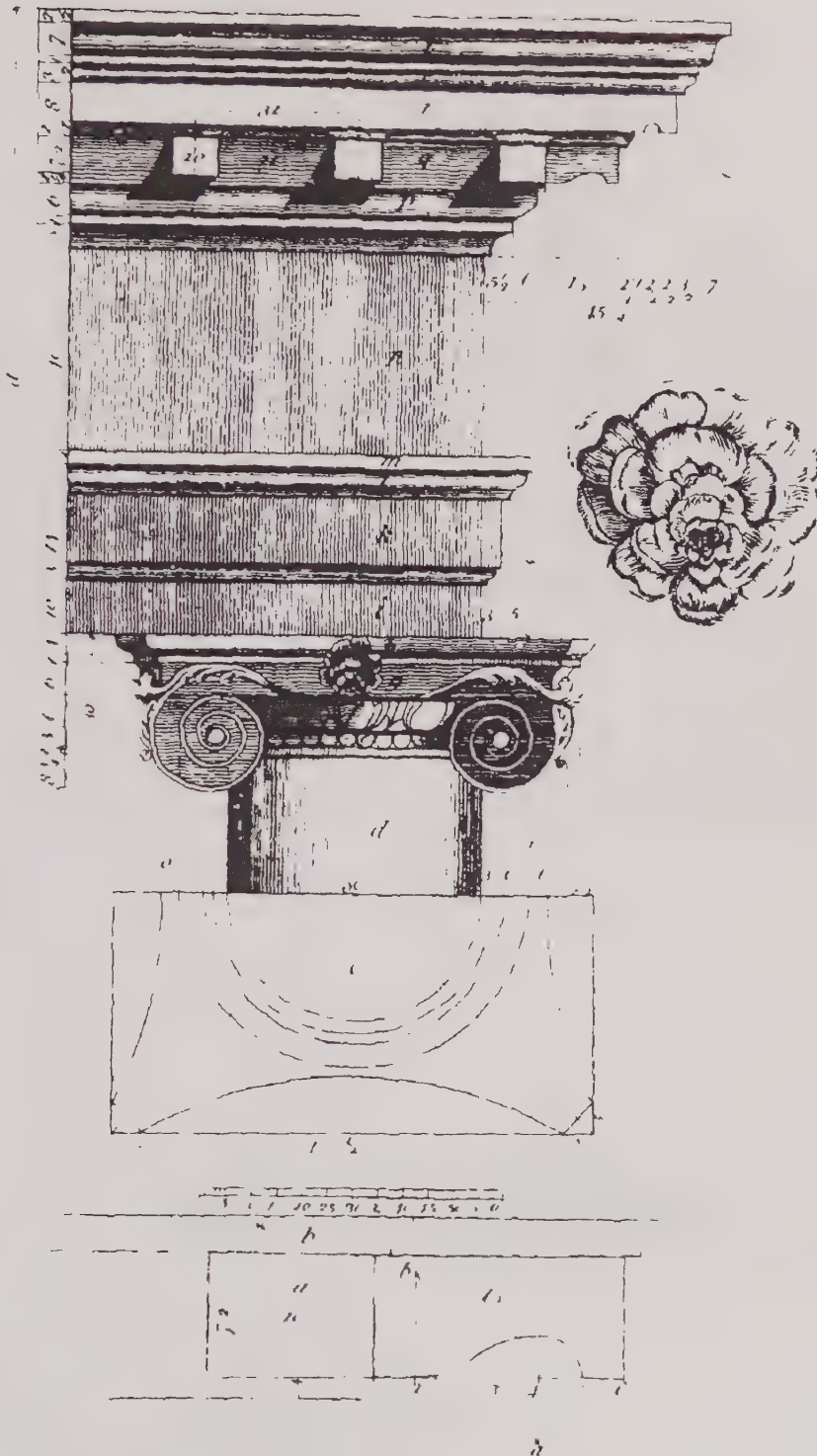
The Ionic capital and entablature with all the mouldings, height of capital 30 minutes, in height and projection, the height of the capital 30 minutes, the base of the column 30 minutes, the column including base and cap, 9 diameters 12 minutes, the height of a cornice 35 minutes, frieze 40 minutes, cornice 45 minutes, architrave, frieze, and cornice together 2 diameters,

the modillion *a* large, *b*, cap of modillion, *c*, plan of the capital, *d*, neck of column, *e*, bead, *f*, ovolo, *g* *h*, abacus, *i*, first face of architrave, *k*, second face of ditto, *l*, *f* *ima* reversa; *m* *n* *a*, frieze, *o*, cavetto, *p*, ovolo, *q*, block fills; *r*, cornice, *s*, *t* *u* *v* *w* *x* *y*, *f* *ima* recta.

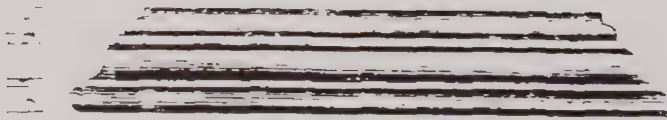
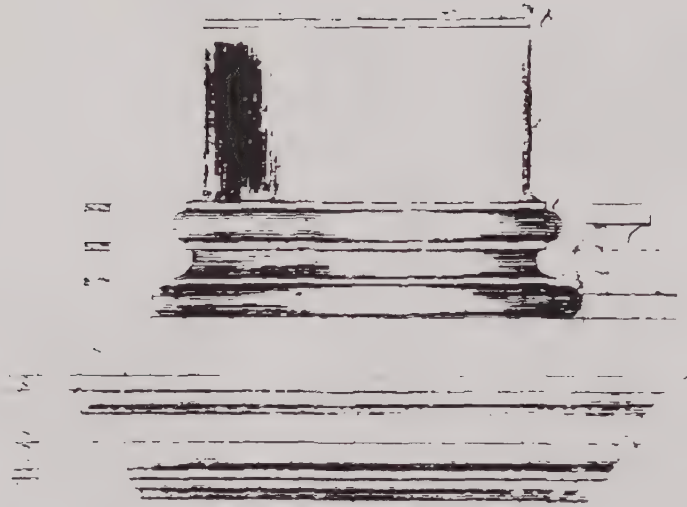
To draw the soffit of the modillion, divide the profile into six parts, give 4 to the nose and 1 to the heel, set the compasses at 4, draw the nose part and 1 to, turn down to *a*, again set the compasses at 4, draw from *a* to *b* 5 parts and half to *b*, and draw the heel part, the centres *a* and *b* will describe the soffit of the modillion, the centre of the modillion 31 minutes, the height of the modillion 20 minutes, the interval 21 minutes.

To draw the columns of the Ionic order from centre to centre of columns, divide the interval or space between 21 minutes, divide the interval 35 minutes from centre to centre of the column, divide the interval 4 diameters 8 minutes, take 8 modillions, 12 minutes 15 minutes, take 10 modillions, 6 diameters 43 minutes 43 minutes, take 10 modillions, 6 diameters 43 minutes, take 10 modillions, 6 diameters 43 minutes, from centre to centre of modillion, divide the interval 4 diameters 43 minutes, the space from centre to centre of the column 35 minutes, divide the interval between 2 modillions 12 minutes 15 minutes, dividing 5 minutes.

Plate 27



A d r
Kritikation



To face Plate XXV.

To proportion the Corinthian order on a pedestal: suppose the rod *ab* to be a given height, divide it into 15 parts, give 3 to the pedestal, 2 to the entablature, and 10 to the shaft, including the base and capital, each part is equal to one diameter at the base, to proportion on a sub-plinth, divide *cd* into 13 parts, each part is equal to one diameter of the column at bottom, which is to be divided into 12 parts, and one of these into 5 parts as the scale *ab*, to proportion on its own plinth, divide *ef* into 12 parts, one is the diameter of the column, to be divided into 12, and one again into 5, as before, and those parts disposed to the mouldings in height and projection, as figured on the plate.

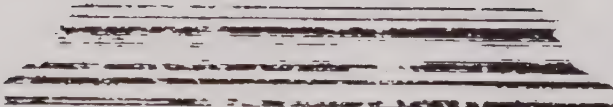
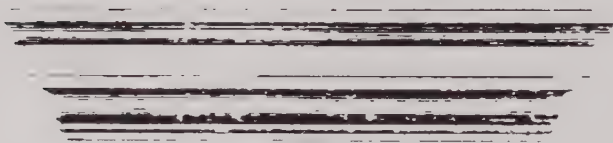
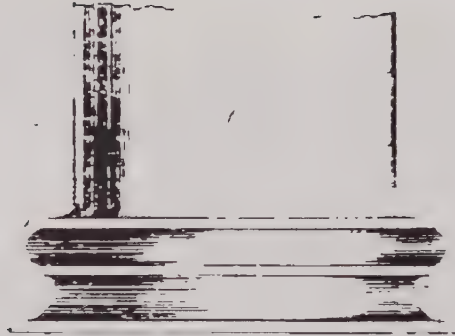
To face Plate XXVI.

The Corinthian entablature and capital, with the plan of cap, and measures figured for practice to draw the capital, divide the height of the column into 8 parts as in the plan, and draw them up to the cap, this gives the centre of stem of each leaf, the Corinthian modillion is $11\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in front, and 35 minutes from centre to centre of modillion, the interval between 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, the height of the capital 70 minutes, the projection 20 minutes, the height of architrave 35 minutes, the frieze 37 minutes, the cornice 45, the column diminishes one sixth part of the diameter.

Intercolumniations in the Corinthian order, 3 diameters 30 minutes, from centre to centre of the columns, take 6 modillions, 4 diameters 20 minutes, take 8 modillions, 6 diameters 25 minutes take 11 modillions, 7 diameters, take 12 modillions.



b d



b d

To face Plate XXVII.

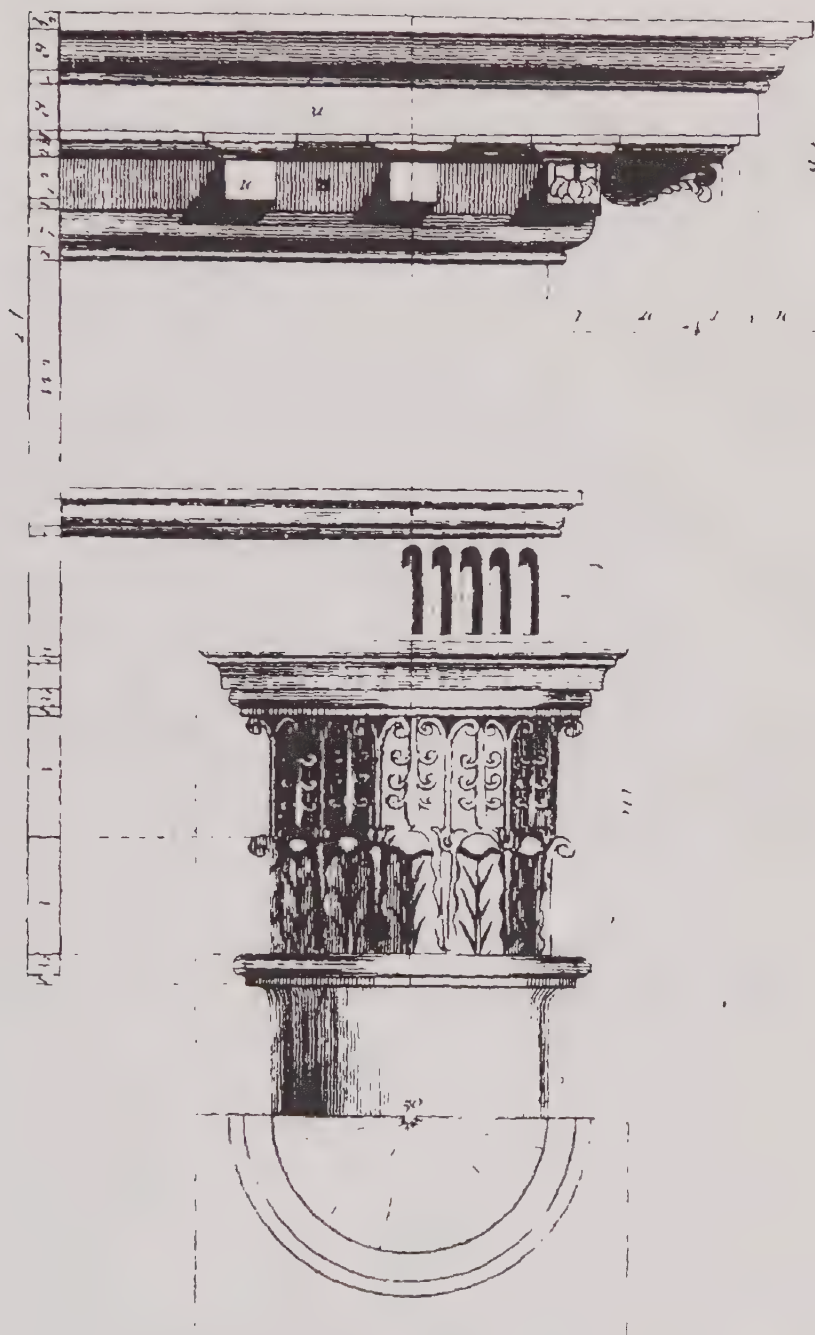
To proportion the Composite order . suppose the scale ab to be a given height, divide it into 15 parts, give 3 to the pedestal, 2 to the entablature, and 10 to the column, including base and capital, each part equal to one diameter, and that to be divided into 12 parts, and one of those parts into 5, and dispose them to the mouldings in height and projection, as figured.

To proportion on a sub-plinth divide cd into 13 parts, one is the diameter of the column, give one to sub-plinth, 2 to the entablature, and 10 to the column, including base and cap ; suppose ef to be a given height to stand on its own plinth, divide it into 12 parts, one is the diameter of the column at bottom, to be divided as before for a scale to work by.

To face Plate XXVIII.

The Composite entablature and capital, with the plan of the cap, the column diminishes one sixth part of the diameter, the height of the cap is 60 minutes, or one diameter of the column; the height of the architrave 34 minutes, the frieze $44\frac{1}{2}$, the cornice $41\frac{1}{2}$, the profile of ditto 48 the width of the modillion 10 minutes, from centre to centre of modillion 31 minutes, the interval between 21 minutes

For setting out the flutes in the architrave. divide from the central line to the face of architrave into 14 parts, give 2 to a flute and one to a fillet



The following is a list of the
 names of the persons who
 have been appointed to the
 various positions in the



Plate 29

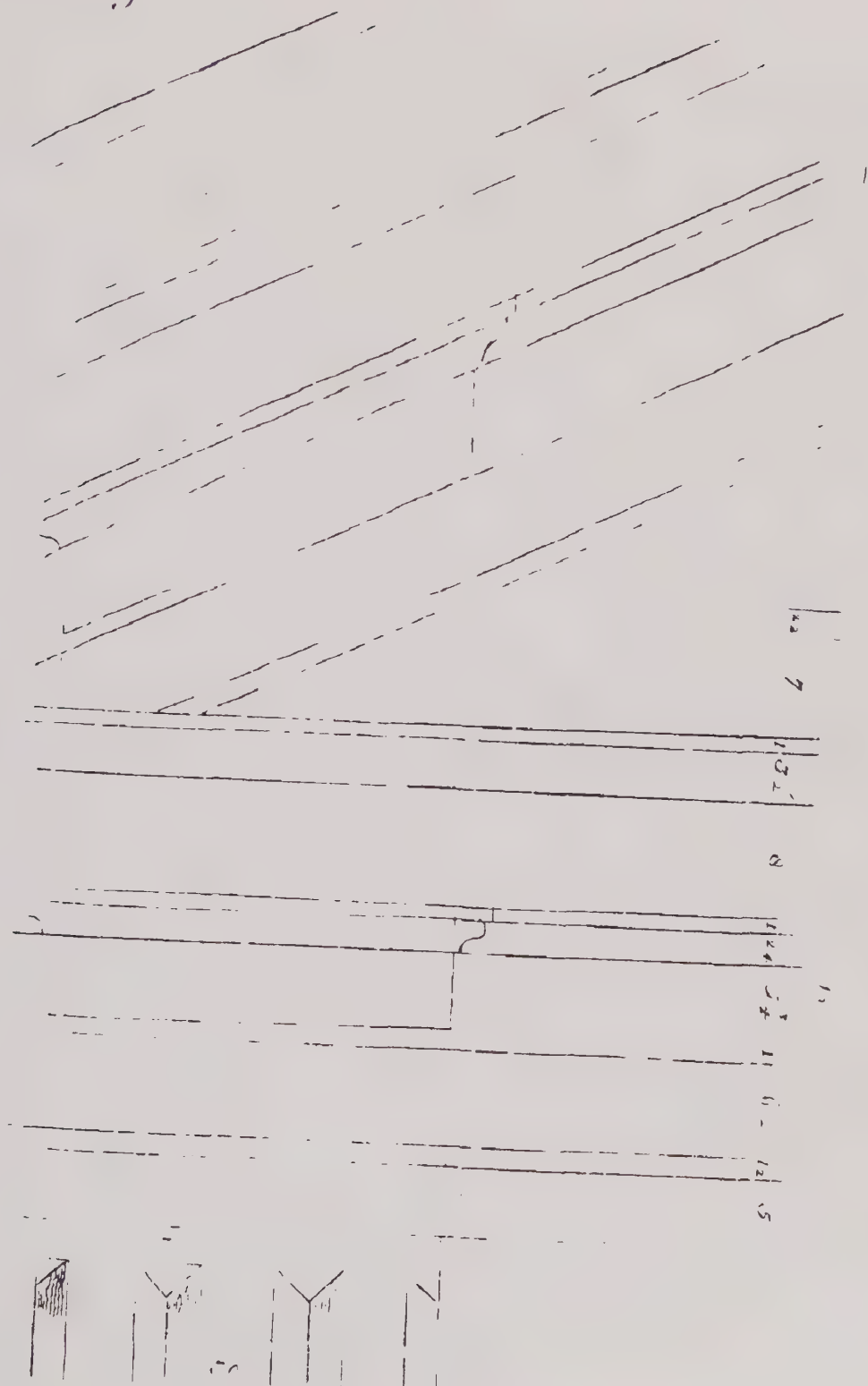
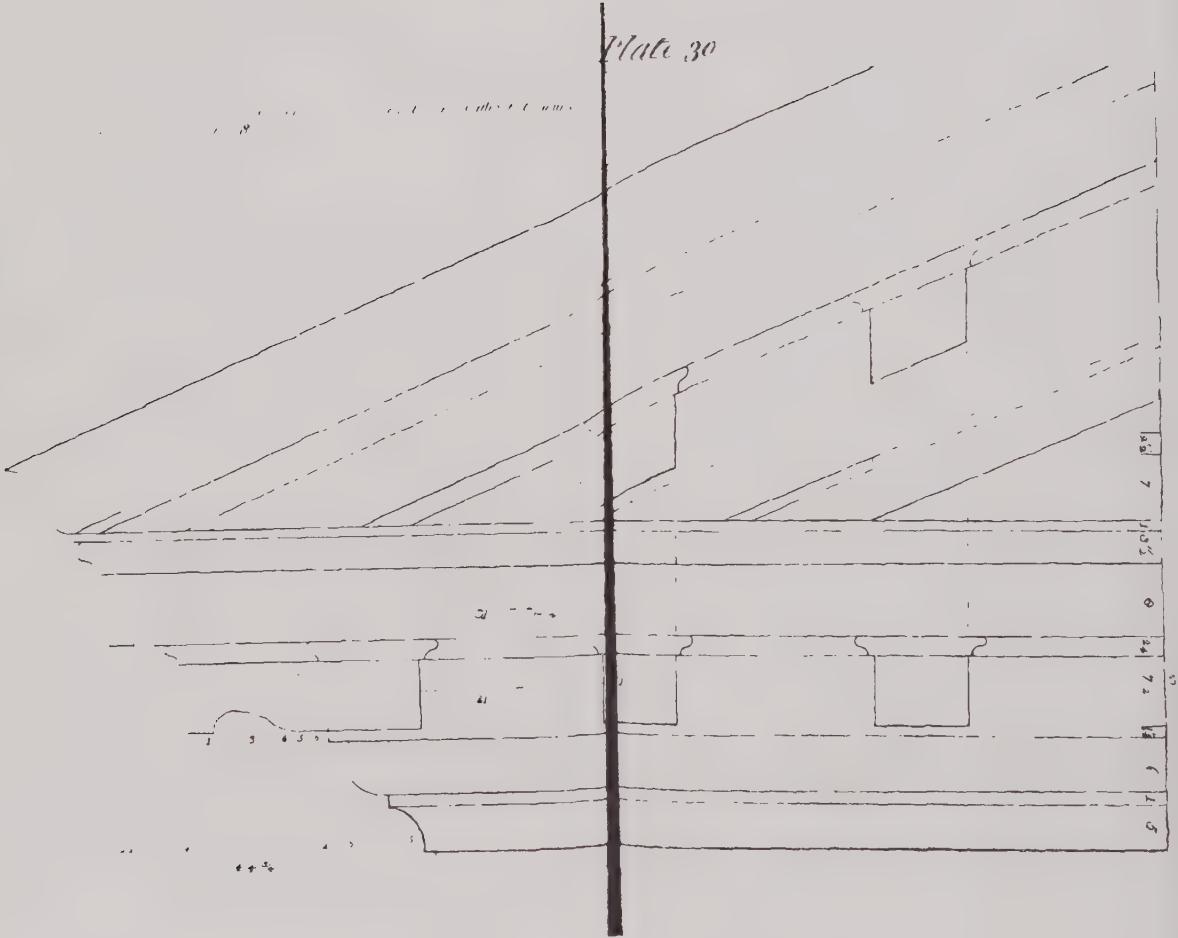


Plate 30



Perimeter, und in
der Höhe von 17 1/2

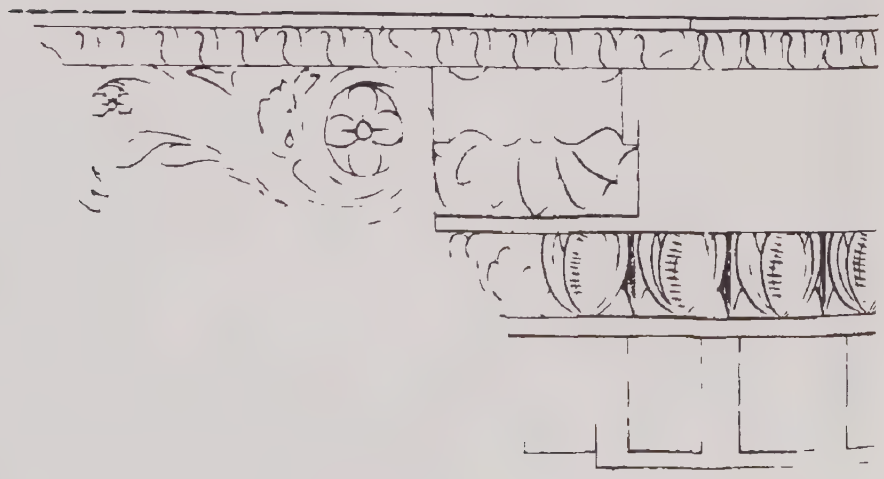
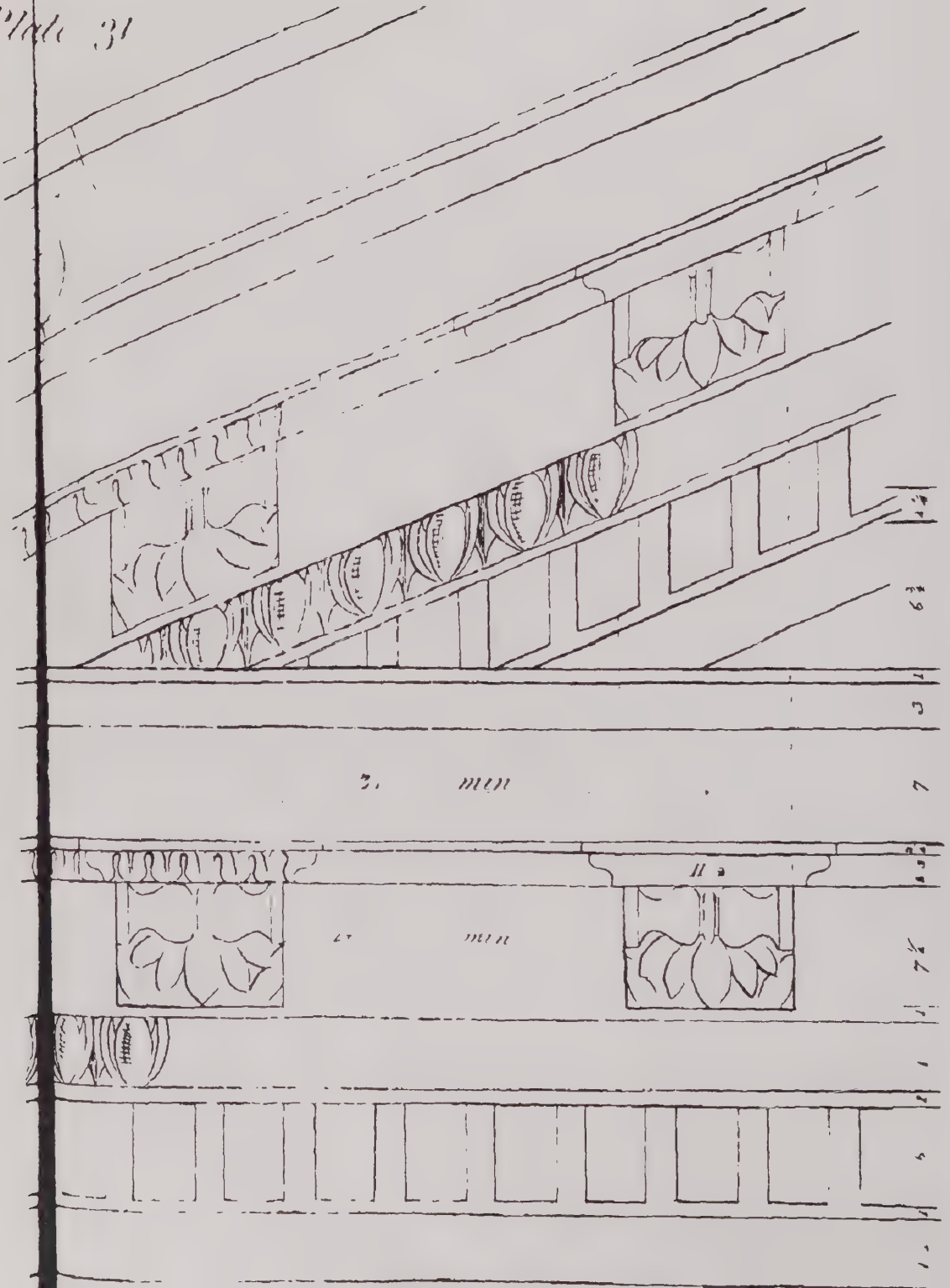
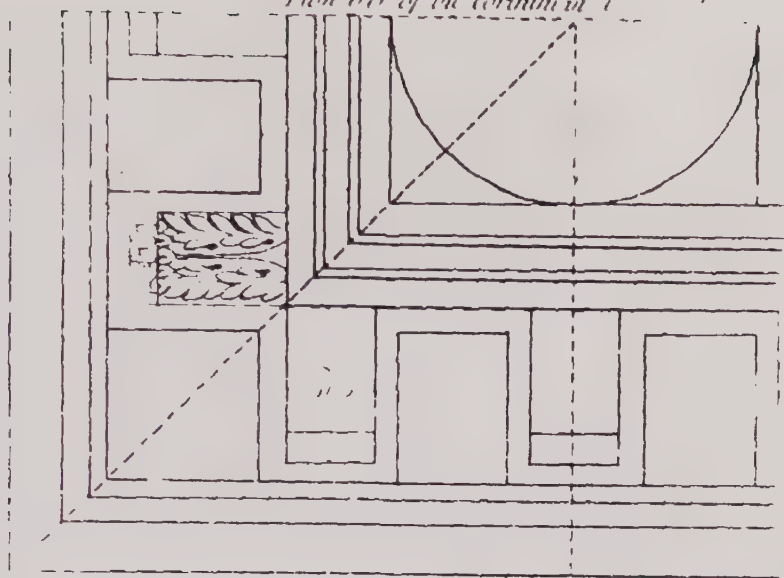


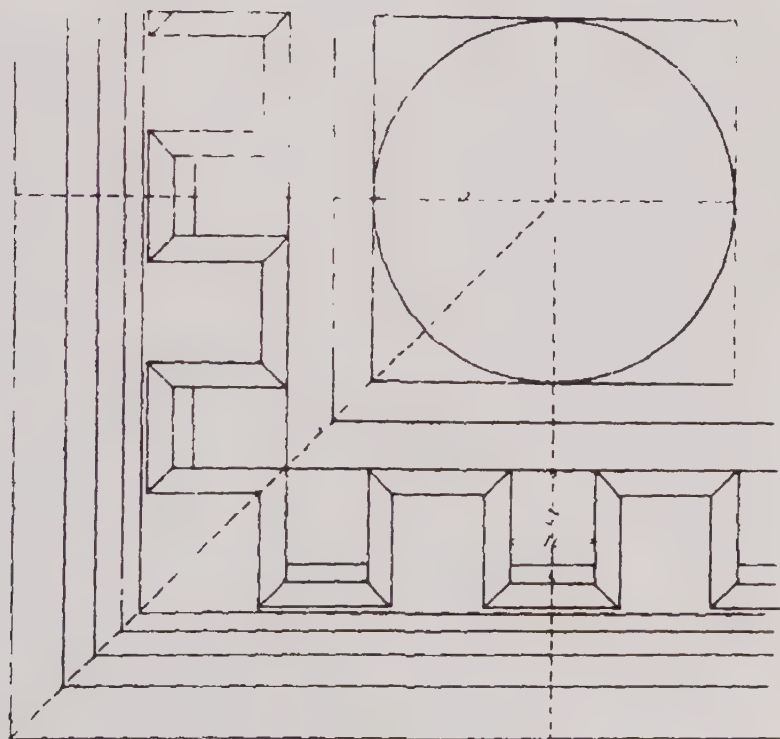
Plate 31



Plan *en* of the Corinthian 11

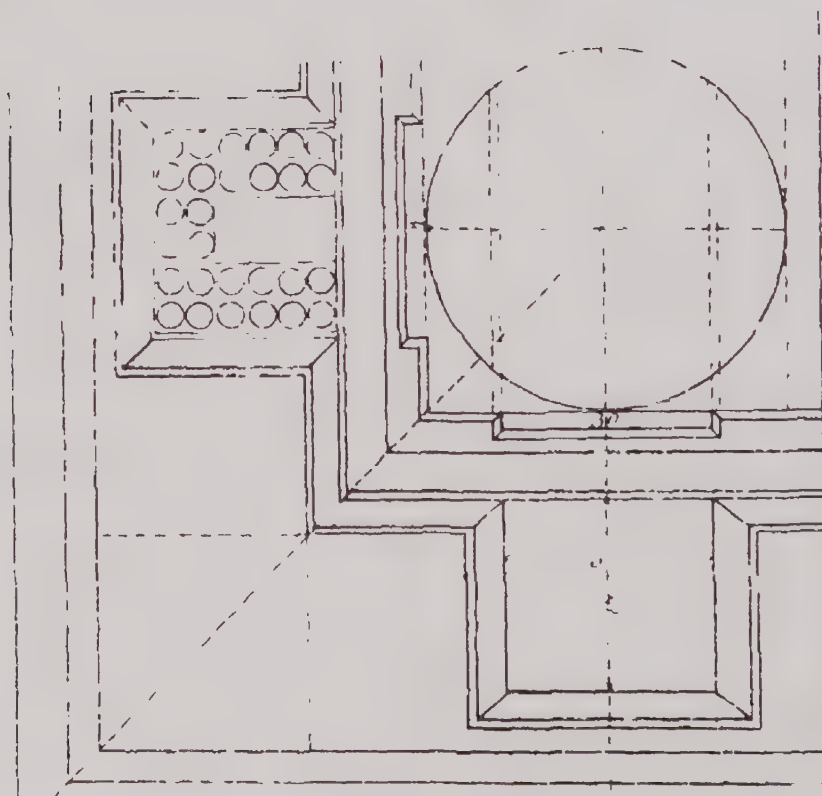


12



Plan *en* of the Tuscan capital

Corinthian capital, r. 1. 1/2. 1/2.

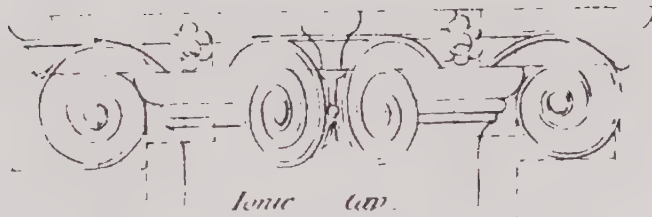
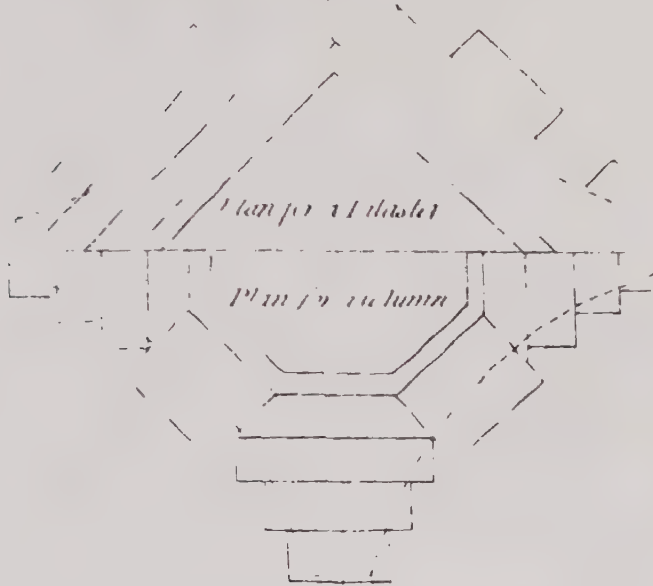


Plan view of the Bath, Rome

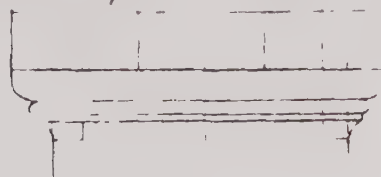
The method of erecting
of the Ionic cap

The piece to be
with the Cap on
it being put

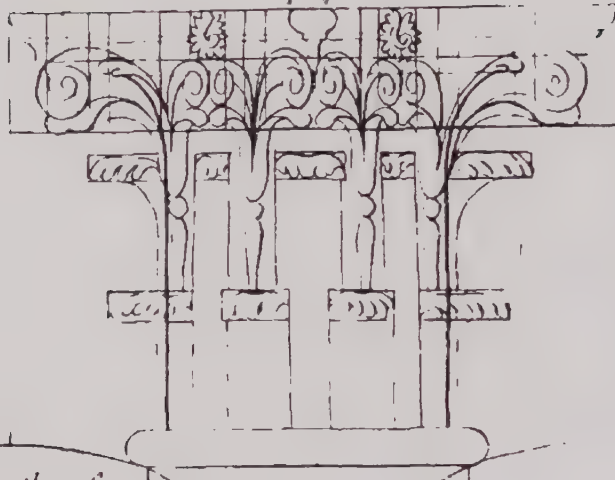
Clear of weight
for the horns
for the Gearing



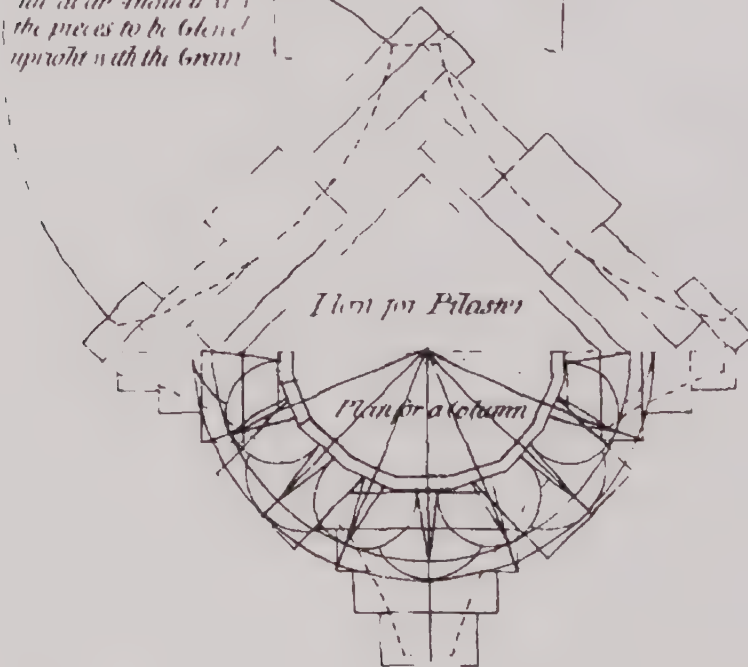
Both of the cap of a column with the Mouldings
turned before the horns are cleared on



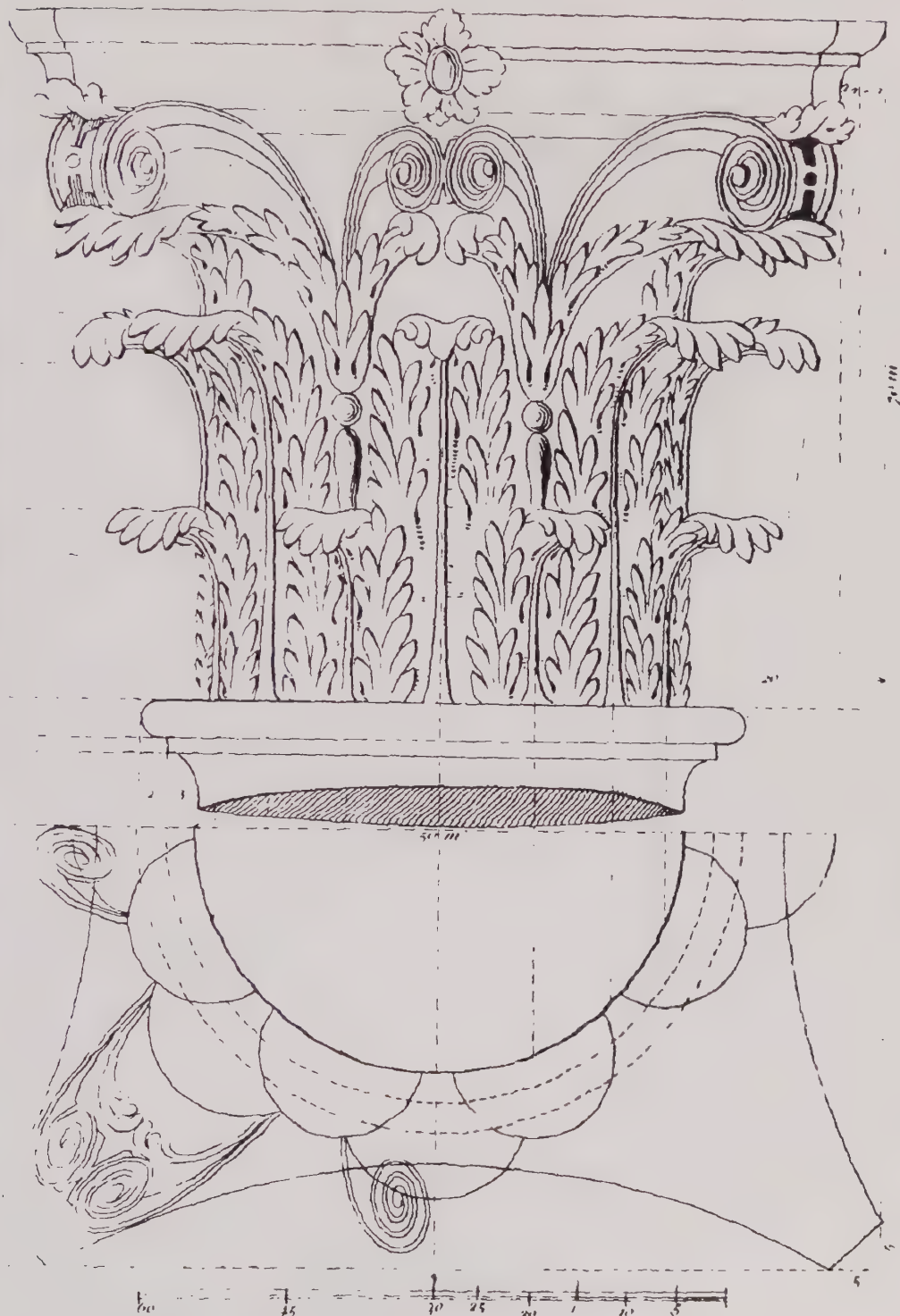
The method for Chiselling

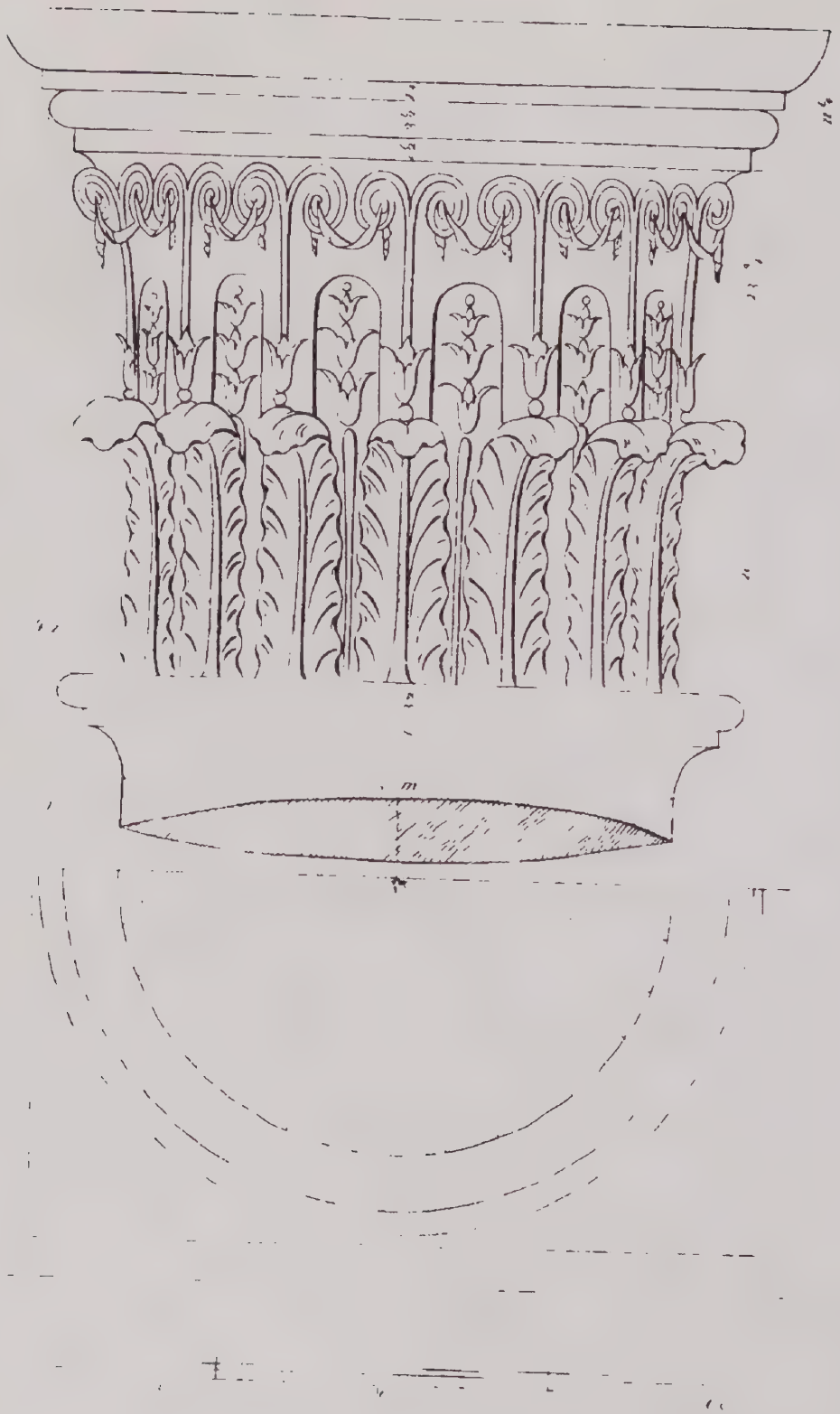


The Corinthian Capital at an Angle to show the pieces to be Glued upright with the Grain



The corinthian Cap to a large Scale for Practice with the Plan &c





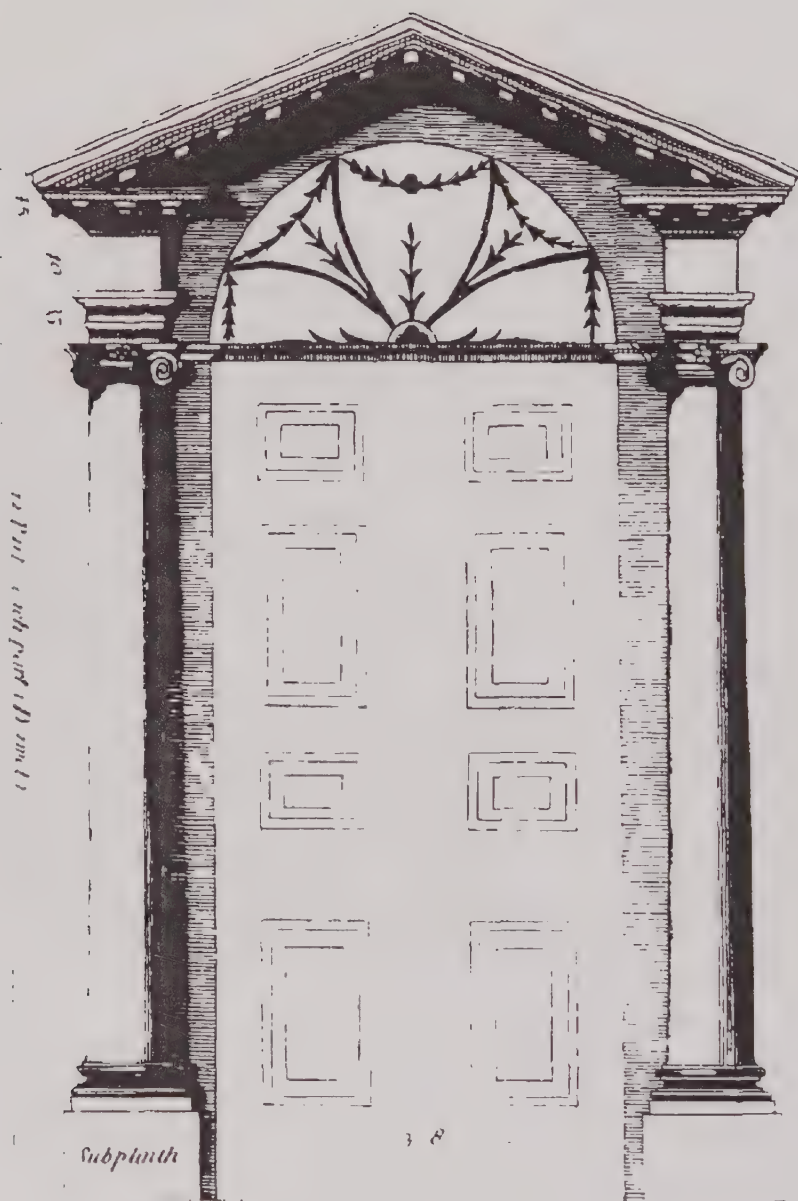


To face Plate XXXVIII.

Doric front drawn half an inch to a foot the clear passage 3 feet 6 inches, the height 7 feet 2 inches, the height of the column 7 feet 4 inches, to be divided into 3 equal parts, one of which parts will be the diameter of the column at bottom, give one of them to the sub-plinth, half a one to the base, half a one to the cap of the column, and 2 to the entablature, that will be 30 minutes to the architrave, 45 minutes to the frieze, and 45 minutes to the cornice; the distance from centre to centre of the columns is 6 diameters 15 minutes, which will take 5 modillions, to find the pitch of the pediment set the compasses at *a* in the tympan of the pediment, and draw the circle *bce*, then set the compasses at *c*, and draw the arch *bde*, which gives the height of the pediment at *d*, this method will give the pitch of any pediment.

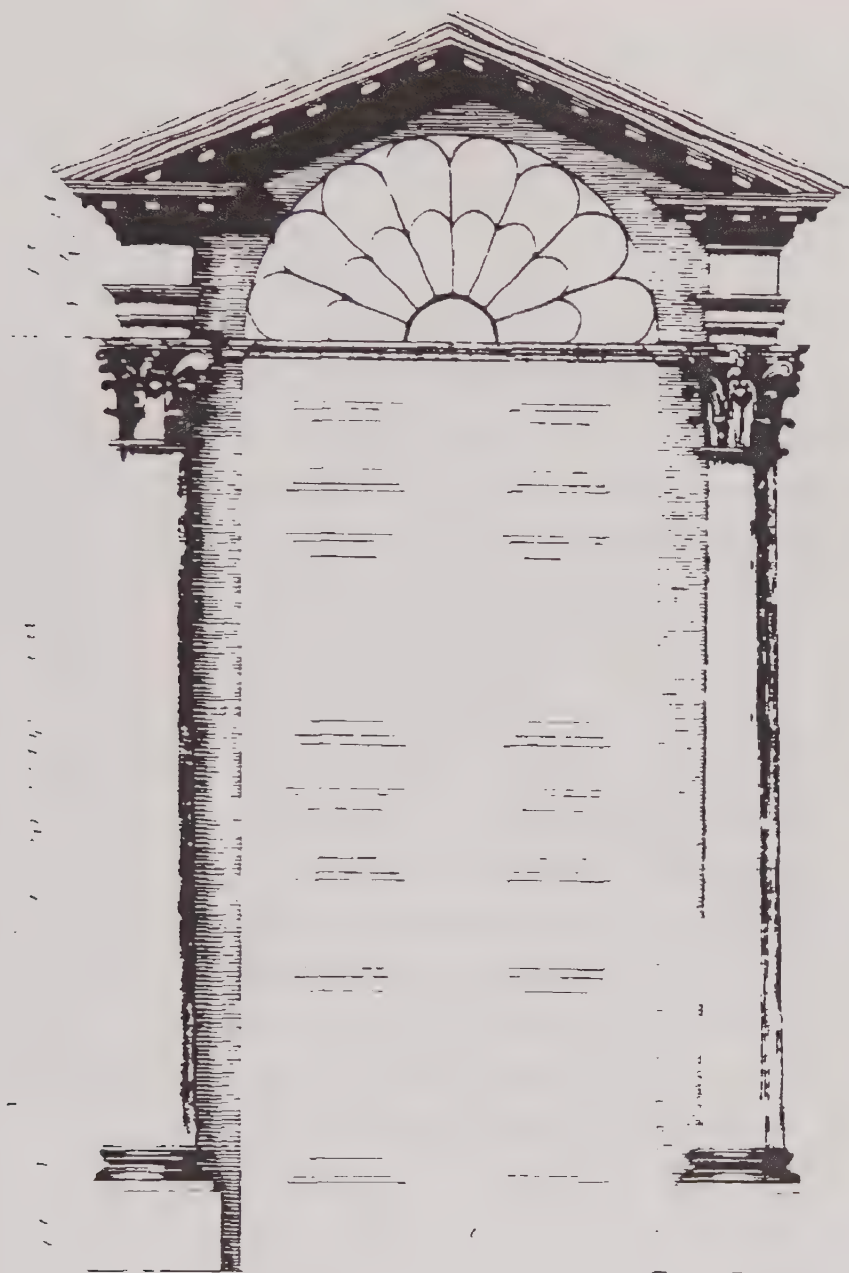
To face Plate XXXIX.

Ionic front, drawn half an inch to a foot. the clear passage of the door 3 feet 8 inches, the height 7 feet 7 inches, the height of the column 7 feet 9 inches, to be divided into 10 parts, one is the diameter of the column at bottom, give one to the sub-plinth, half an one to the base of the column, half to the cap of the column, and 2 to the entablature, that is, 35 minutes to the architrave, 40 to the frieze, and 45 to the cornice, the distance between the central lines of the column is 6 diameters 43 minutes, which takes 13 modillions at 31 minutes, from centre to centre of modillion, the interval between the modillions 21 minutes, the breadth of the modillion 10 minutes, the pitch of the pediment found the same as in the Doric front.



O.D. 12 m.
12 M. d. 11 m.

12 0 6 3 0 1 2 3 4 5 6



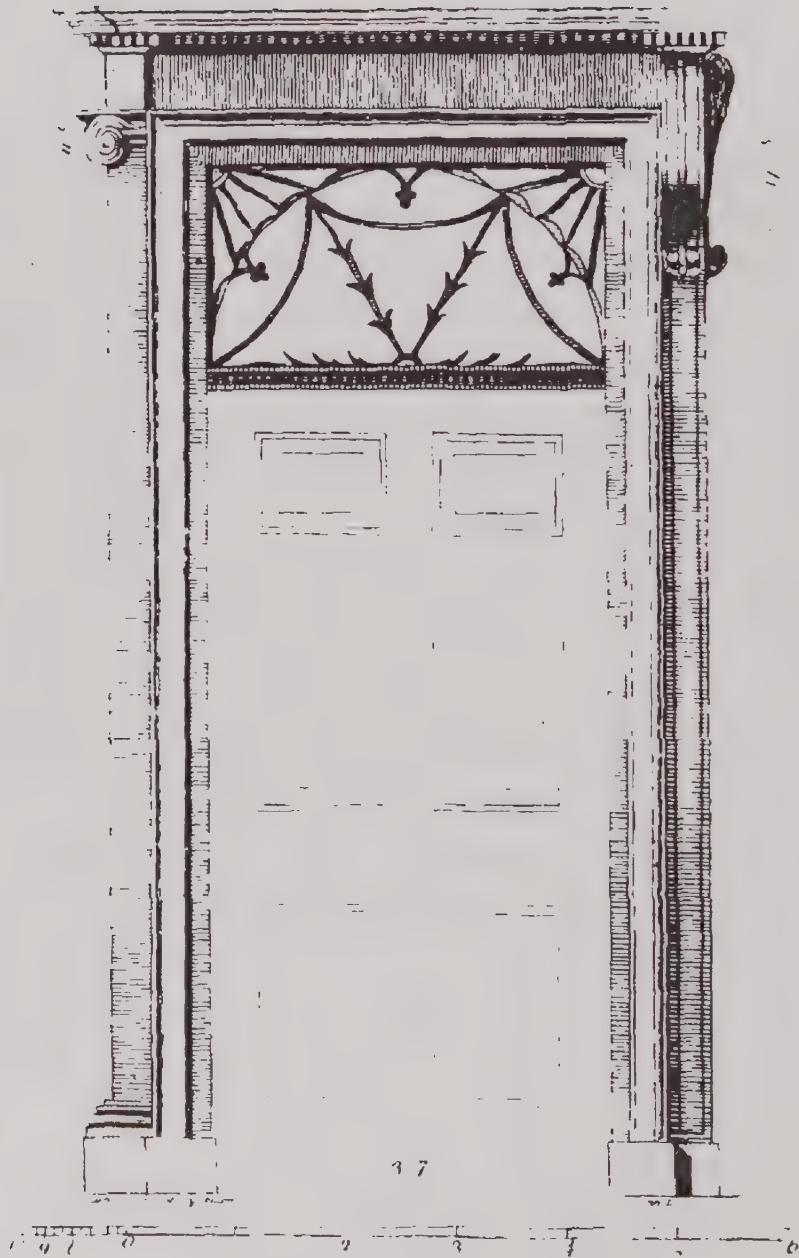
To face Plate XL

Corinthian front drawn half an inch to a foot ; the clear passage of the door 3 feet 9 inches, the height 8 feet 3 inches, height of the column 8 feet 5 inches, to be divided into 11 parts ; one of those parts is the diameter of the column at bottom, give one to the sub-plinth, one and one sixth to the cap of the column, which is 70 minutes : and 2 diameters to the entablature, that is, 35 minutes to the architrave, 37 to the frieze, and 48 to the cornice, the distance from centre to centre of the column, which is 7 diameters of the column, which takes 12 modillions, at 35 minutes from centre to centre of modillion ; the breadth of modillion $11\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, the interval between $23\frac{1}{2}$.

Note, Front doors, that have any of the orders for their dressing, should not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide, the height twice the width and one sixth part or thereabouts, and that may be the height of the column, then the abacus will be taken out of that, to part the door and fan-light, &c.

Truss Plate ALI

Door and dressings with architraves and side pilasters; one side an open pilaster and truss, the other a plain pilaster, quarter cap of the antique Ionic, the pilaster may be fluted with three flutes on the face, or four if required, the clear passage of the door 3 feet 7 inches, the height 7 feet 6 inches, the impost between the door and fan-light $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the fan-light a semicircle, the width of the architrave one seventh part of the width of the door, the side pilasters two thirds of the architrave breadth, the frieze equal to the breadth of the architrave, the cornice may be three fourths or five sixths of the architrave's breadth, the truss 1 foot 8 inches; the profile or projection of the truss may be 3 inches or 3½, the height of the quarter cap about 5 inches, the measures to be taken from the antique cap, Plate XVI



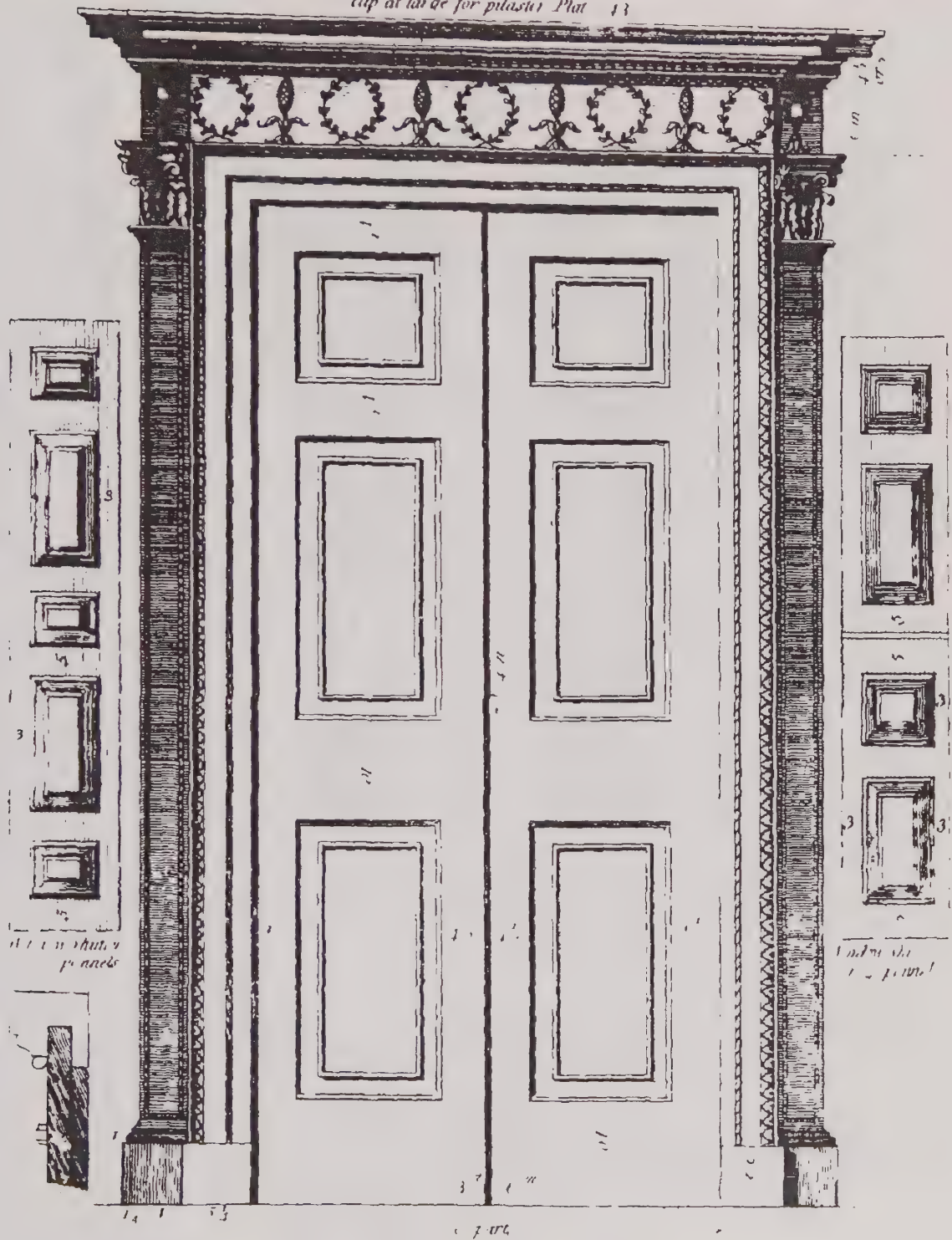
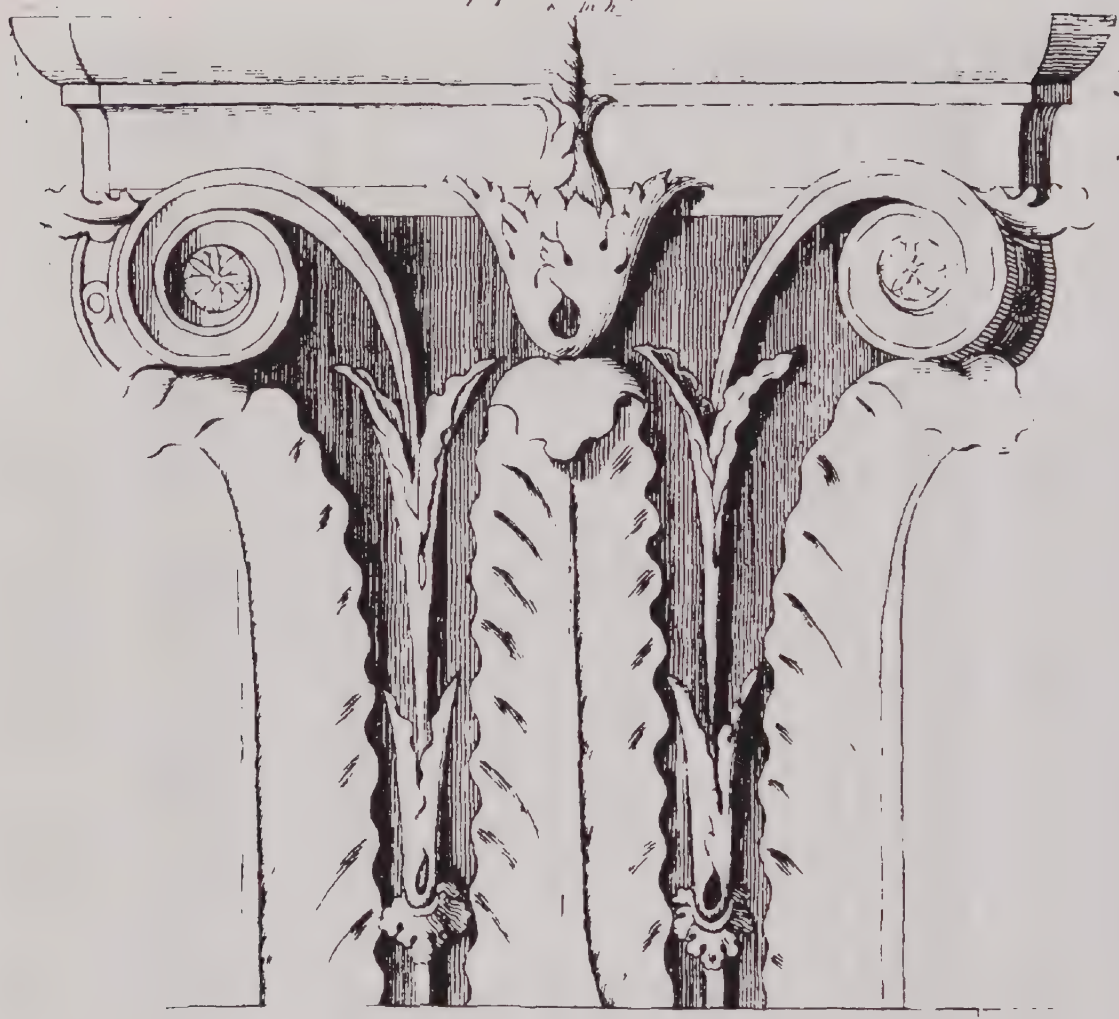
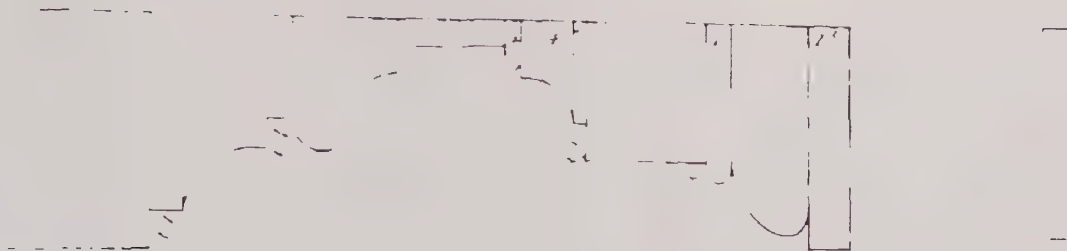


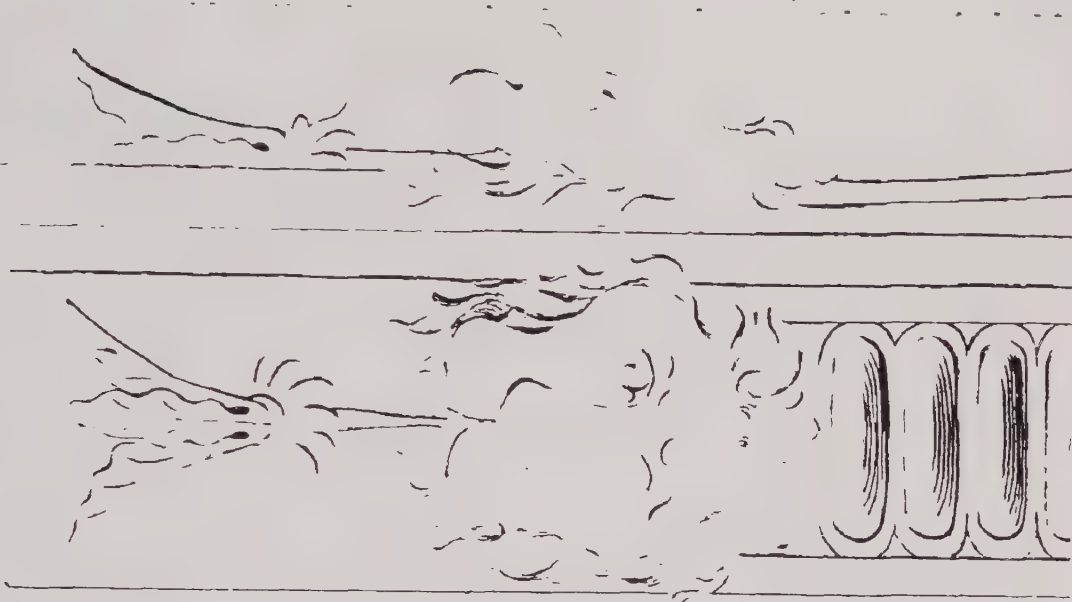
Plate 1
Cap set of P. (P. 1861)



1. (P. 1861)



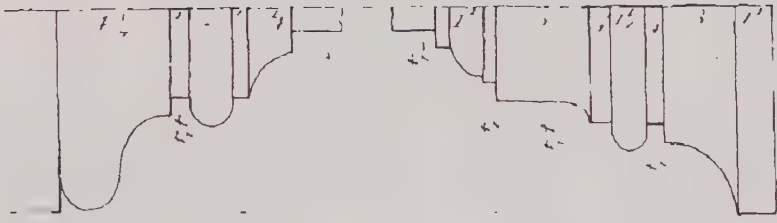
1. Deveron, 1 to 1000, required full



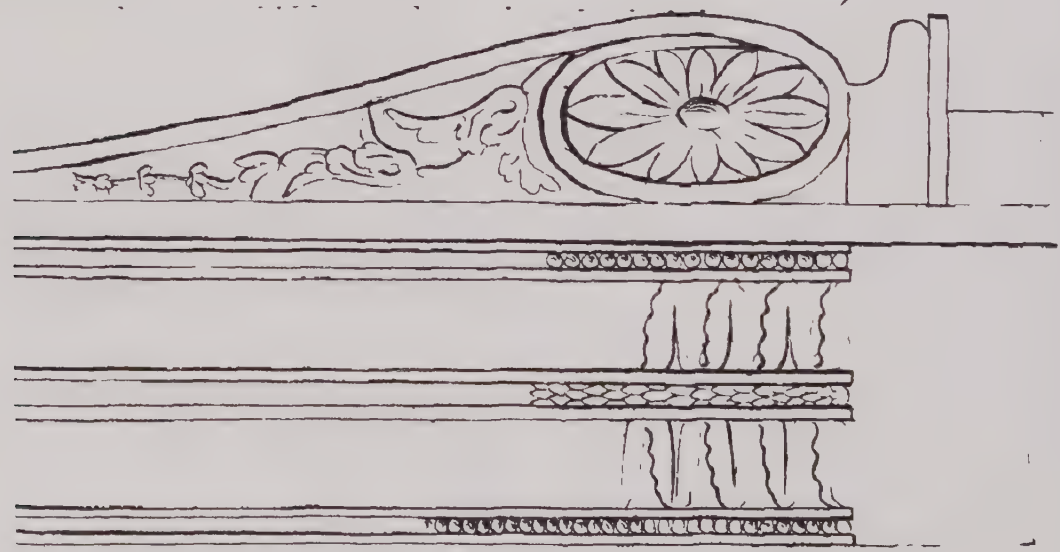
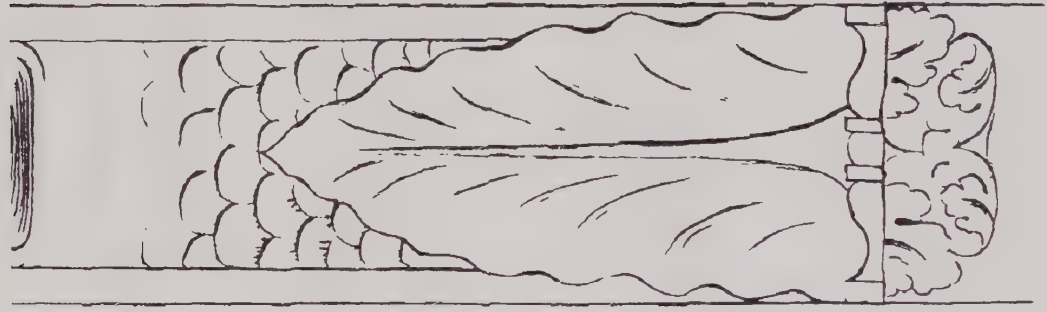
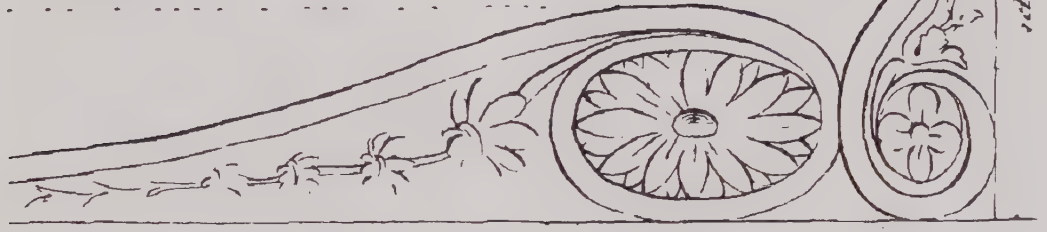
from 1 foot to 2, cut

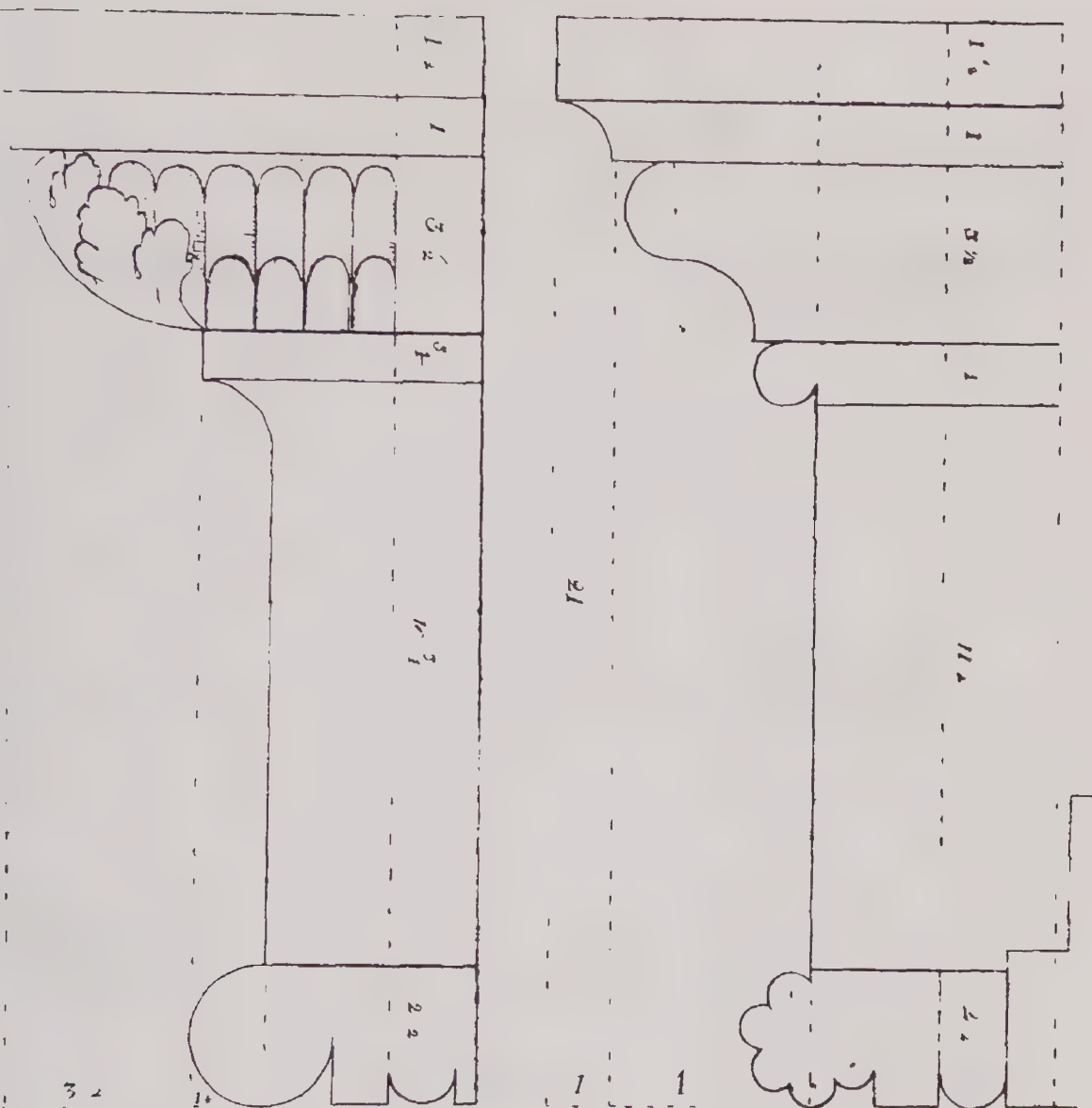


10 Inches 10 1 ps



size for practice





Archibanes pull on a for Practice

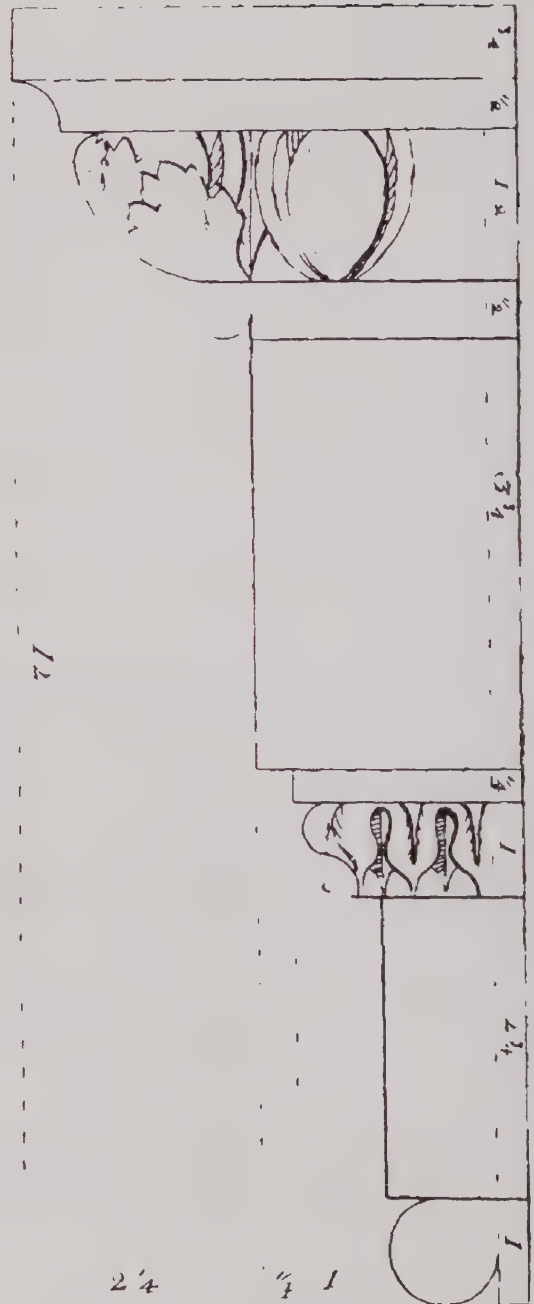
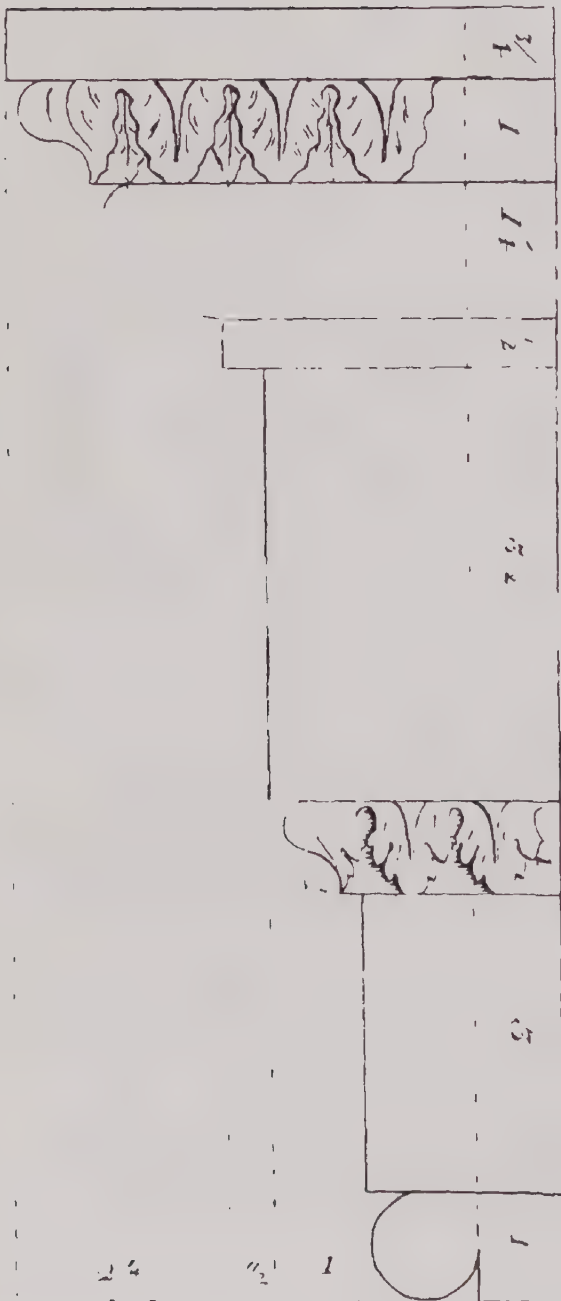
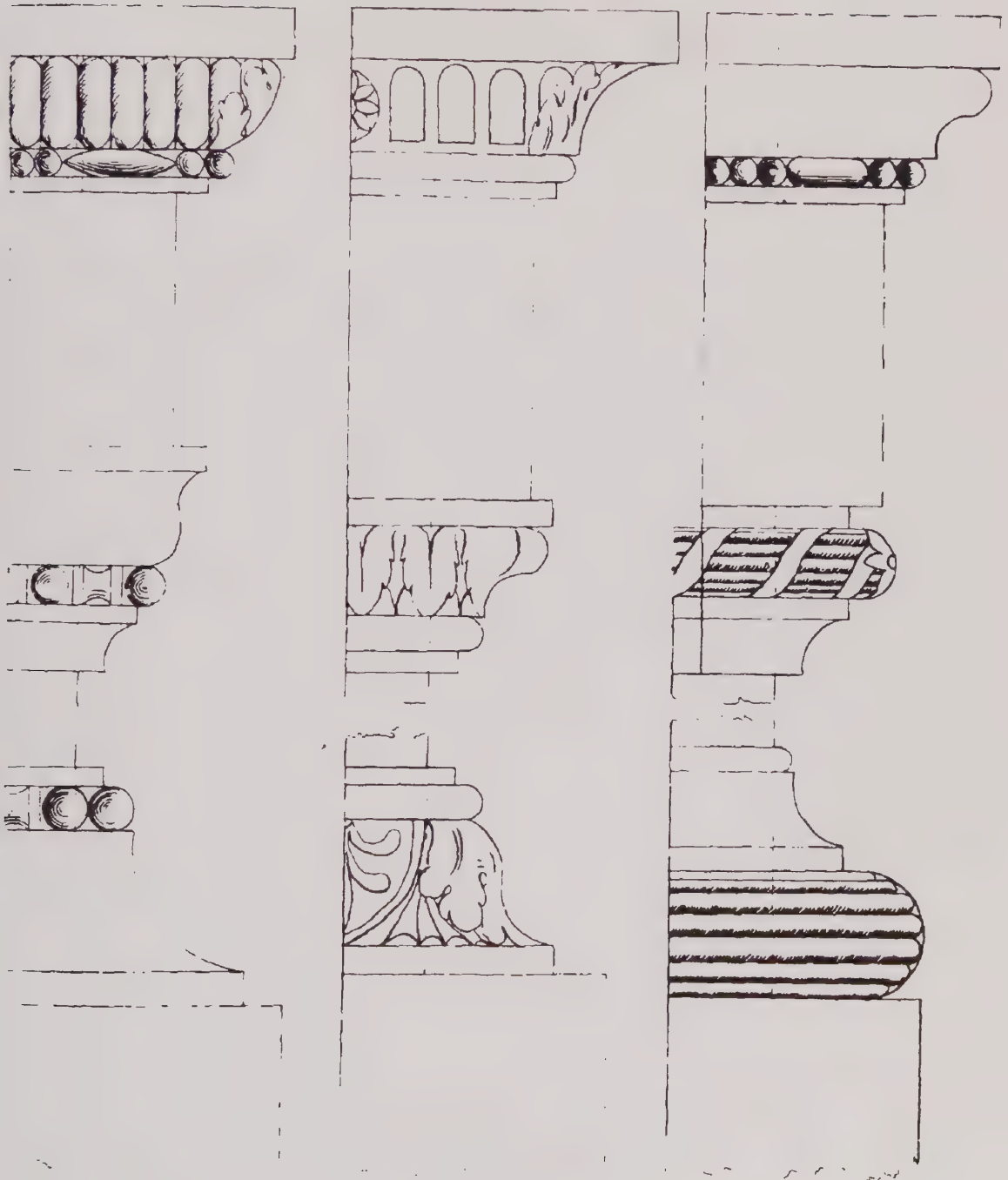
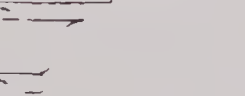
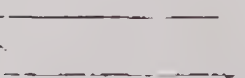
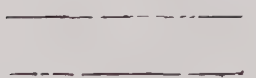
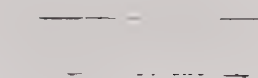
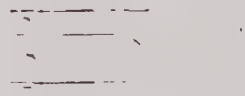
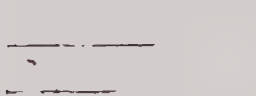
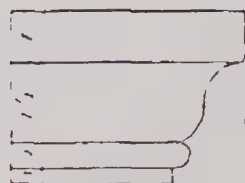
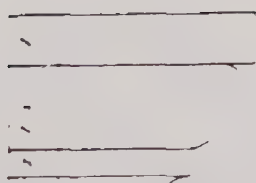
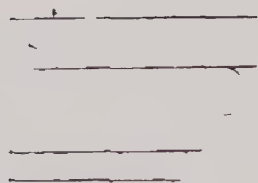


Plate 47

Three Designs for Base and Ambase full size for practice.





To the Part XVIII

The proportion of architraves to doors, windows, &c. Give the width of the architrave, one seventh or eighth part of the door, divide that into 12 parts, and dispose the parts to the faces and mouldings, as figured, if frieze and cornice to the doors, give the frieze equal to the width of the architrave, but if any particular ornament is to be put into the frieze, it must be one fourth or one eighth part wider than the architrave, the cornice three fourths or five sixths of the architrave's breadth, the side pilaster two thirds of the architrave's breadth, to proportion impost to arches, for the height of the impost including the necking, divide from the floor to the springing of the arch into 20 parts, take one for the impost, including the necking, and divide the height into as many parts as in the impost you make use of, and dispose those parts to the mouldings in height and projection, as fig. 1.

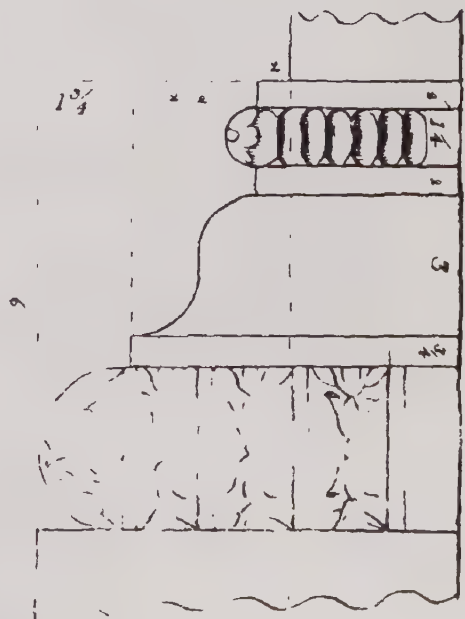
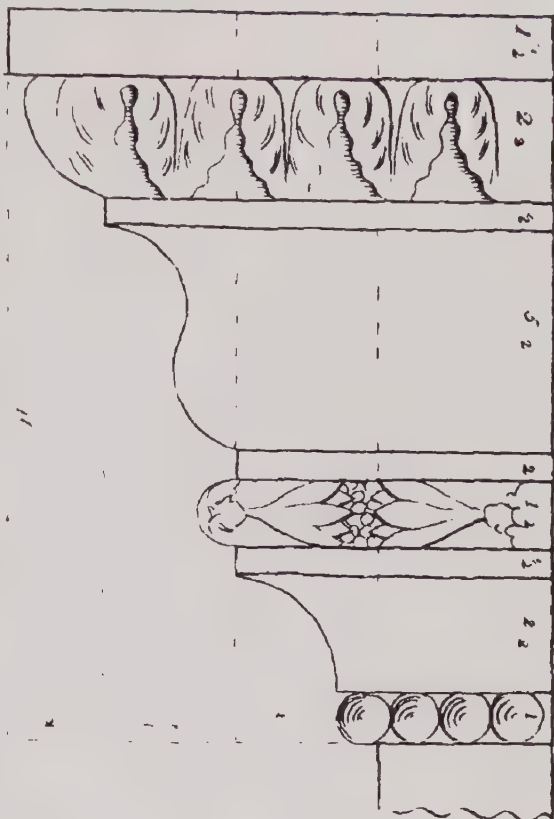
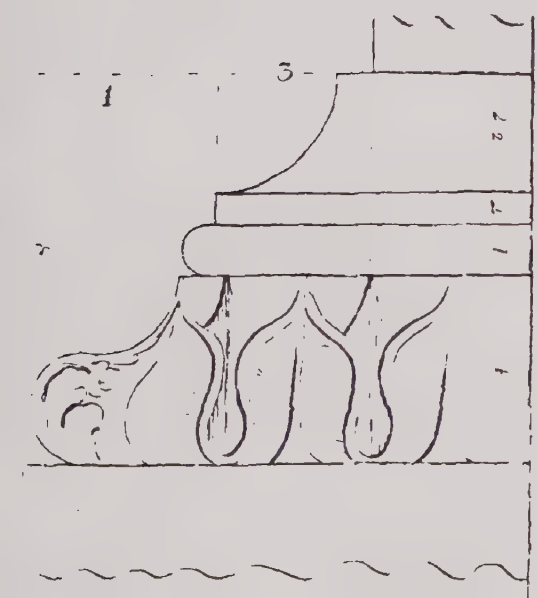
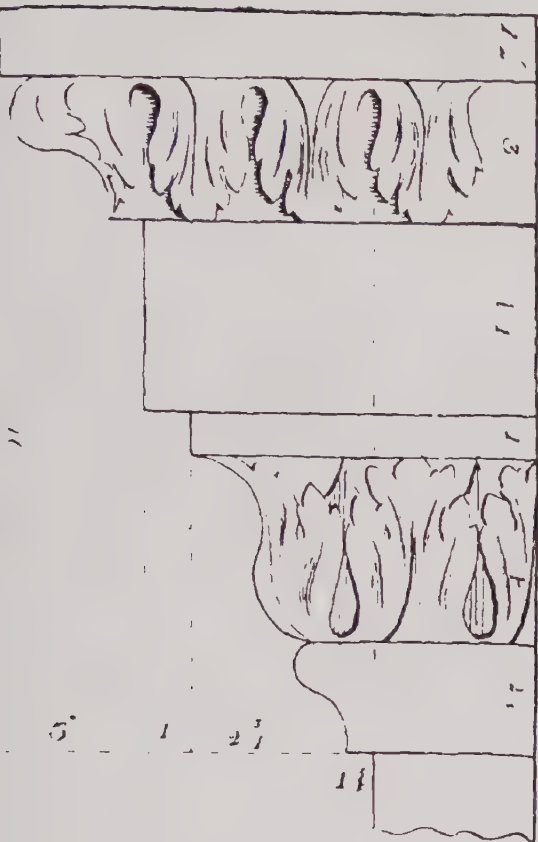
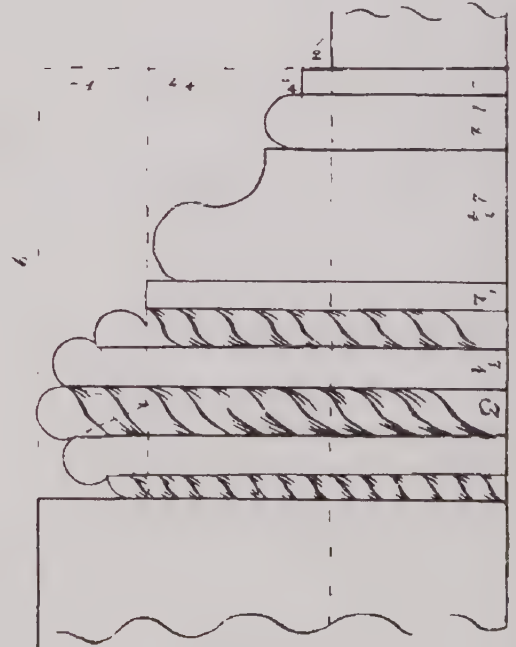
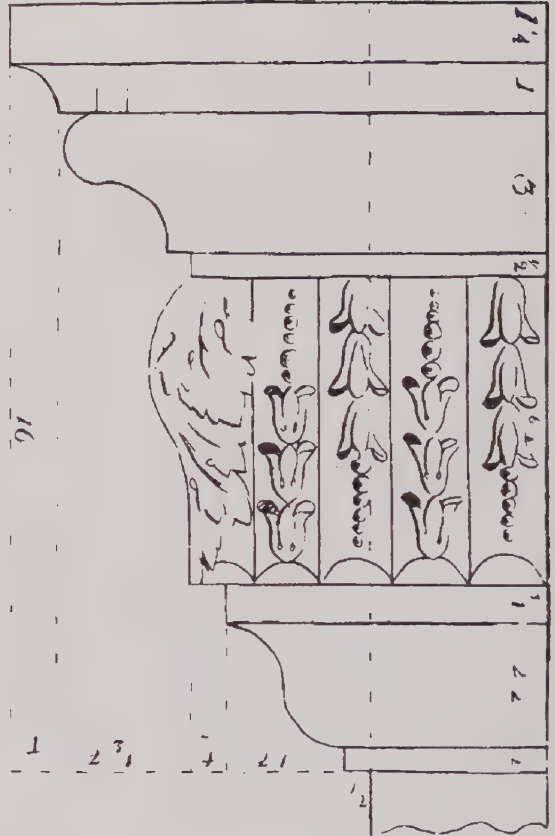
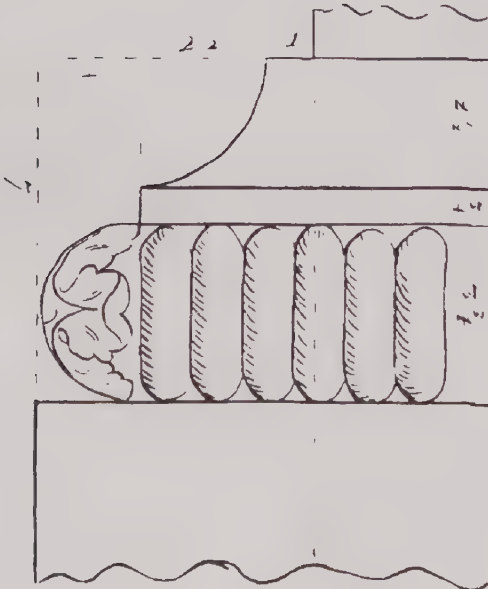


Plate 50
Base & surbase Full size



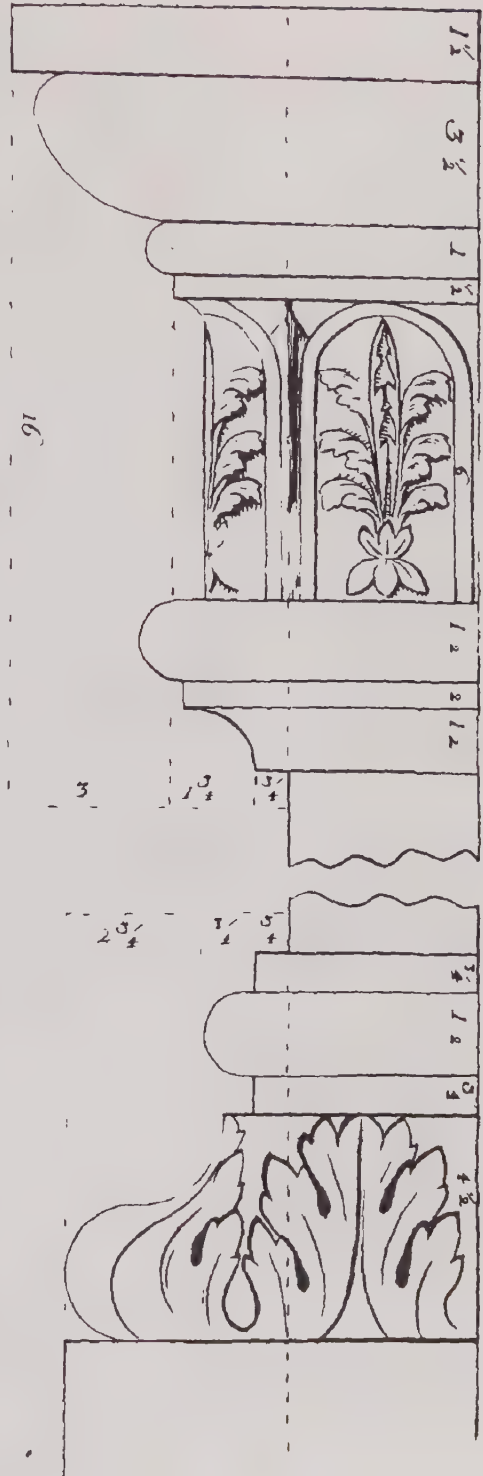
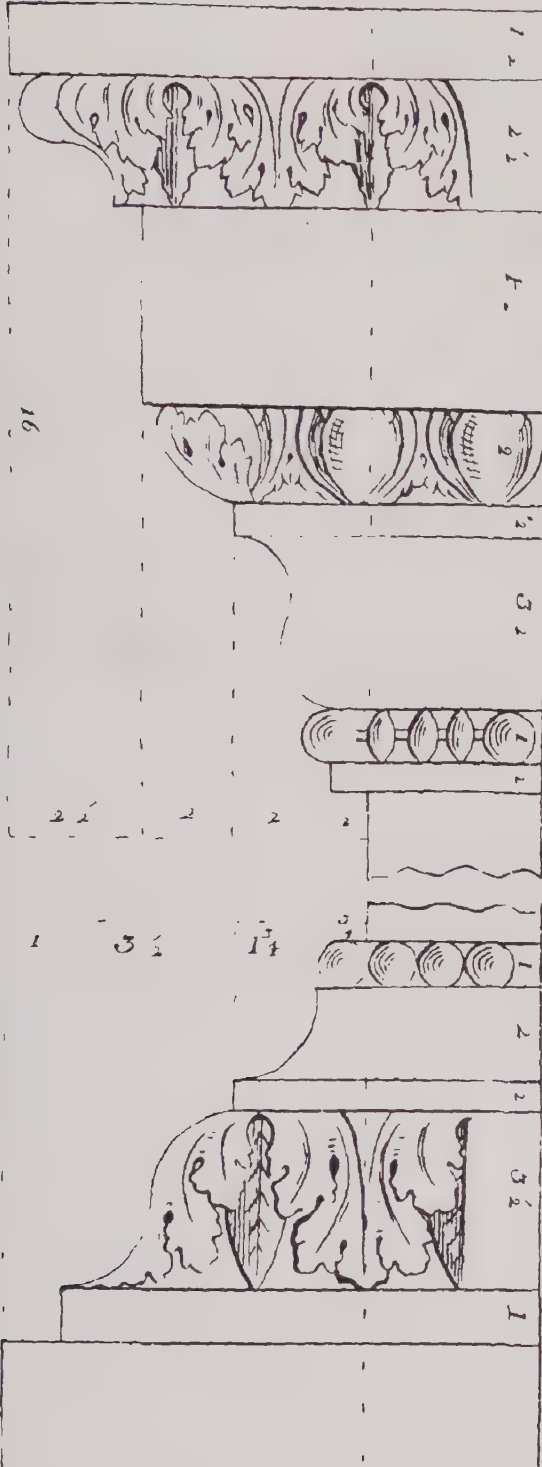
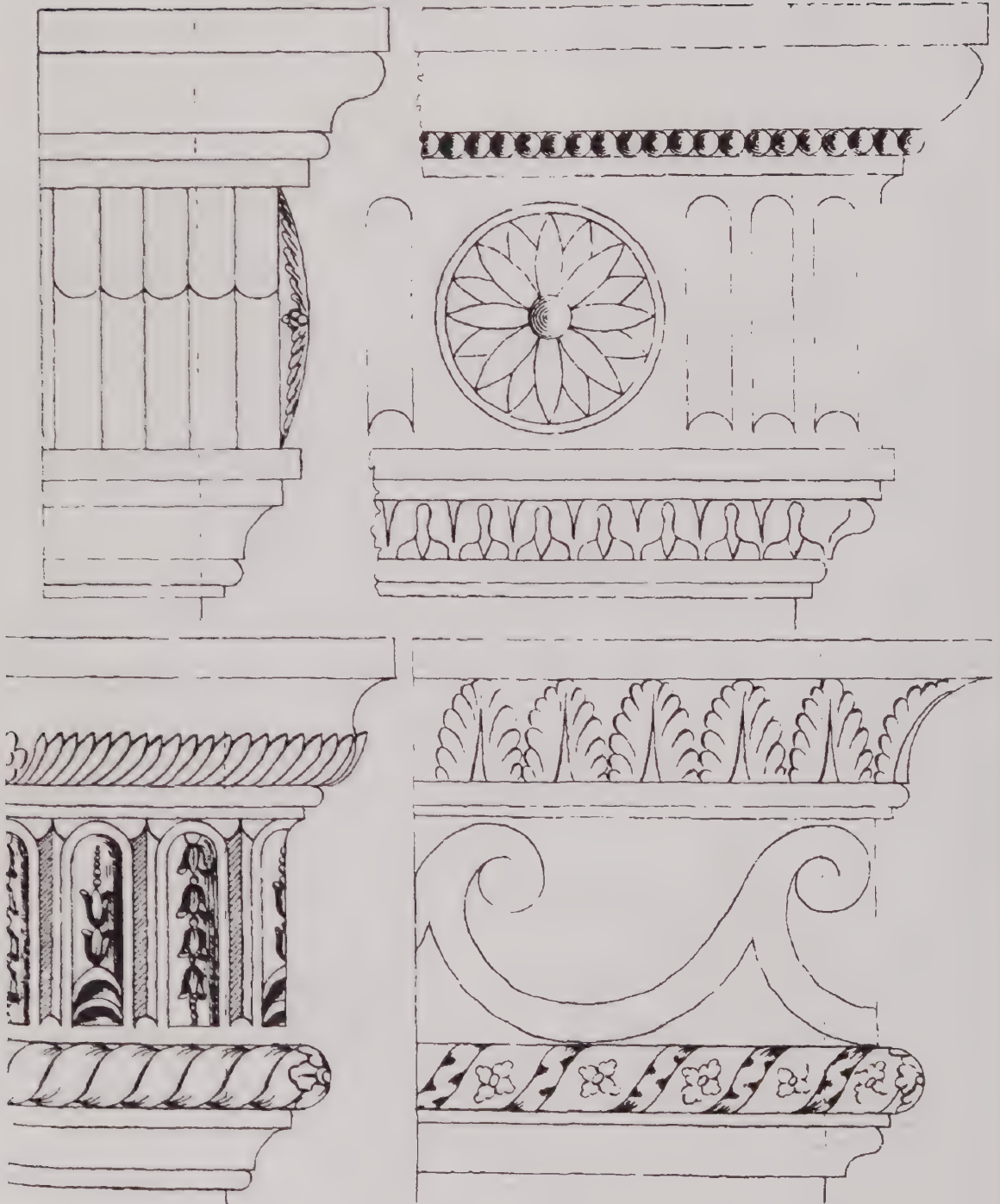
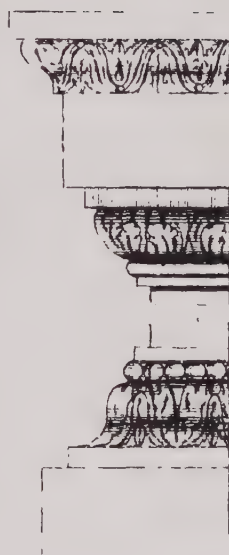
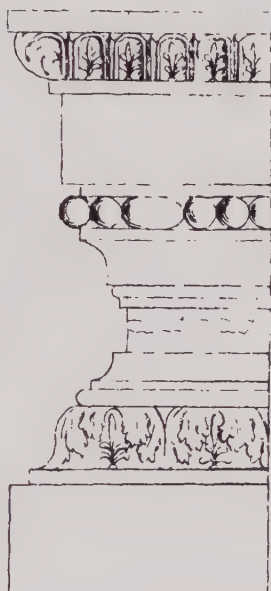
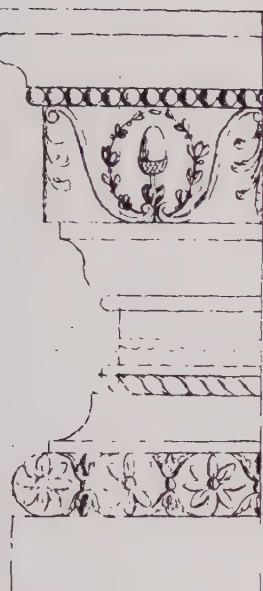


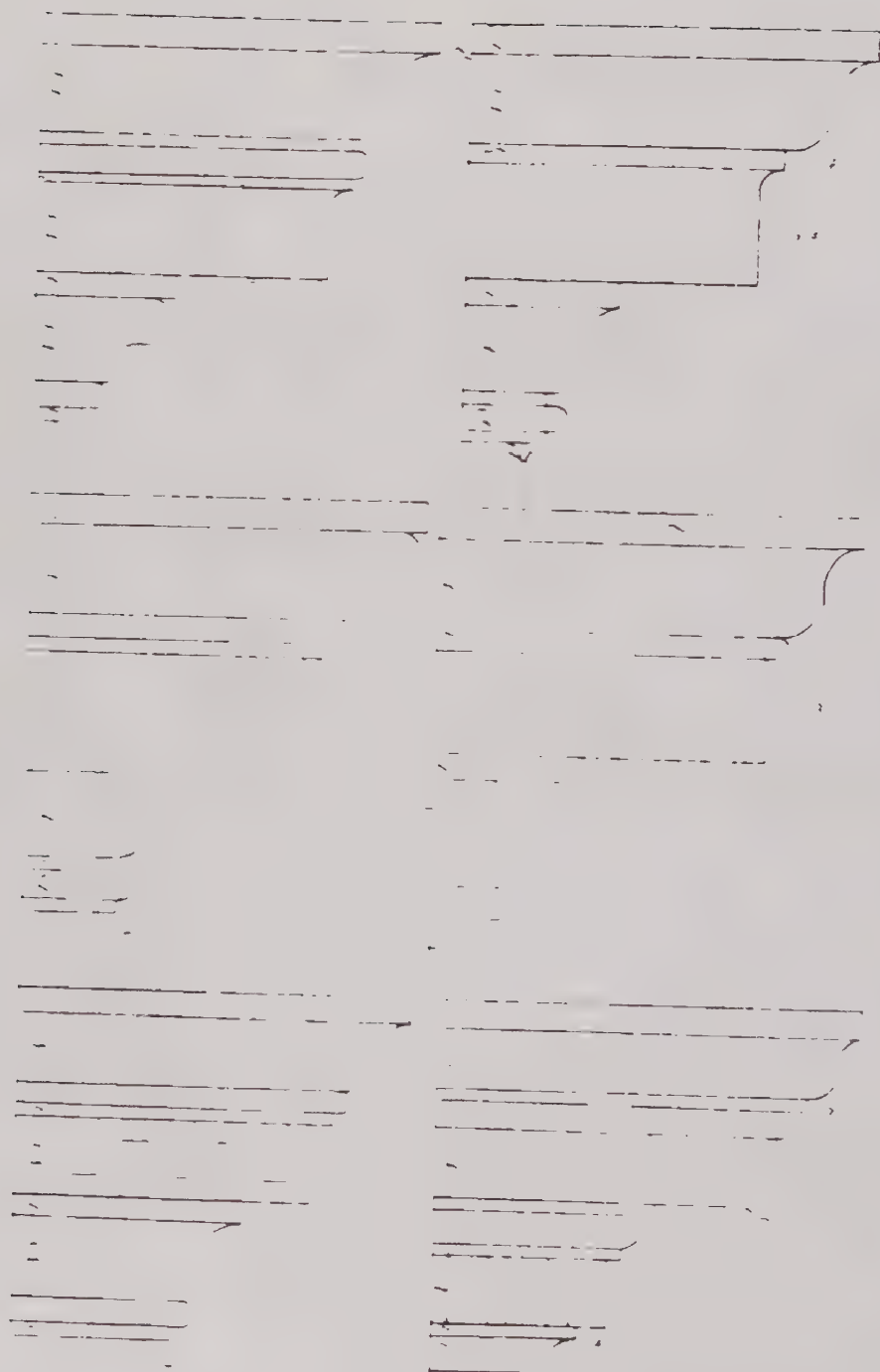
Plate 52
Four Designs for a base, full size, for practice



Base and abacus of 10



110

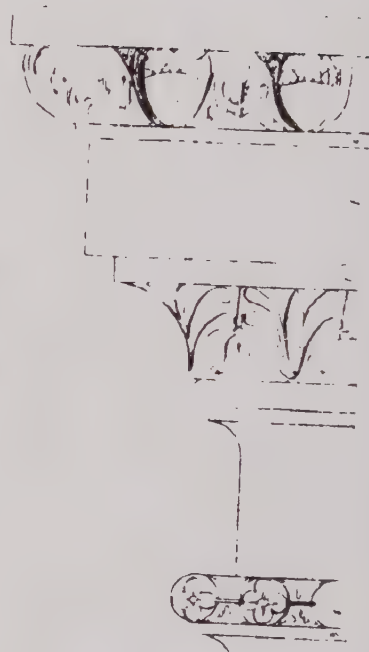
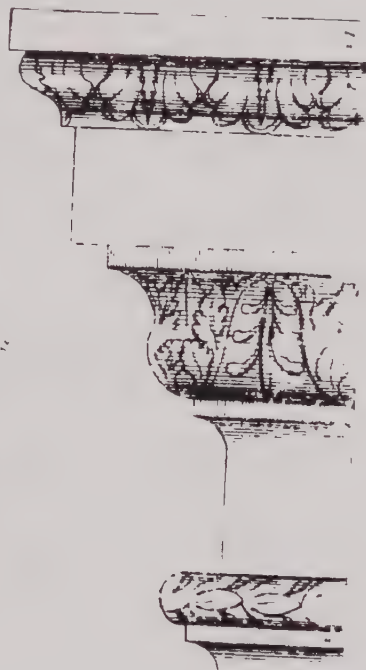


To face Plate LIV.

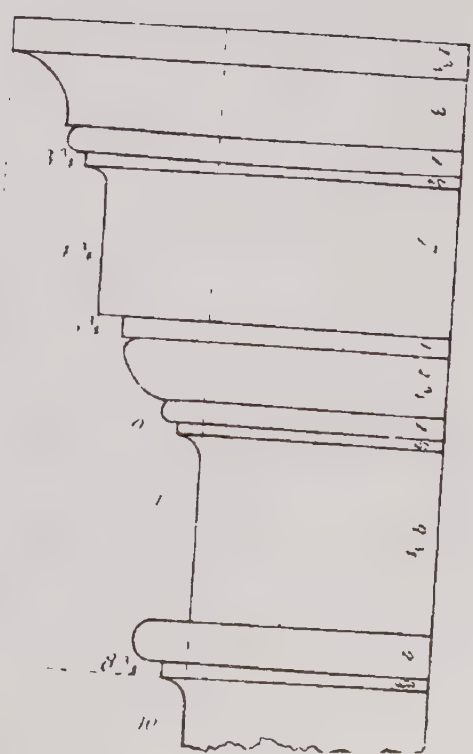
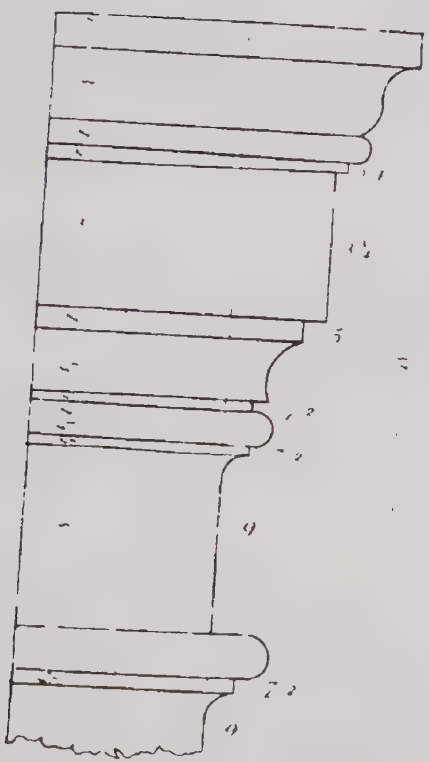
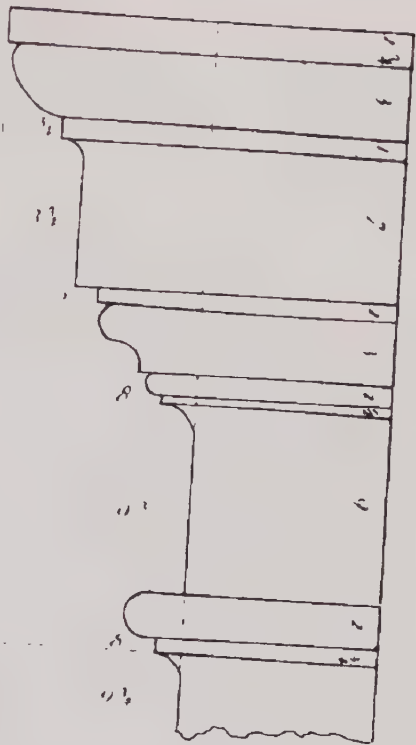
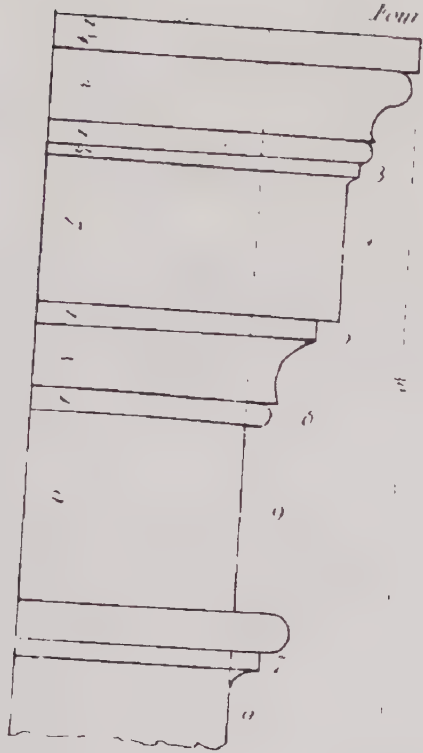
To proportion the cornice and frieze to rooms, or any place required — give them three fourths of an inch to a foot, including the frieze and necking, I suppose them to be 14 feet, more or less, at 14 feet the cornice and frieze, including the necking, will be $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, divide that into 12 parts, give 5 to the cornice, 6 to the frieze, and one to the necking, if cornices are used without frieze or necking, give them three eighths of an inch to a foot, or half an inch to a foot, I suppose 14 feet as before, at three eighths of an inch to a foot, the cornice will be $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at half an inch to the foot, the cornice will be 7 inches, whatever the given height is, that must be divided into the same number of parts as the cornice you make use of, and dispose them to the parts in height and projection, as figured on the cornices

This direction will be sufficient for the proportion of cornices in any case required

Imps of moldings for the Proportion see p. 140.



Plat 10
Four de bois pour Impact



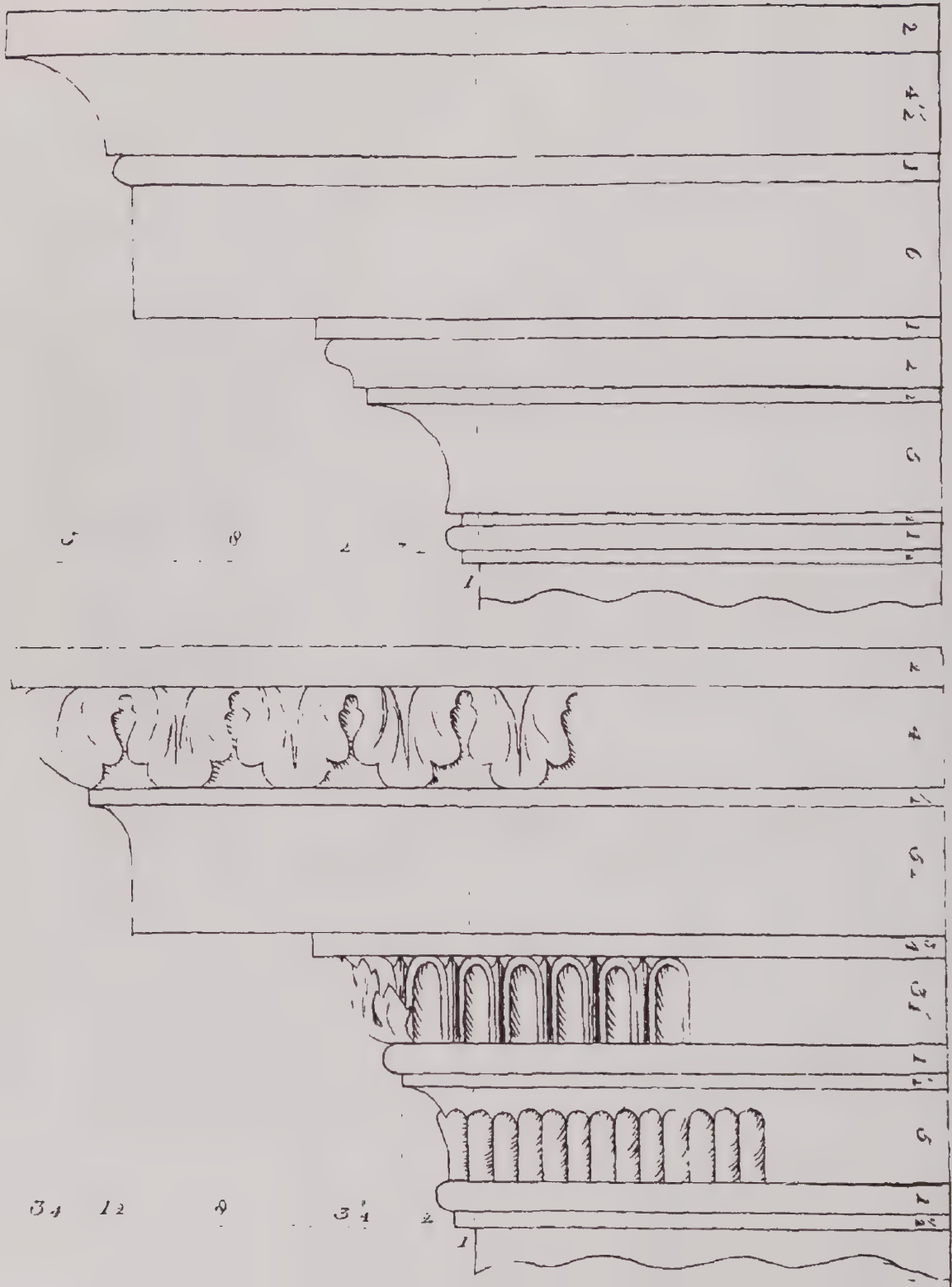
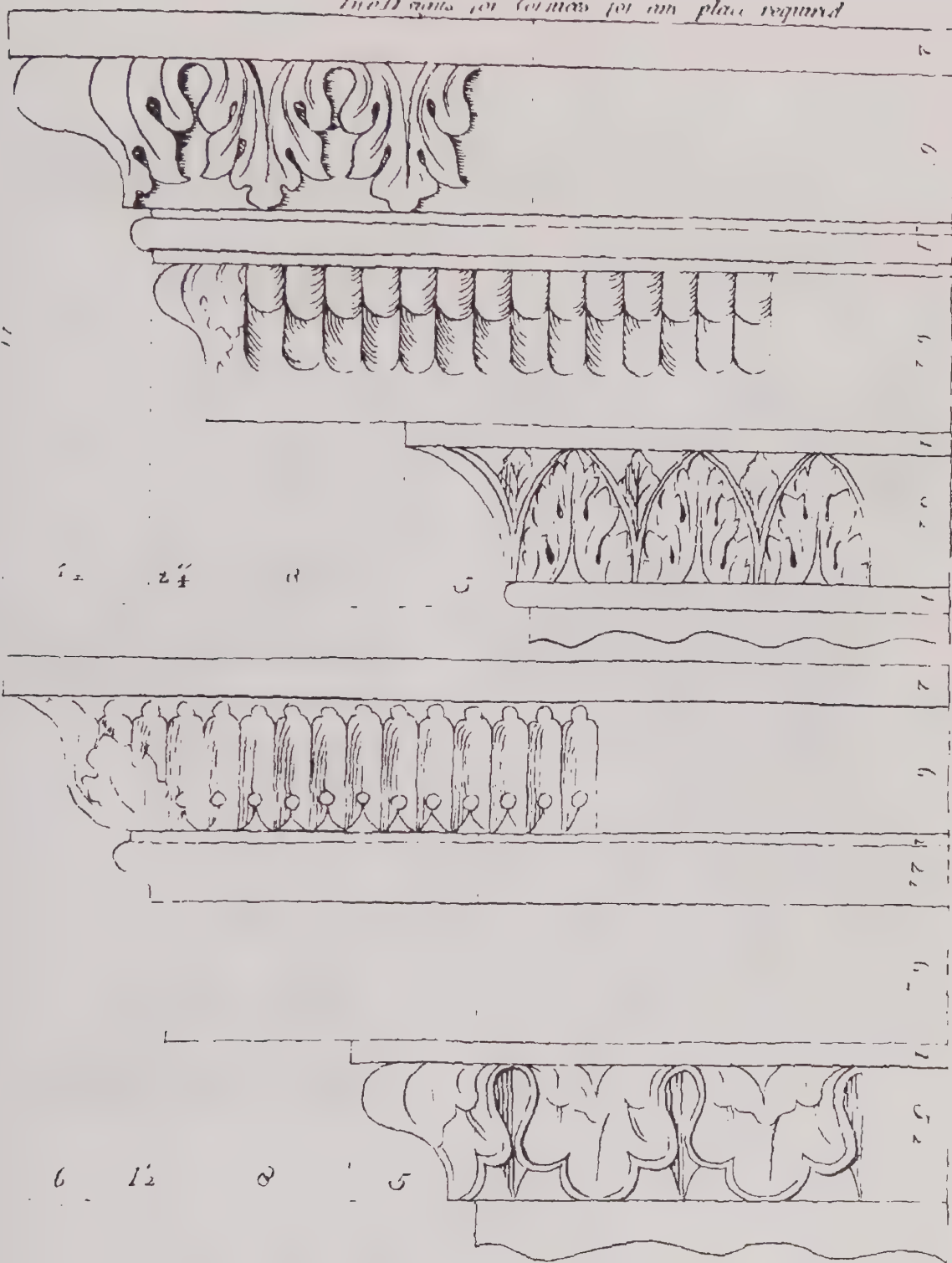
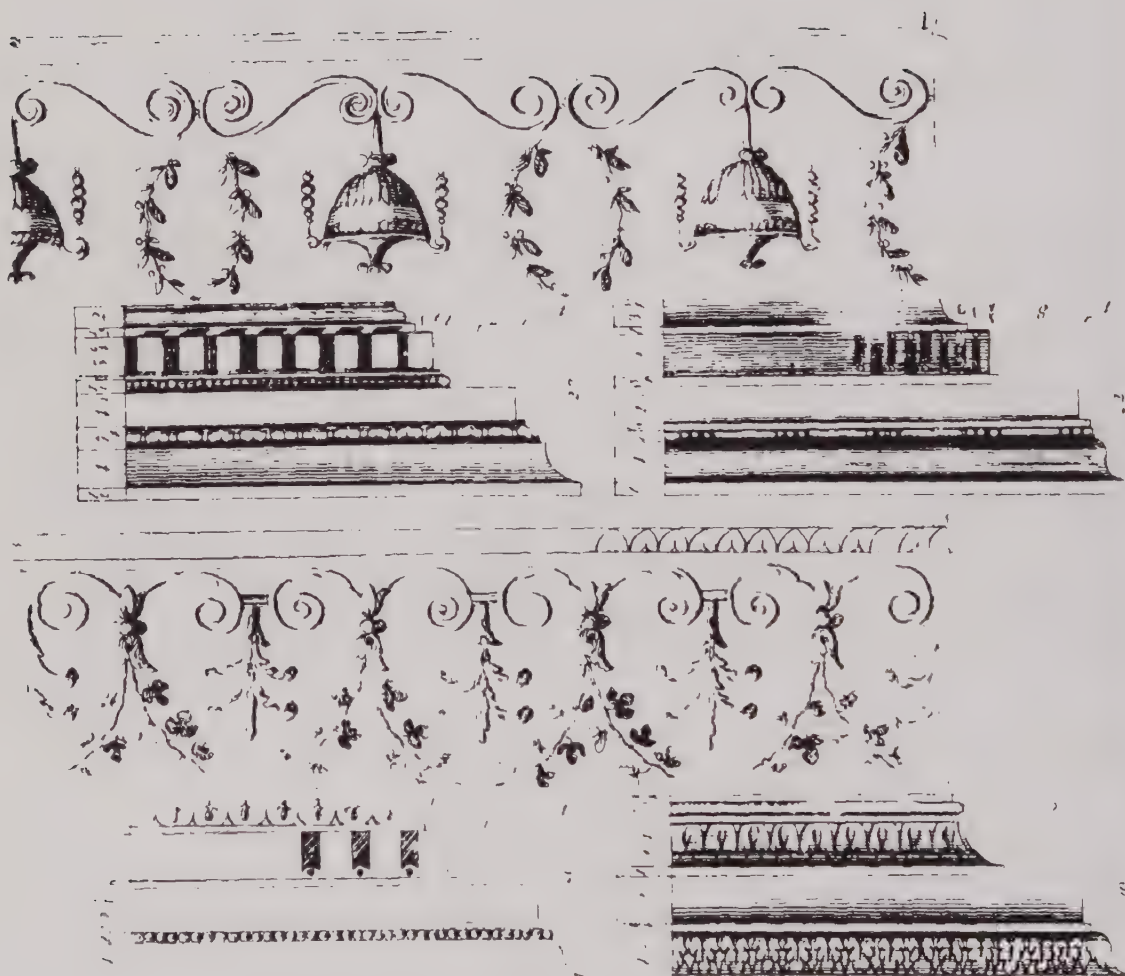


Plate 38
Iron Designs for Cornices for any place required





Plat 60

For the Measures see page 17th 51

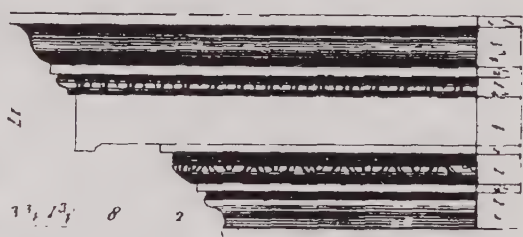
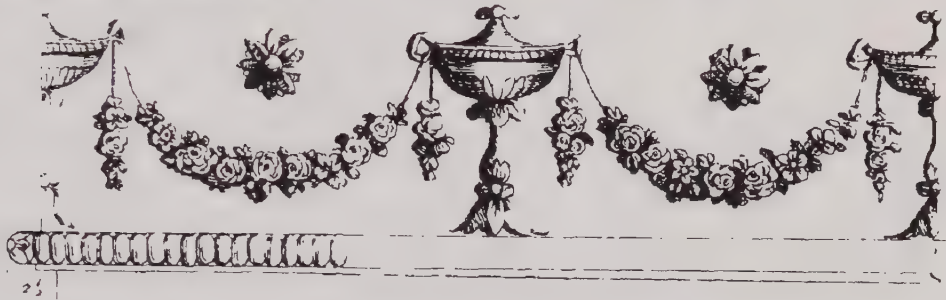
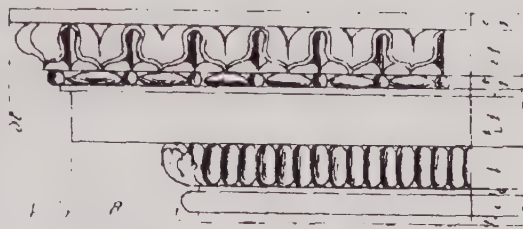
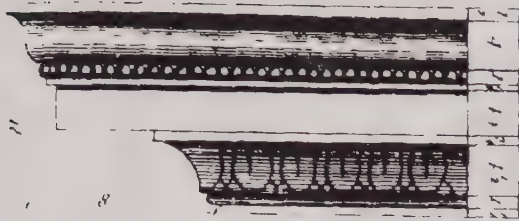
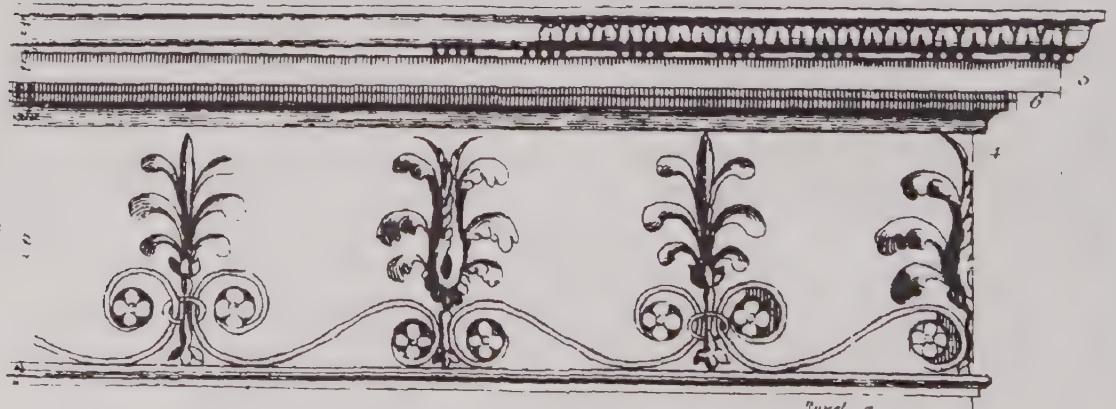


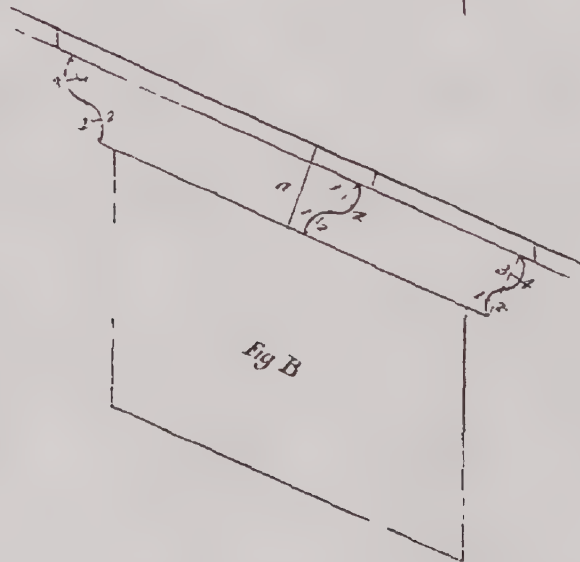
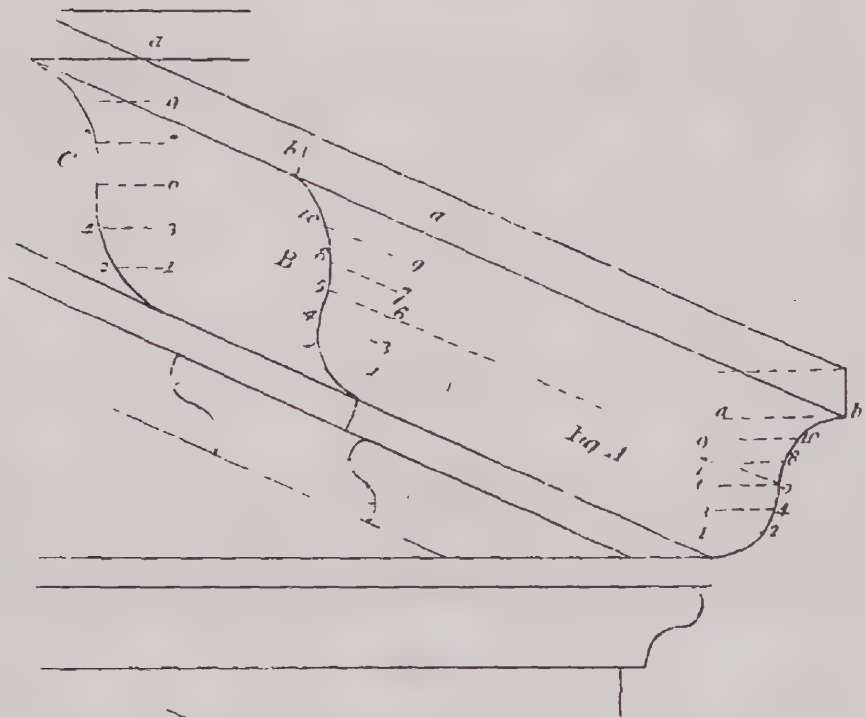
Plate 61
Three Designs for Friezes and Cornices



Four Designs for Friezes

Plate



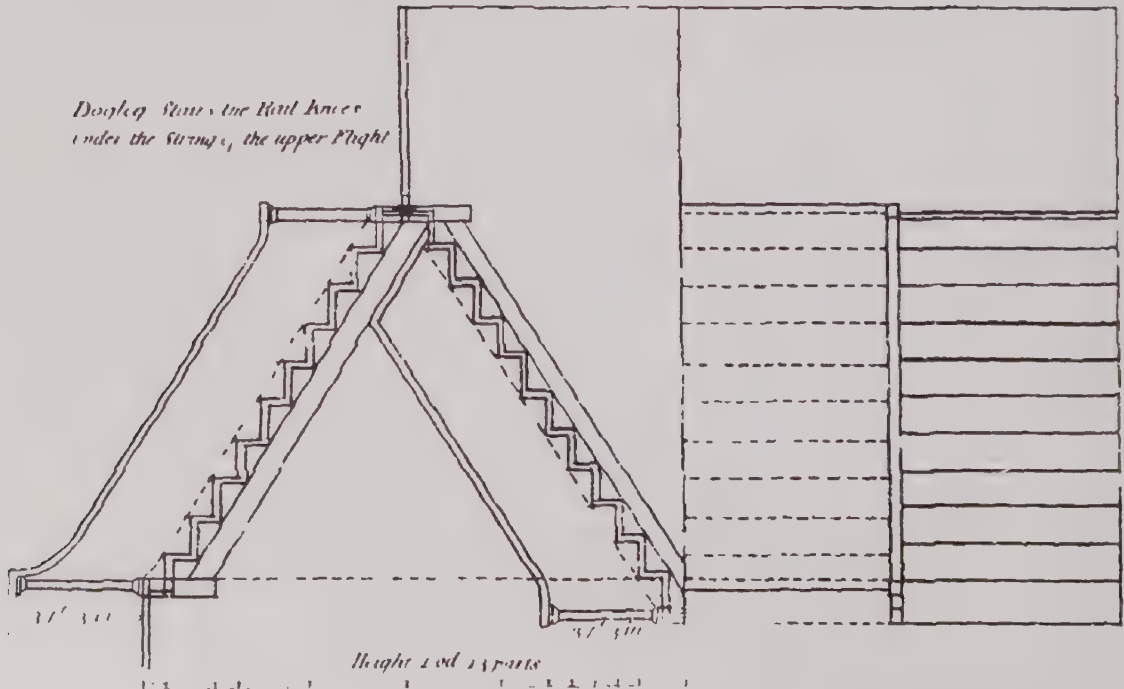
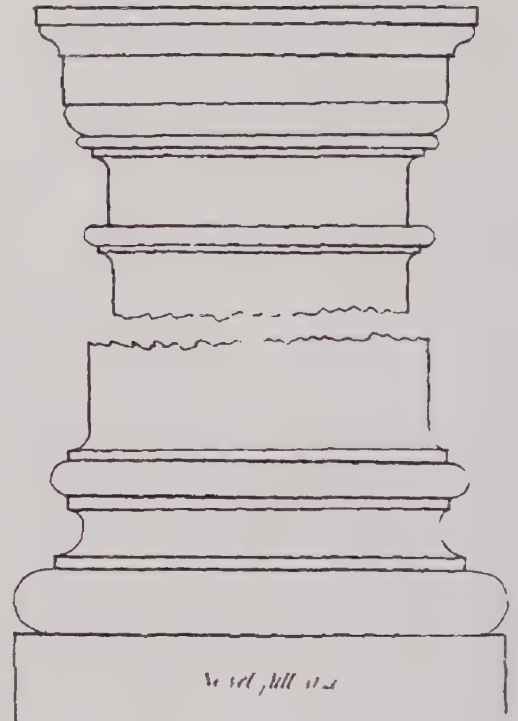
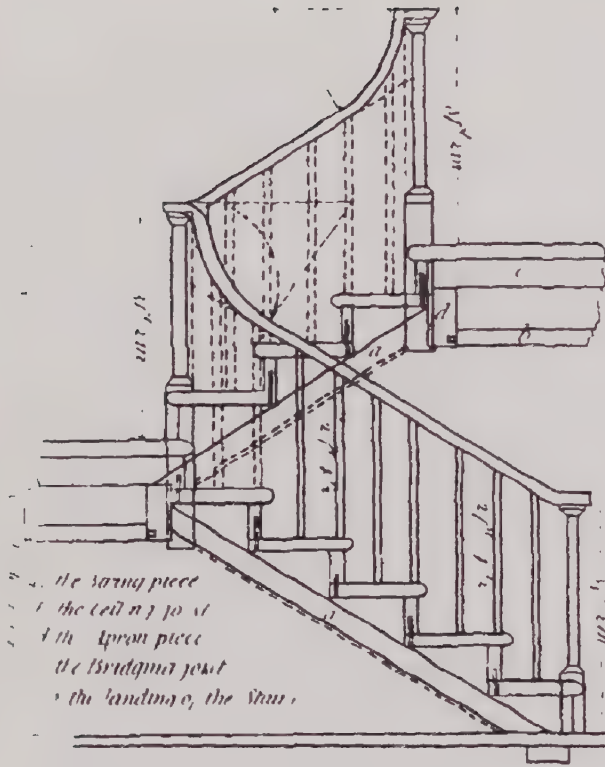


To face Plate I, XIII.

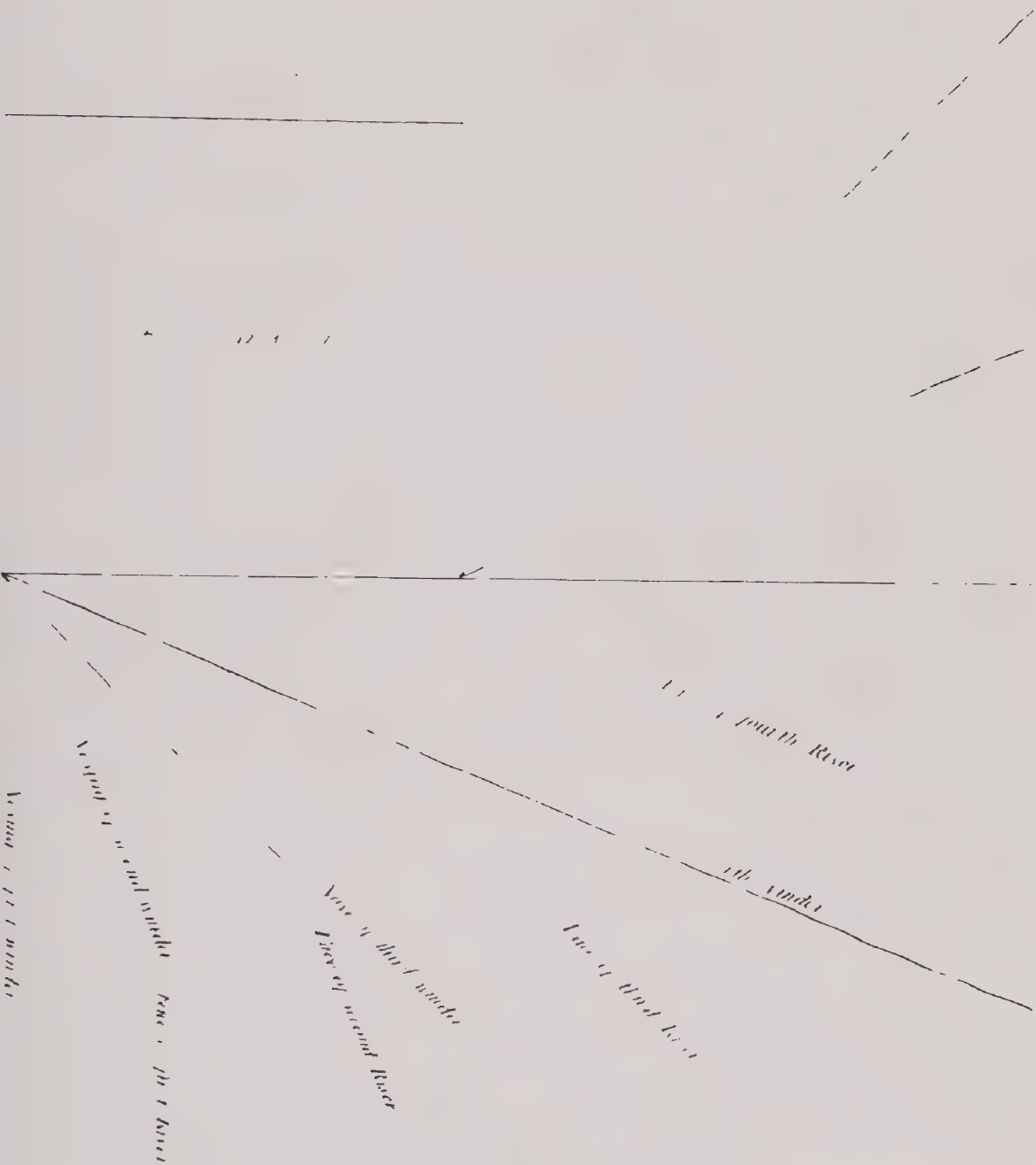
Of raking cornice for pediments fig. *A* is the given cornice which the raking cornice is traced from, divide the level or given cornice into 6 parts, and transfer them to the raking cornice *B*, as 1 2 3 4 5.6.7 8.9.10, *ab*, the projections to be all alike; then transfer the parts from the level cornice *A* to the return cornice *C*, as the figures direct.

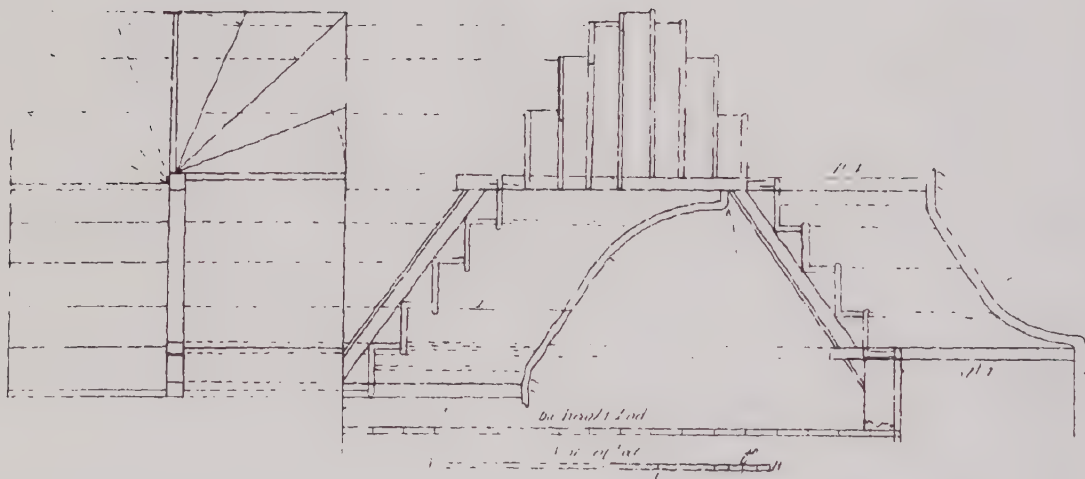
Fig. *B* is a raking modillion in a pediment that contains three different moulds; that of *a* is the given mould, which the other two are traced from, as 1.2.3 4.

Plan 61



176 171, 12



[illegible]

1 June 67

To Open And Close Case shown to inside of open lock to a foot. See also the method for drawing the Ramp down and Likewise getting the corners for the Vapour and the end that will it a per. Practice to Draw the Ramp. Continue the under side of the R. to the Vessel at a then with the compasses at a and draw the arch to d then square from the R. to e to the vessel to draw the Ramp.

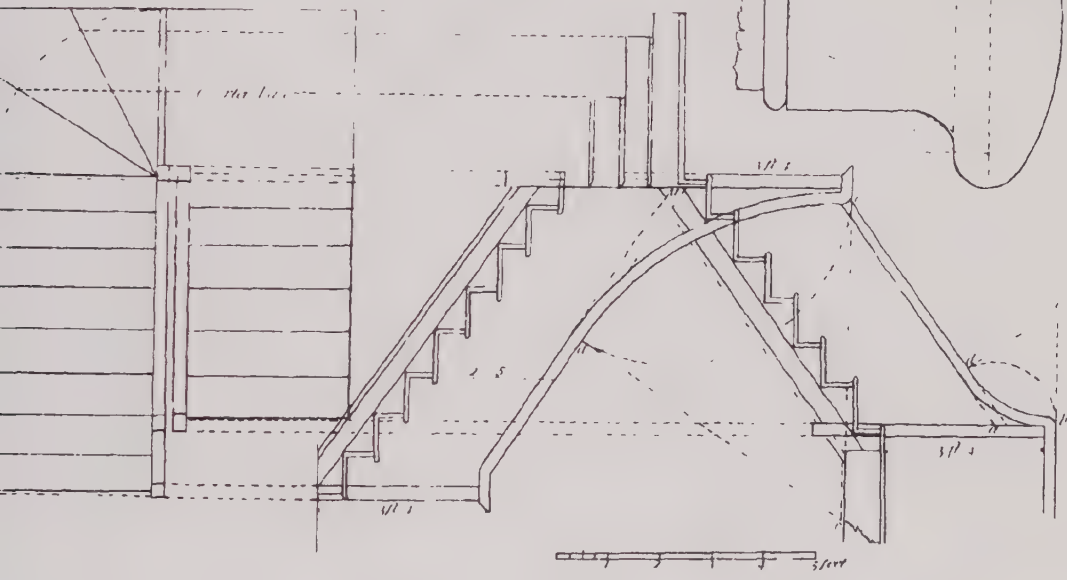


Plate 66

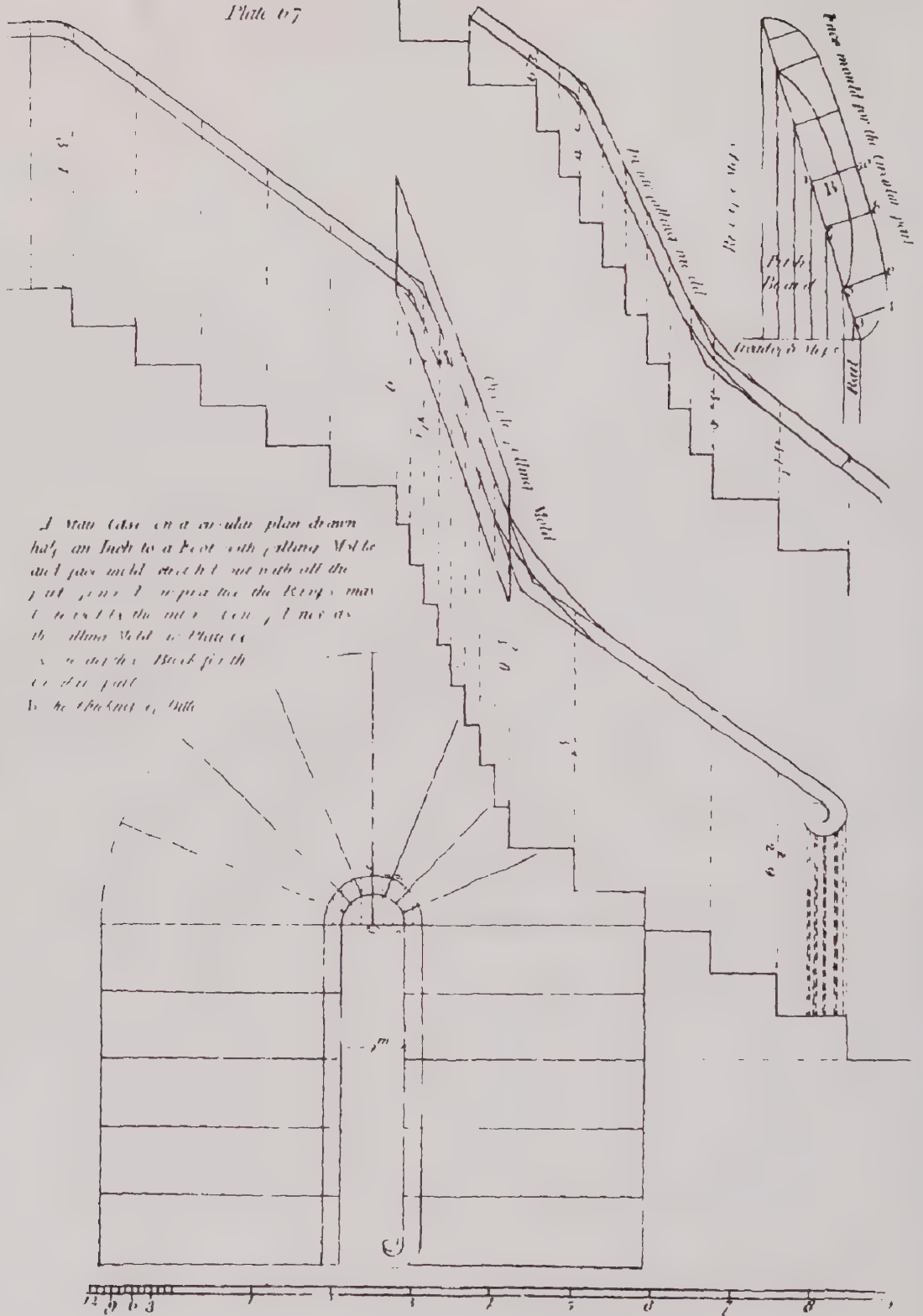
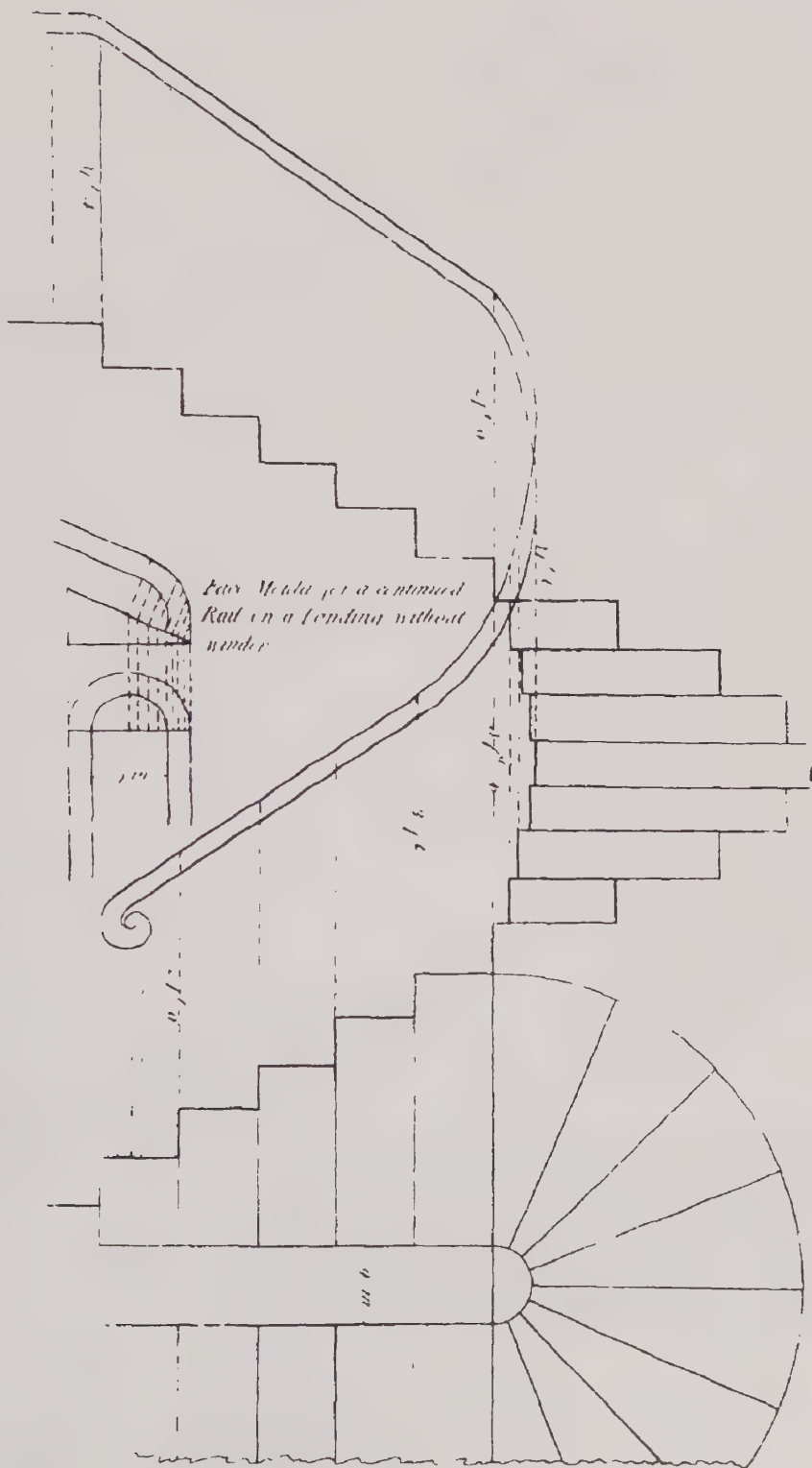


Plate v



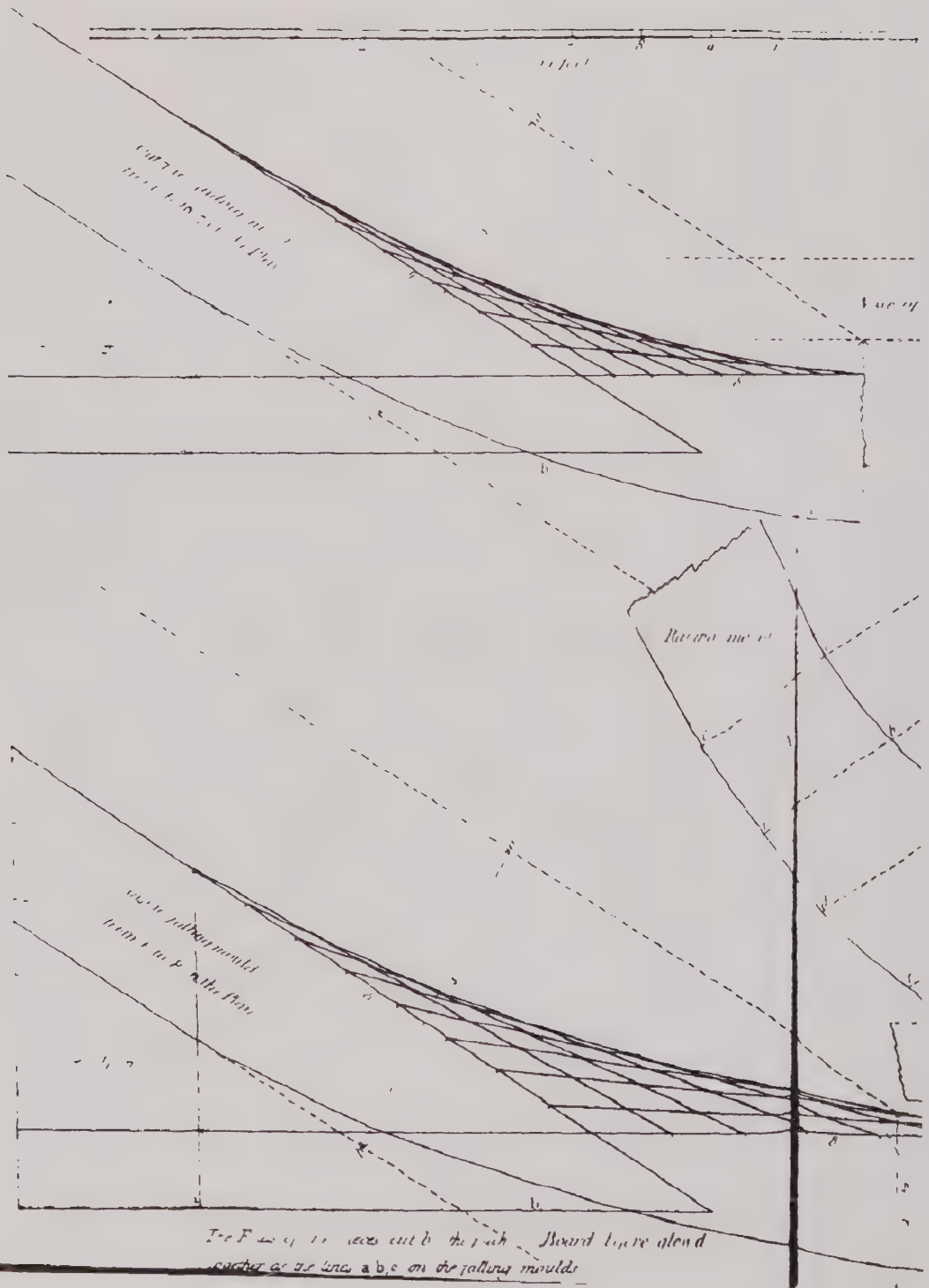
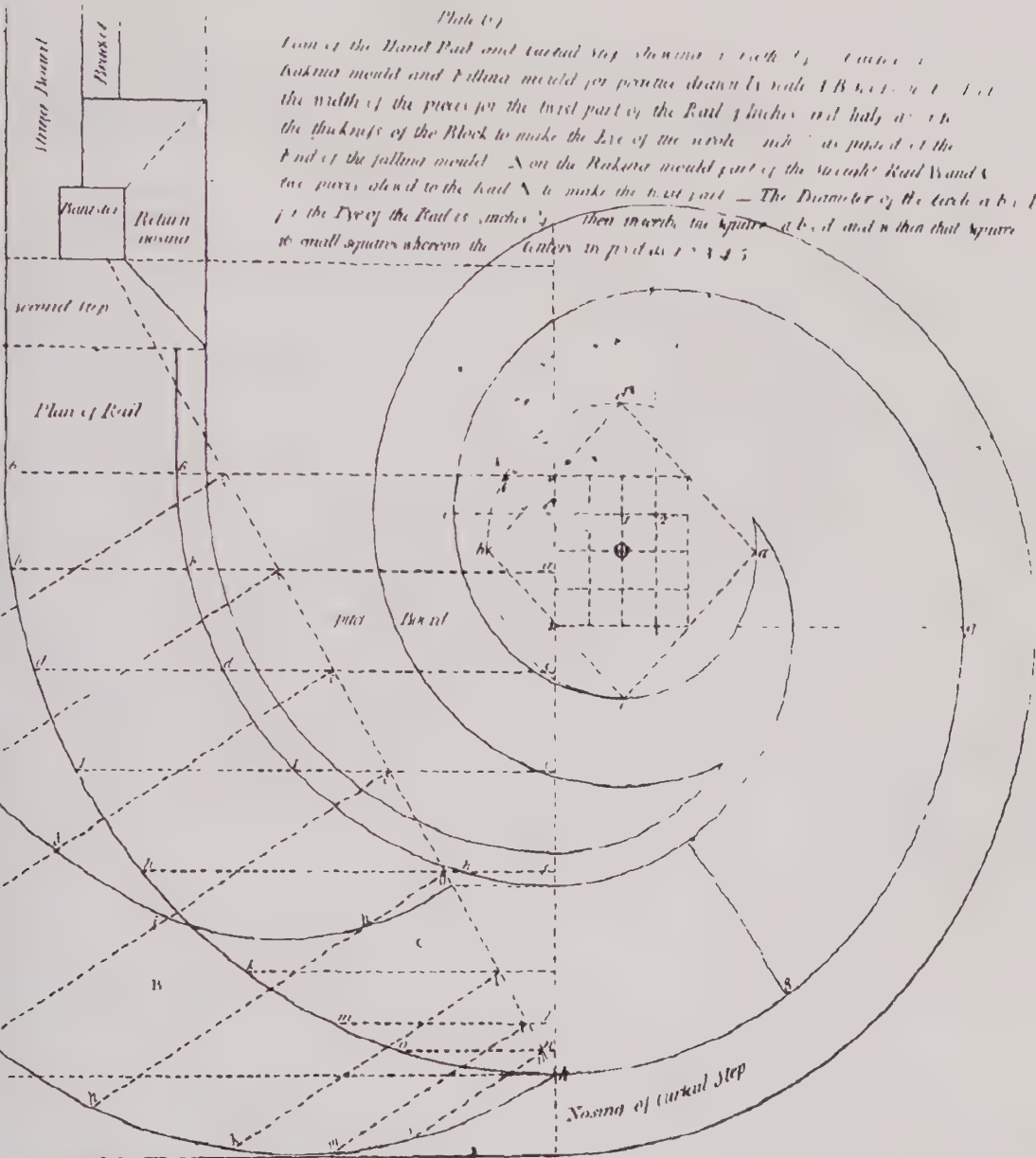
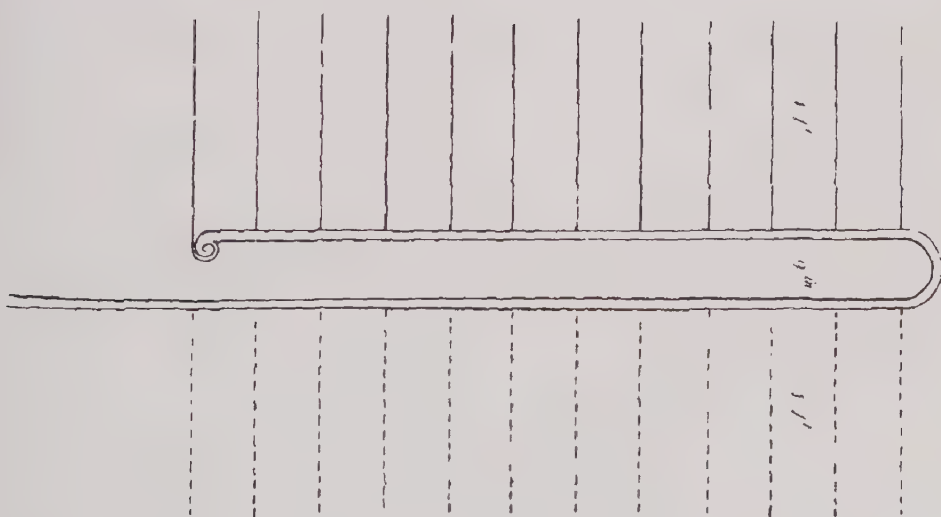
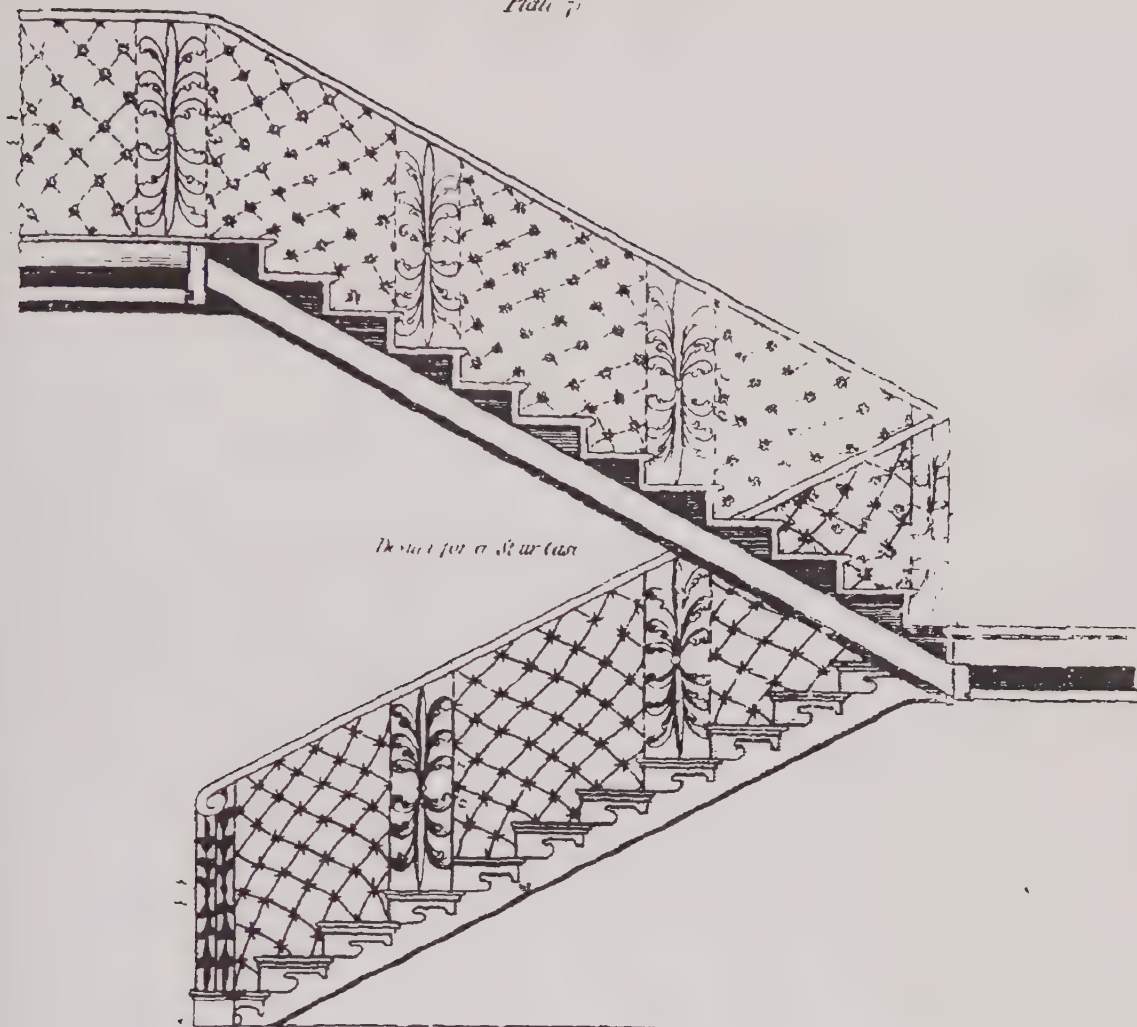


Plate 64

Form of the Hand Rail and Curved step showing a width of 4 feet 6 inches. The Raking mould and Filling mould for practice drawn to scale 1 Foot = 4 in. The width of the pieces for the first part of the Rail 4 inches and half as is the thickness of the Block to make the Eye of the work 1 inch as pointed at the End of the falling mould. On the Raking mould part of the second Rail Band & two pieces stand to the head N to make the next part. The Diameter of the Arch is 6 ft 1 in. The Eye of the Rail is 4 inches. Then inscribe the square $a b c d$ and within that square 16 small squares wherein the Centers in order 1 2 3 4 5



To draw the Scroll of the Rail, set the Compasses at 1 and extend to c and draw the Arch c, e , then set at 2 and draw the Arch e, f , then set at 3 and draw the Arch f, g , then set at 4 and draw the Arch g, h , then set at 5 and draw the Arch h, i . Then use the width of the Rail to C the Centers 5 & 3 will carry line the outside of the Rail from c to a , the Center O will complete the Eye from c , to a .



1 part

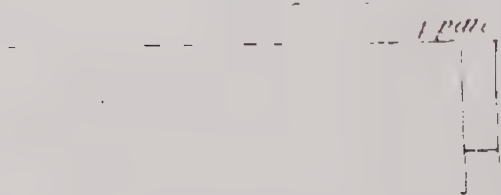
Fig. 46

At one of them cross on an oval plan
 1/2 in. at bottom showing the steps, do
 not the crater Base and a d
 1/2 in. and set off one at each



Fig. 47

At one of them point - 1/2 in. and a
 1/2 in. at bottom showing the steps, this
 is the regular plan



1 part

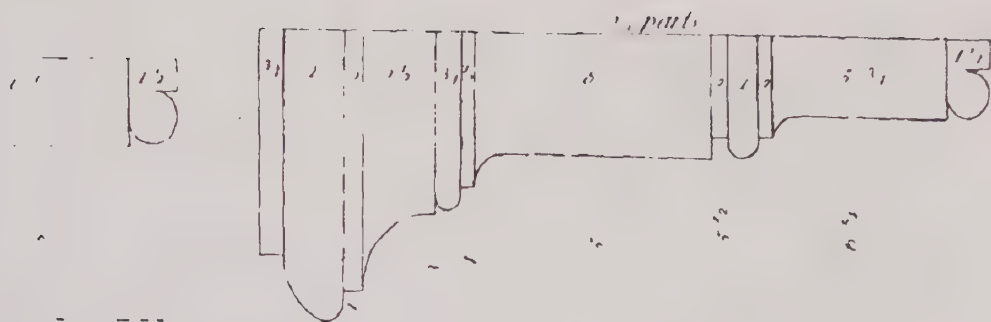


Fig. 13. Design for Architecture for Doors Windows, &c.

With all the Centers figured for drawing the side the difference of the two Bases was 4 parts the Lesser Base divided to the difference into quarters as figured then set the compasses on



For the drawing of the side of the handle the difference of the two Bases was 4 parts the Lesser Base divided to the difference into quarters as figured then set the compasses on

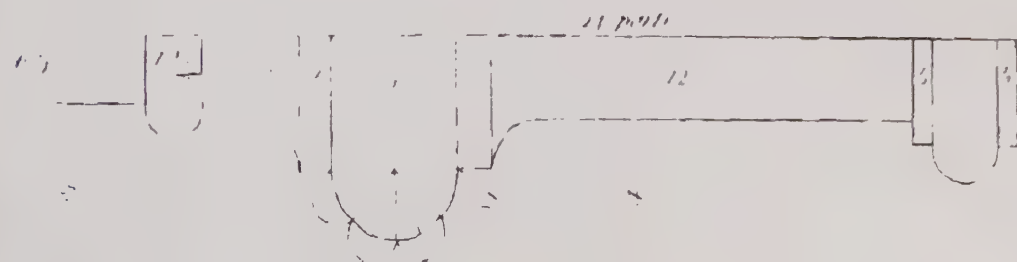
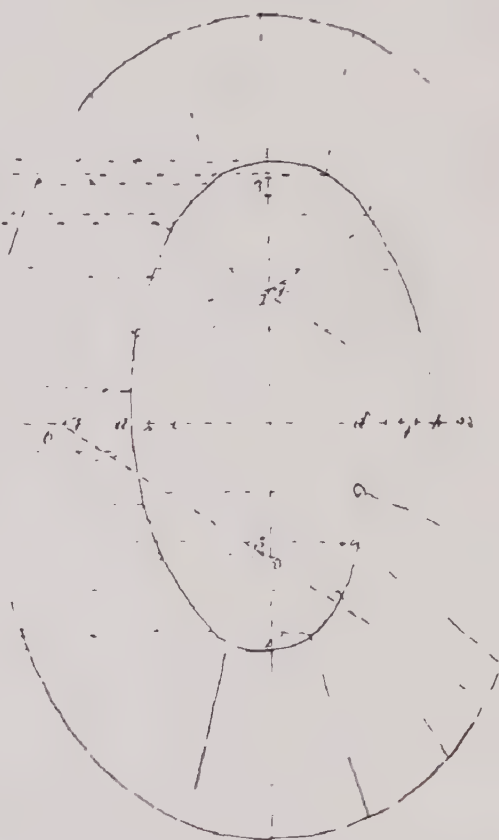
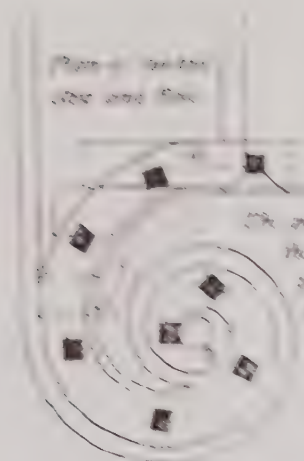


Fig. 16. Design for Architecture for Doors Windows, &c.



The spiral path is a curve of the
 the curve is a circle. The curve
 starts at the center of the
 circle and goes outwards.

The spiral path is a curve of the
 the curve is a circle. The curve
 starts at the center of the
 circle and goes outwards.

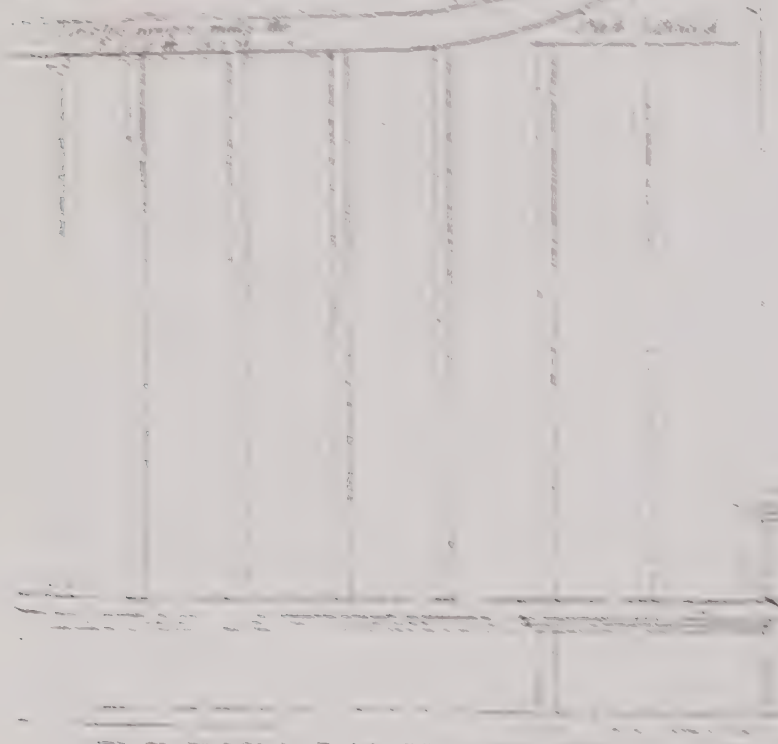
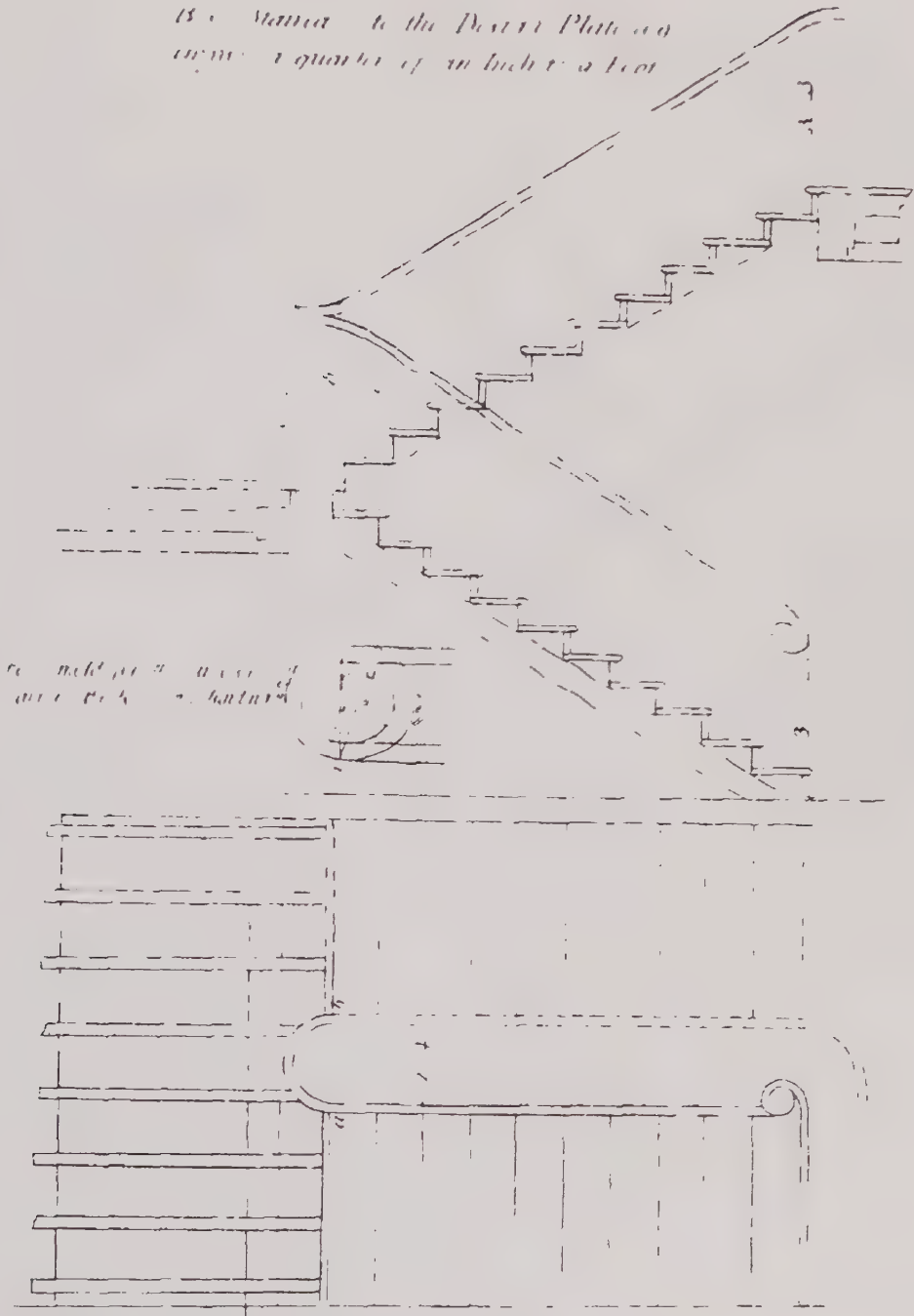


Plate 11

18. View of the Western Plateau
 showing a quarter of an inch to a foot



Scale 1/4 inch = 1 foot

In Kent and stream of the water of the world

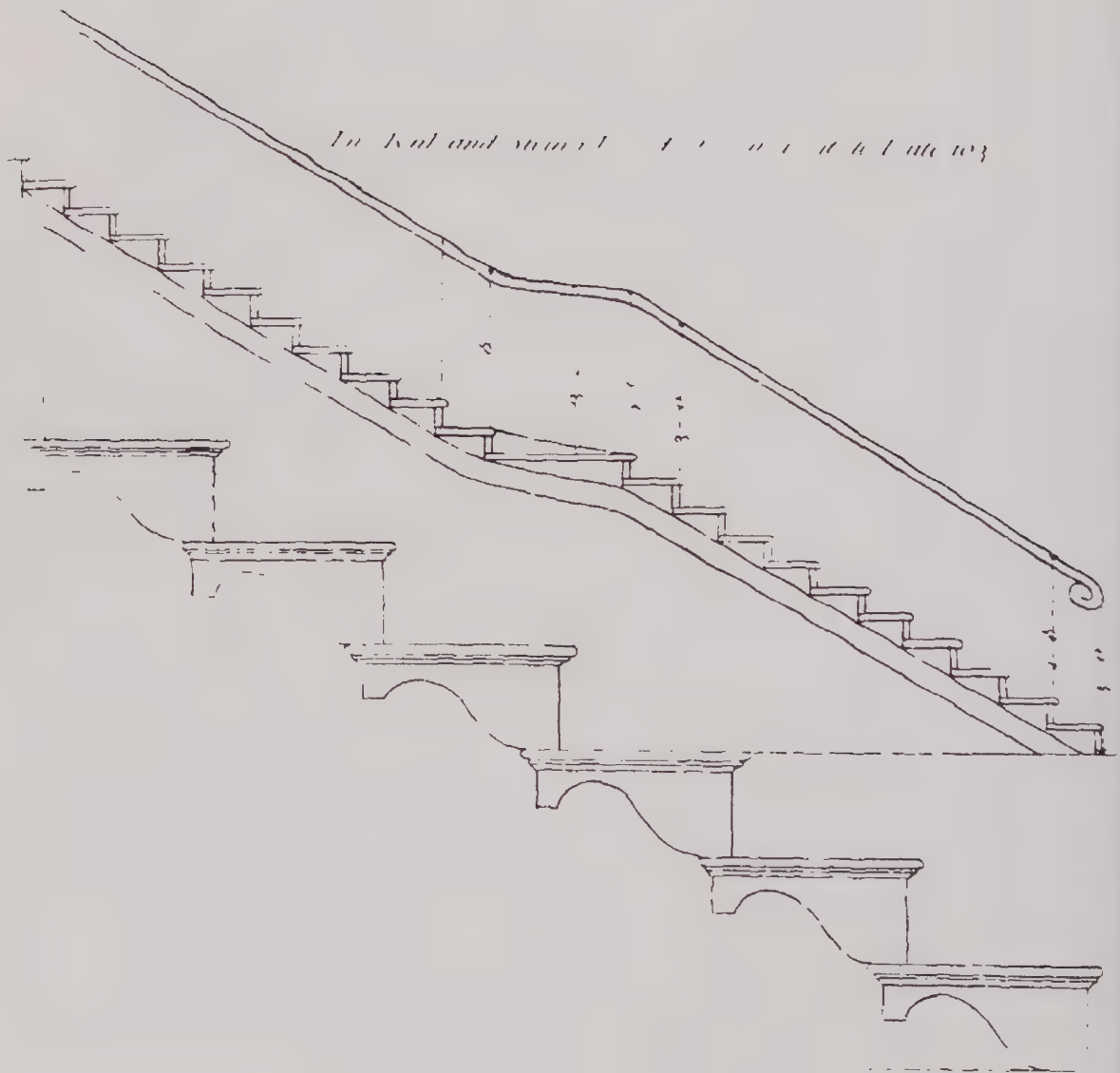
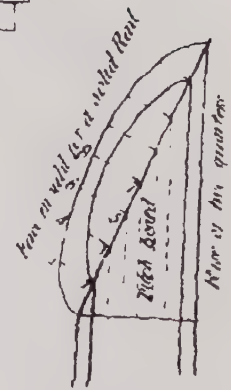
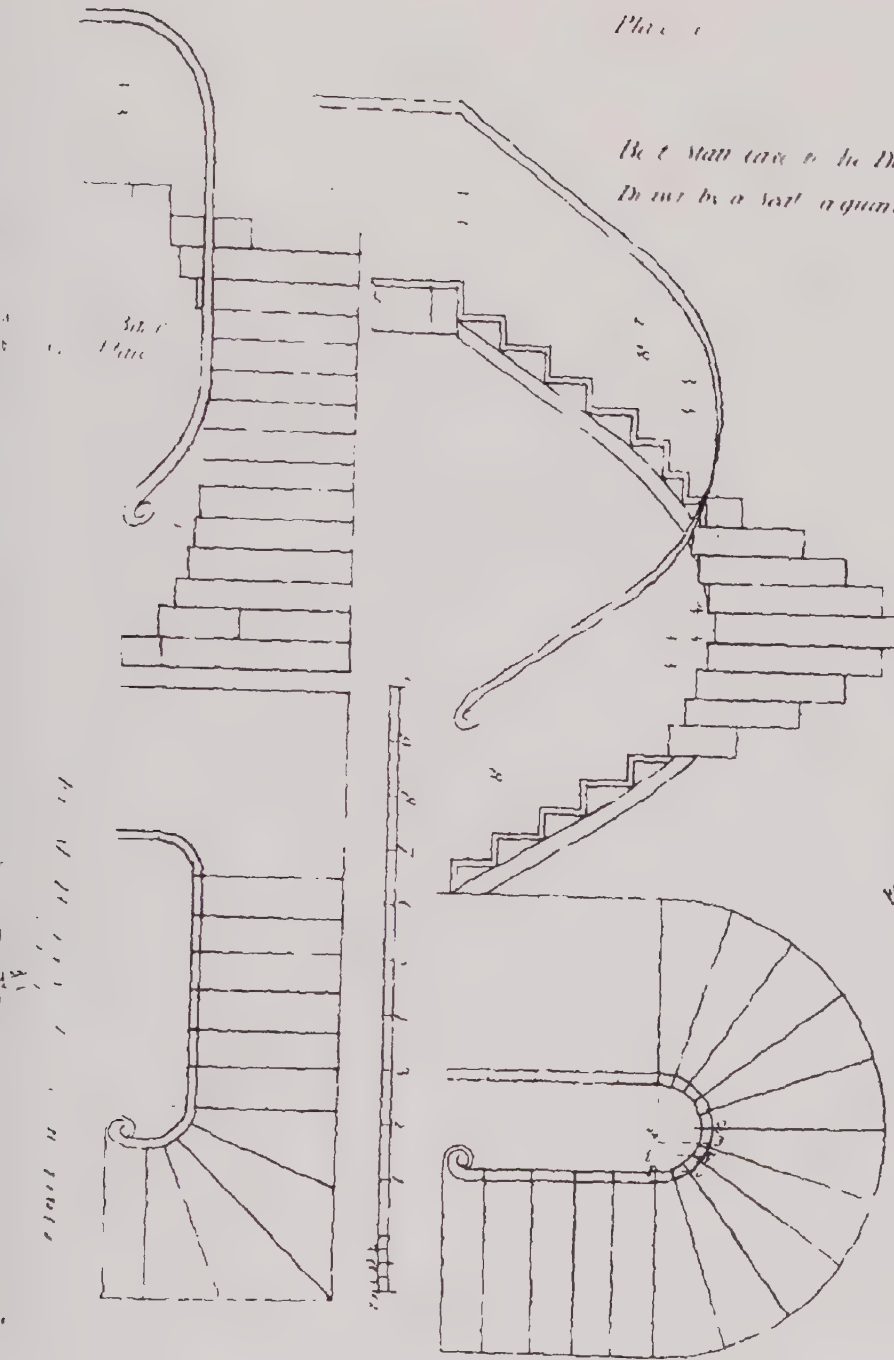


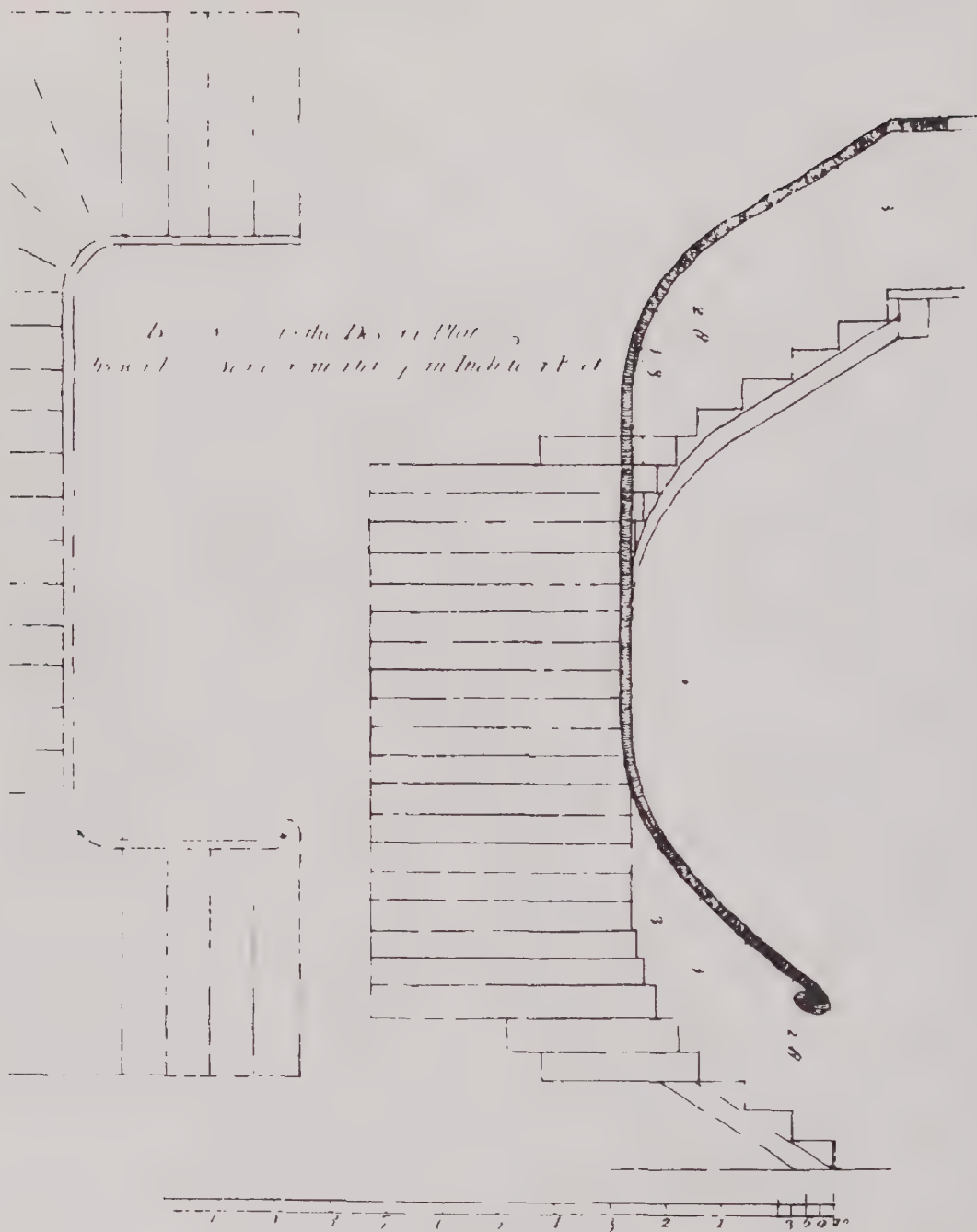
Plate 1

Be it Man take to the Design Plate 100

Draw by a Scale a quarter of an Inch to a Foot

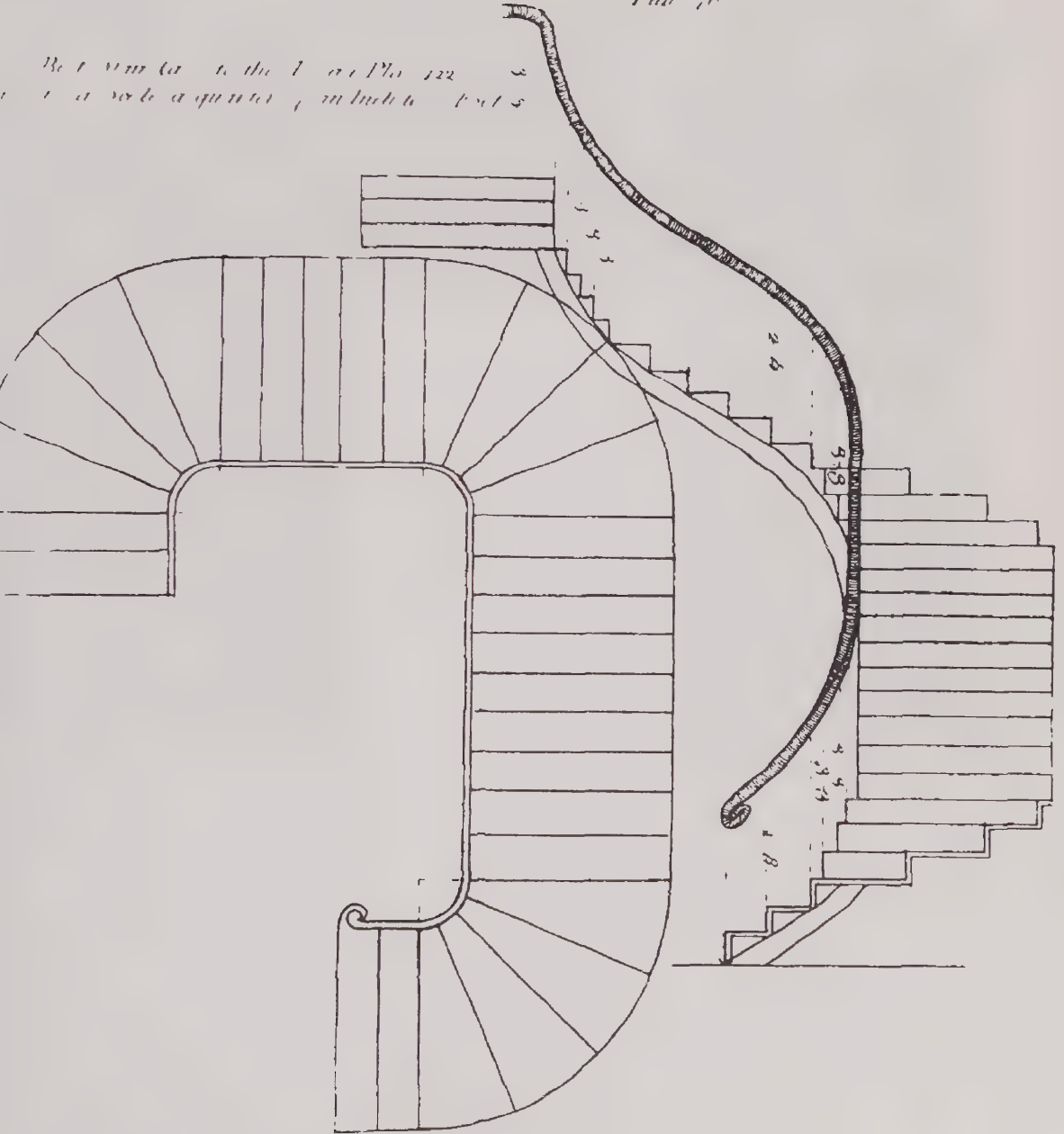


Tread of two quarters

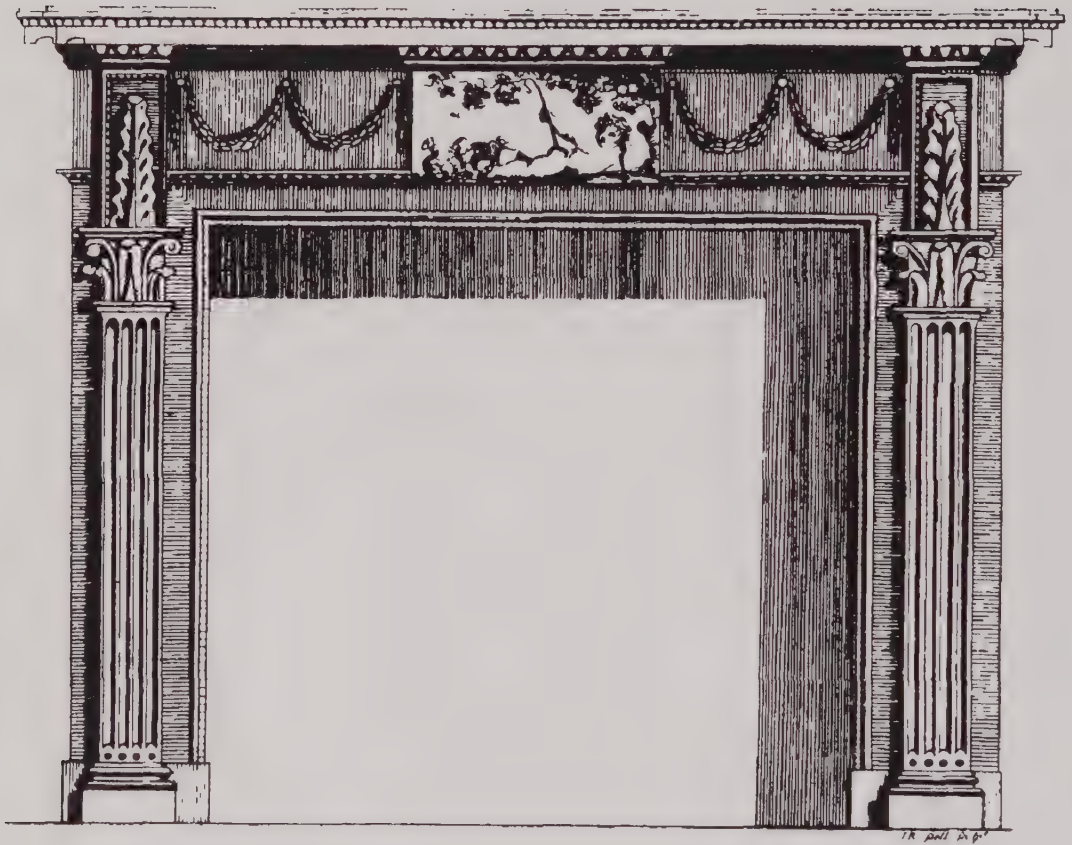


Plat 7^a

Re t v m ca to the 1st of Pho 122
 i a v d a q u a t e r 1 m b u d e t p e t s



Design for a chimney Piece shown one inch to a foot



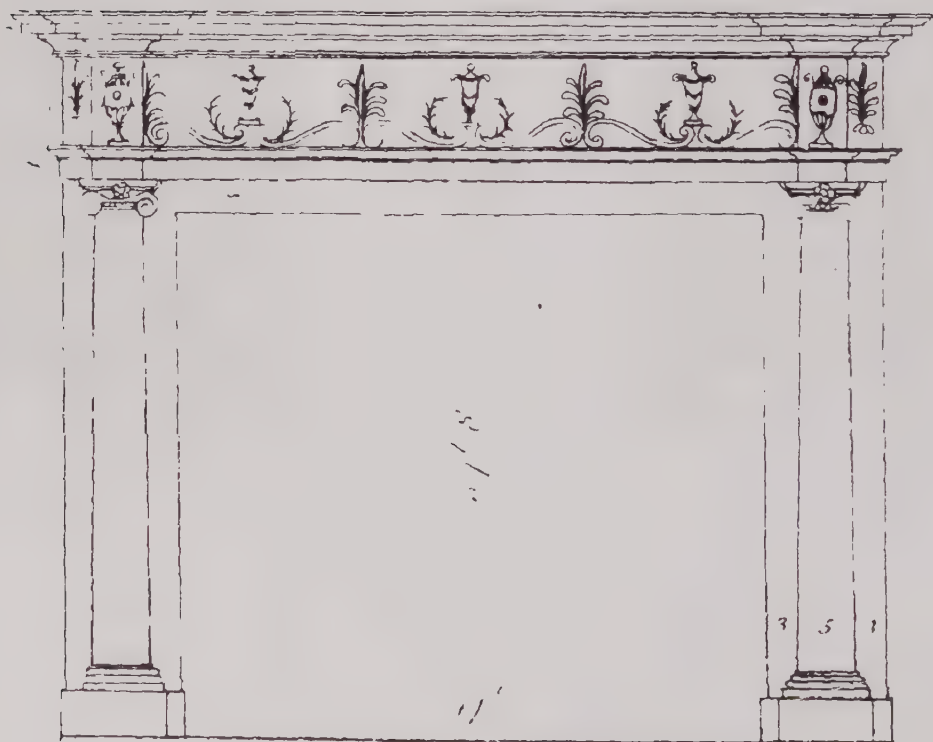
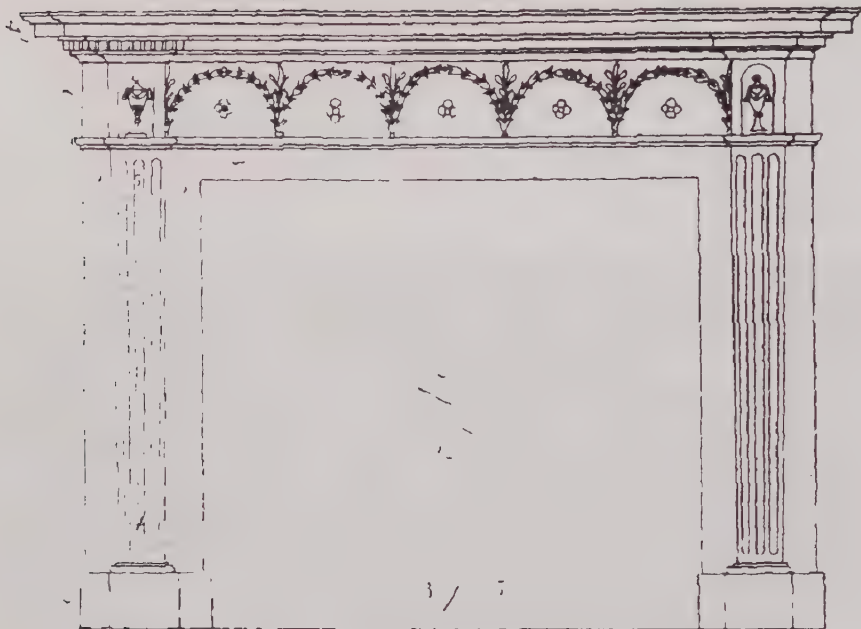
TR. 1801. 1802.

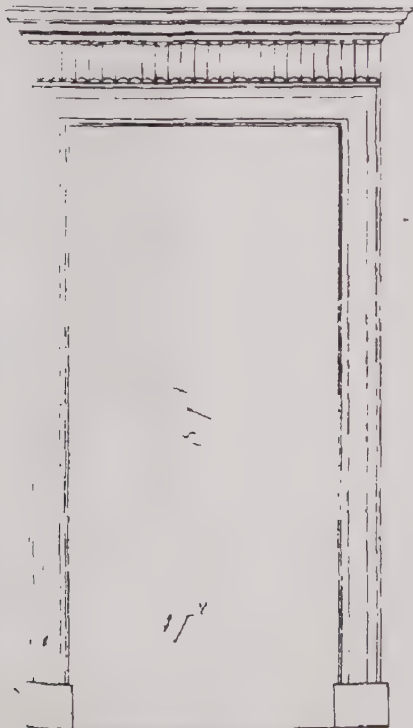
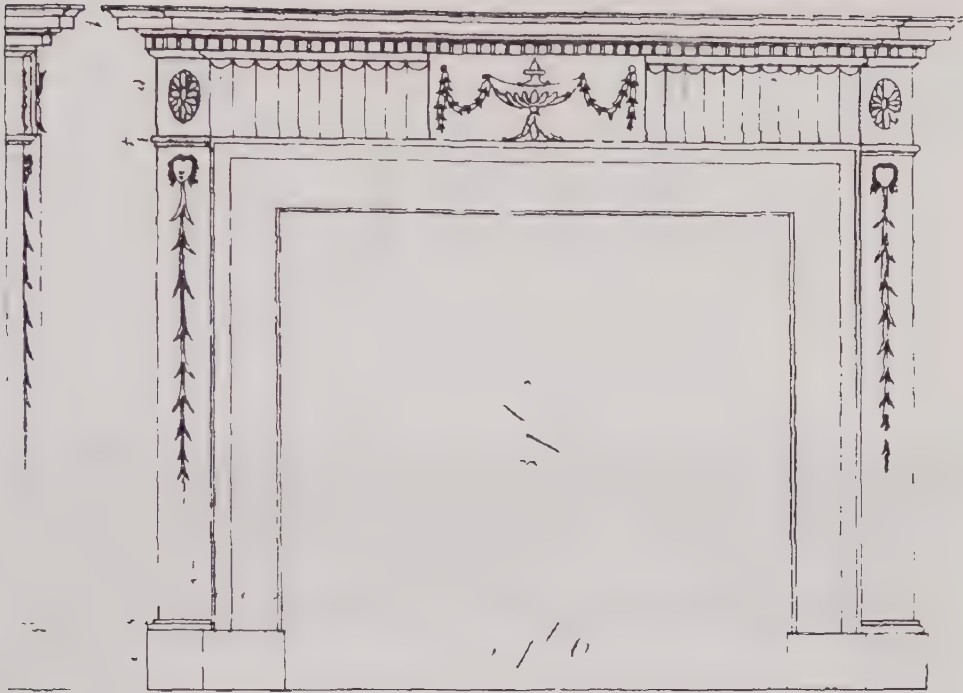


Designed and Engraved by W. B. Smith

Plate 70

Plate 61
Designs for Doors, Chimneys, &c





Dimensions to Doors and Cham-
-bers one Footth or one Ninth
of the clear opening the side
Pilaster $\frac{2}{3}$ of Ditto the Frieze
one $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Architrave the cornice
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of ditto the door 8 of an Inch
to a foot the Chambers $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch
to a foot

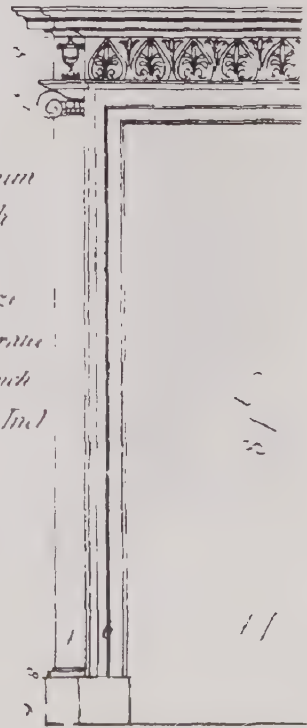
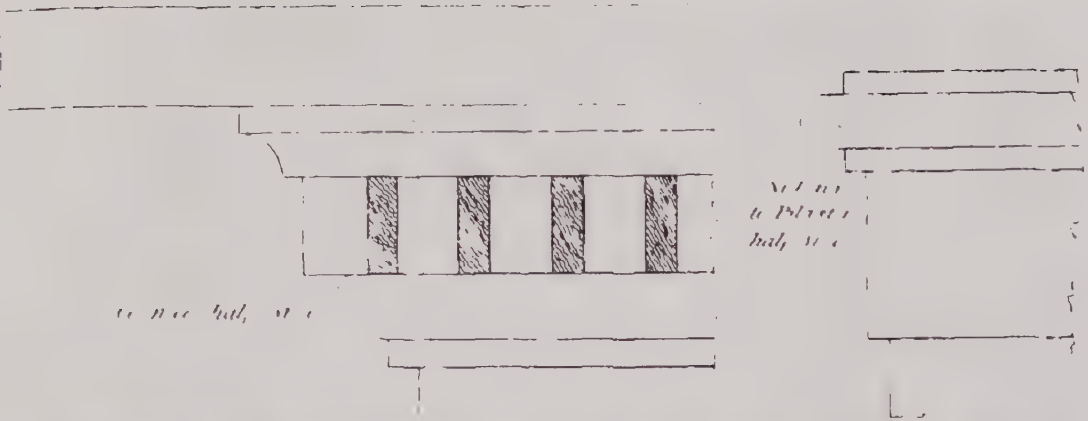
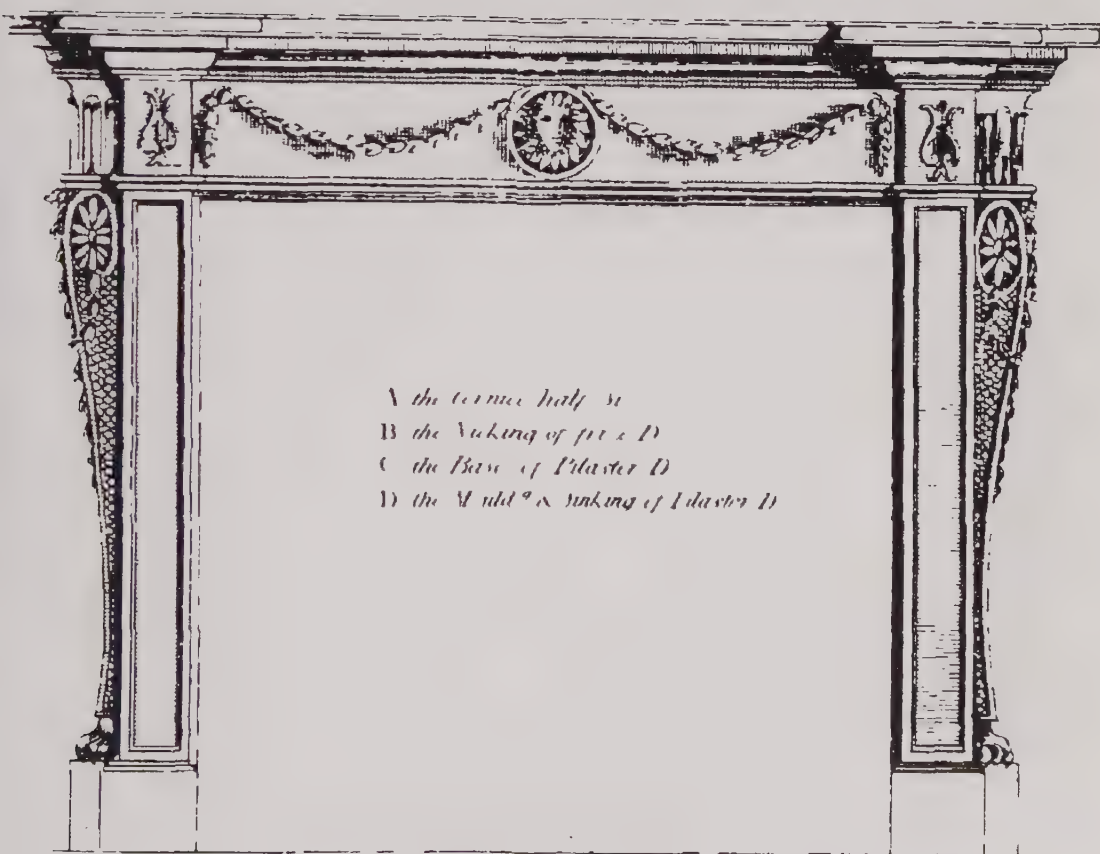
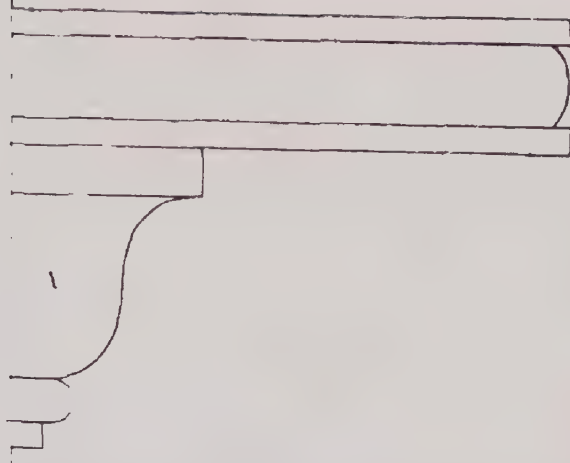
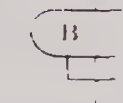


Plate 83



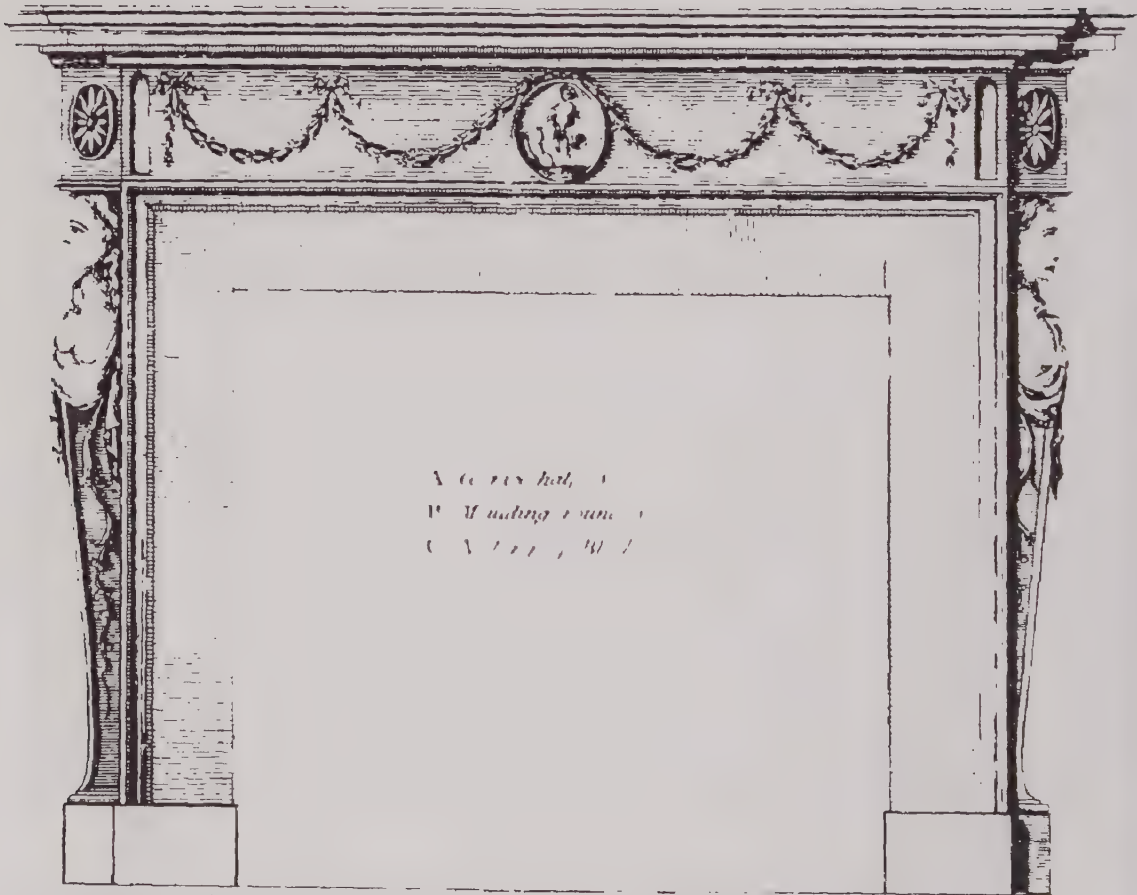
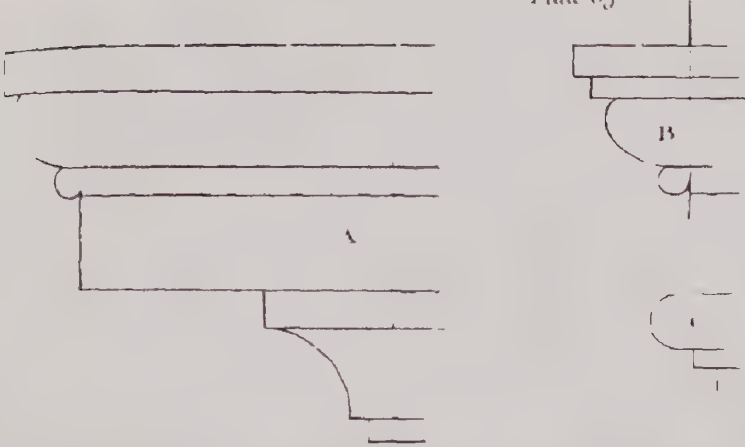
1 2 3 4 5



- A the cornice half in
 B the Moulding of feet & D
 C the Base of Pilaster D
 D the Moulding of Pilaster D

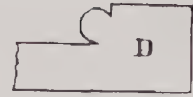
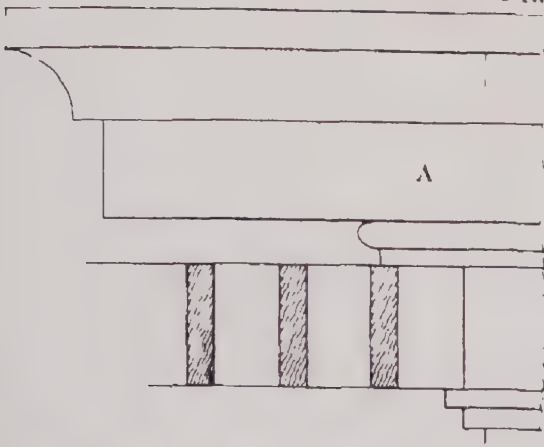


Plate 83



A Cornice
B Bracket
C Capital

Plate 86



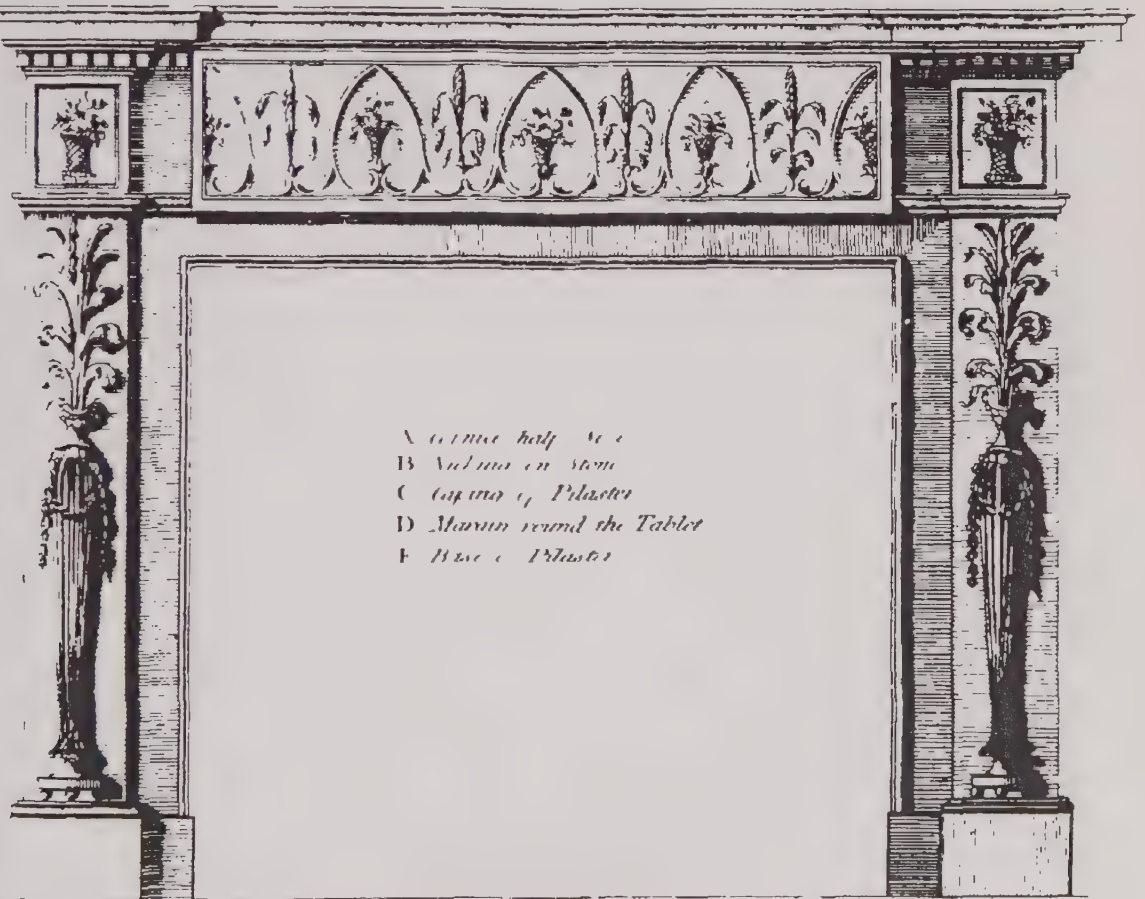
A

B

C

D

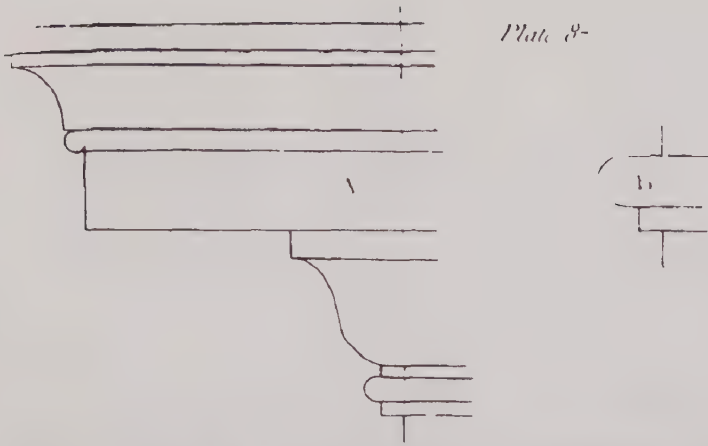
E



- A Cornice half section
- B Column on stone
- C Capital of Pilaster
- D Masonry round the Tablet
- E Base of Pilaster

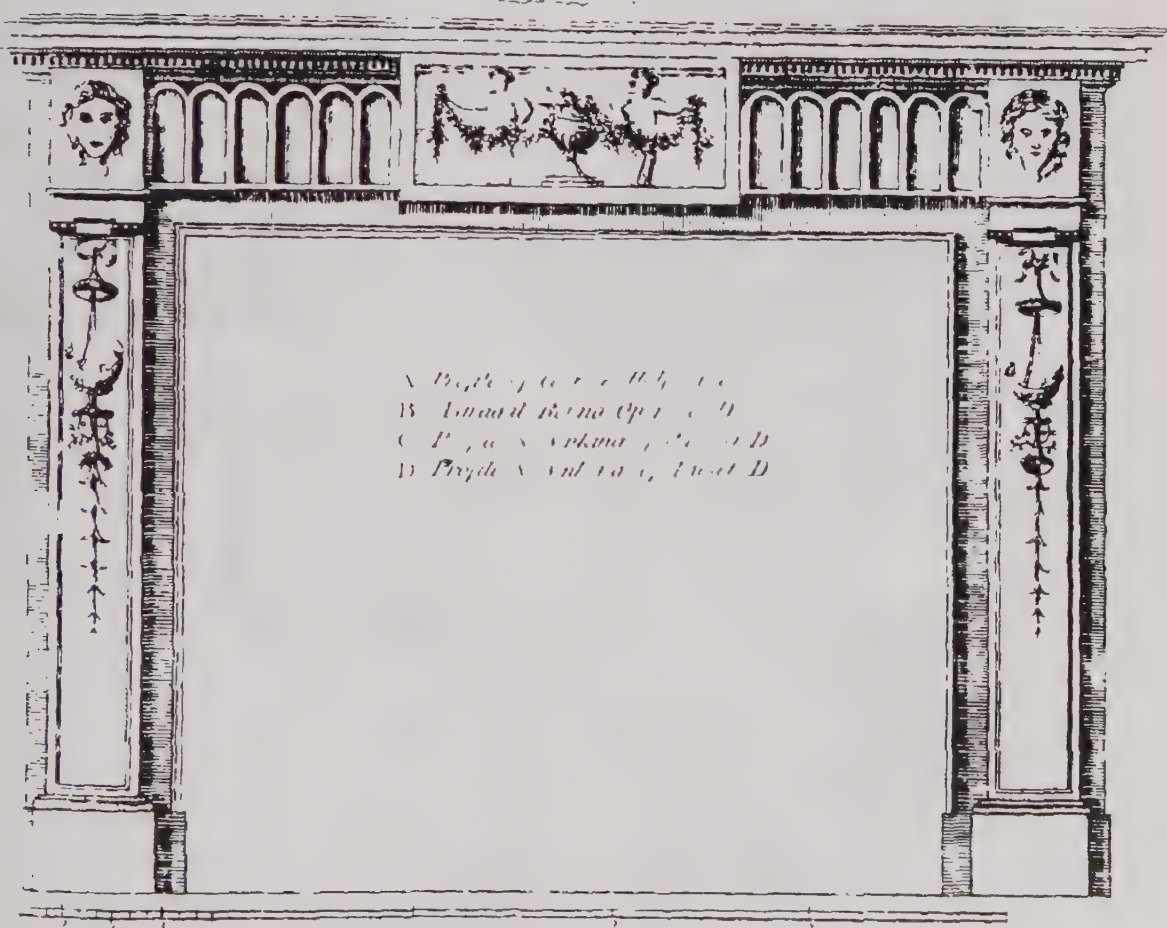
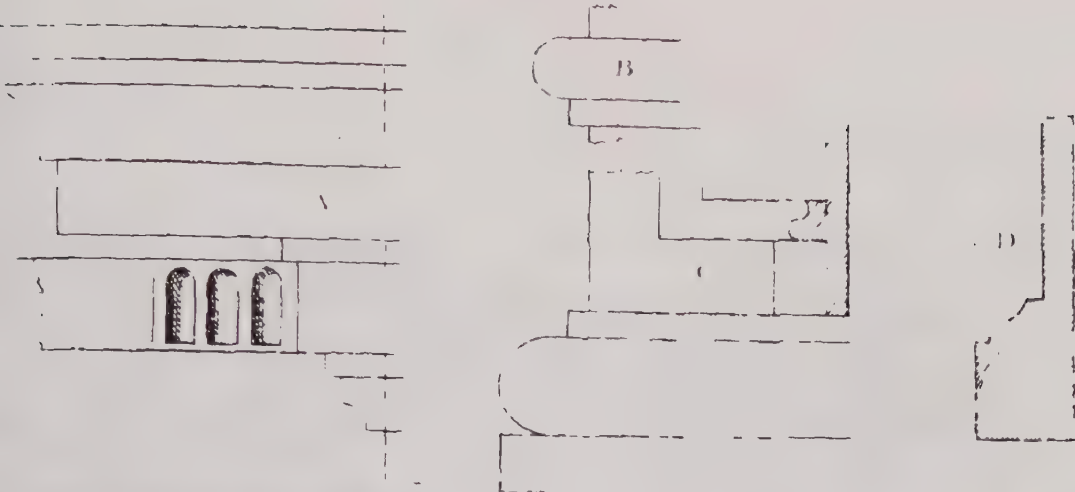


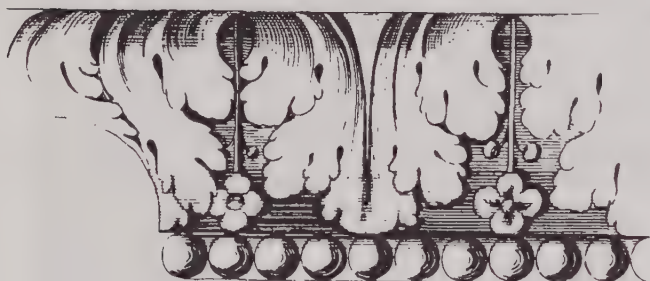
Plate 8-



Published by J. H. Wilson

Plat. 88

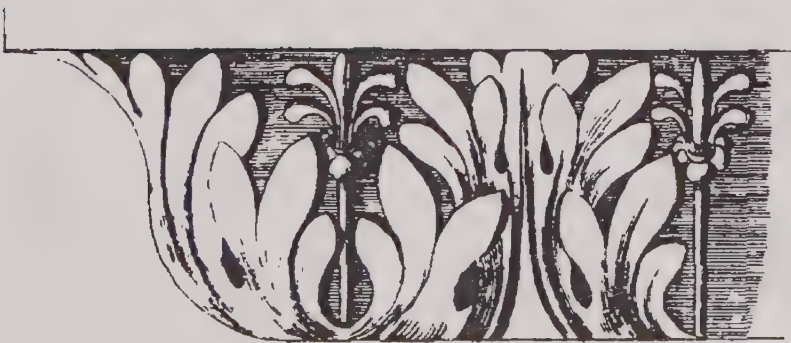




seven is An. Plutee between the Heads

Published 1717 by W. Inn

Plate 90



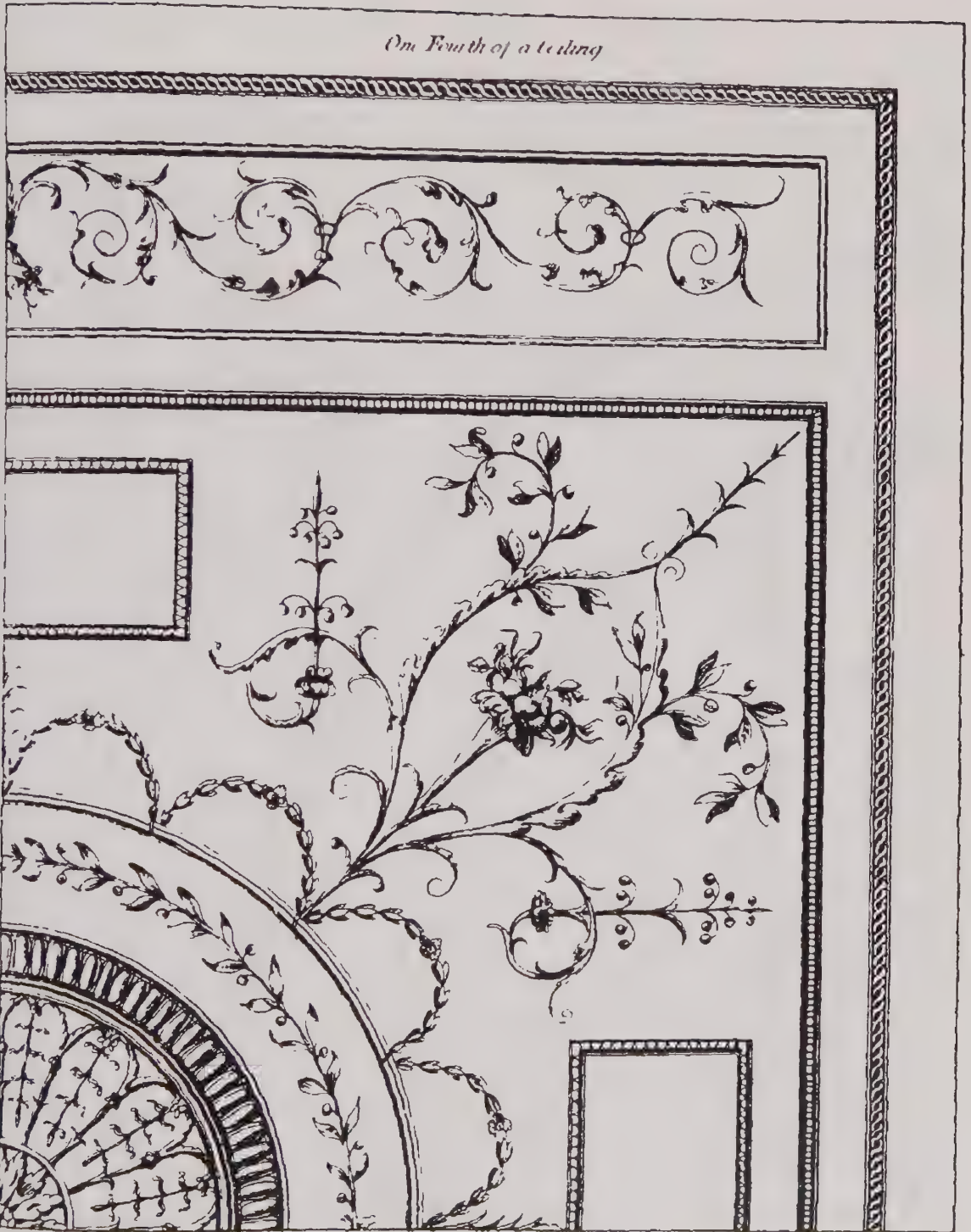


*Vine leaves and Grapes dress from a Pine for
the face of a Pilaster or any place required*



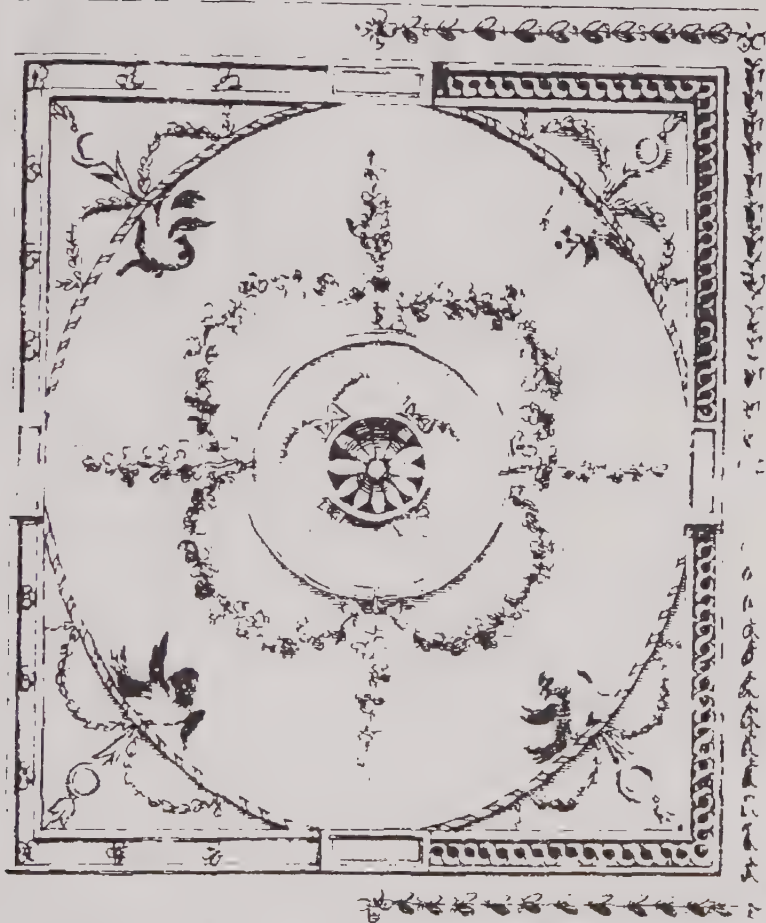
*Oak leaves &
acorns dress
from a lion
for a
Pilaster*

On Fourth of a ceiling



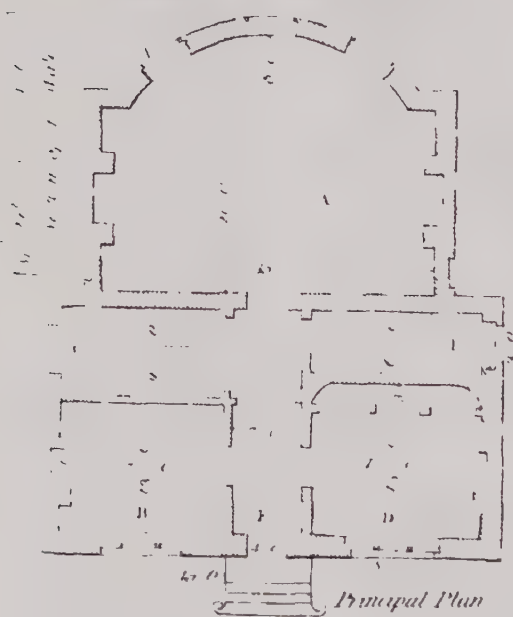
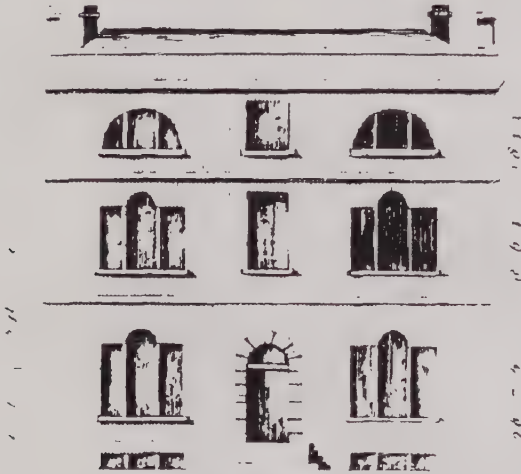
One fourth of a column



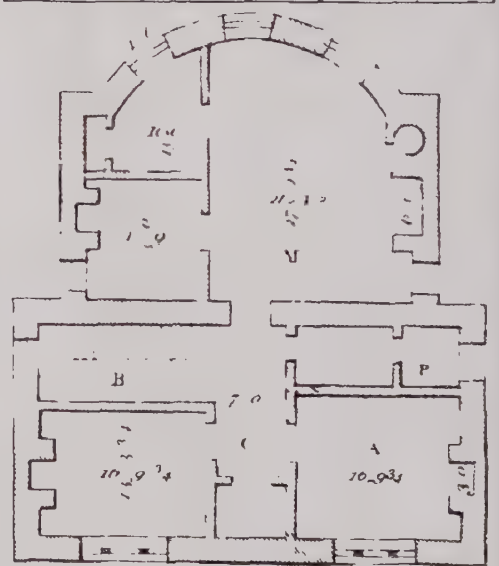
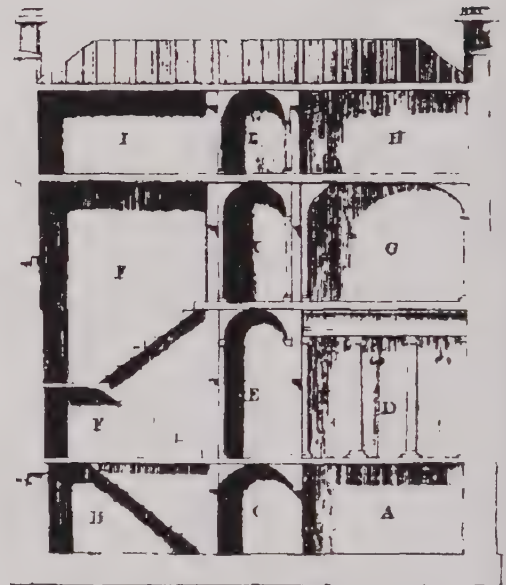


La m. a. Dmua Pon n. at 1

and Elevation of a Gentleman's House,
with the Measures toward the Kitchen and
a Office in the Basement story

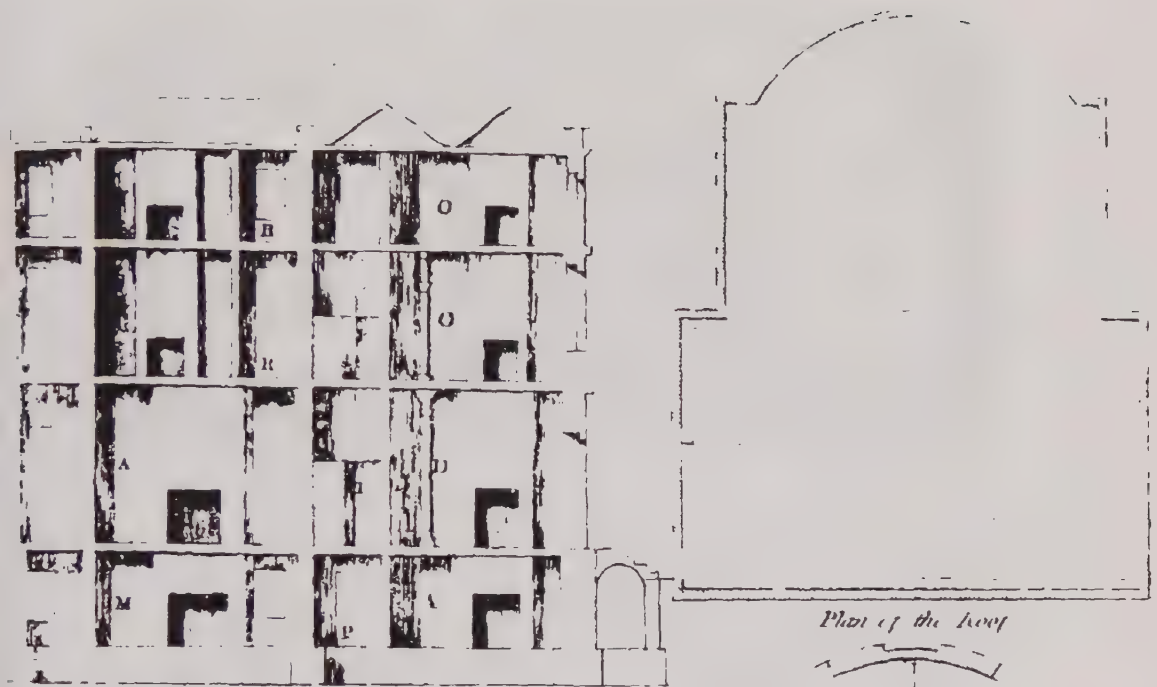


B. Parlor D. Dining Room A. Ball Room
K. Kitchen F. Passage P. Back Stair

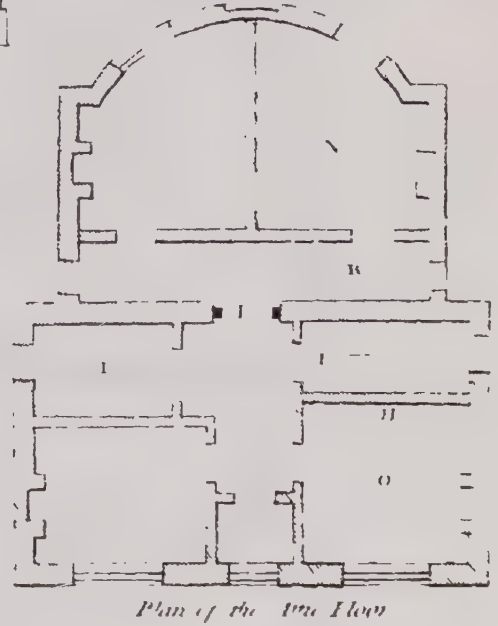
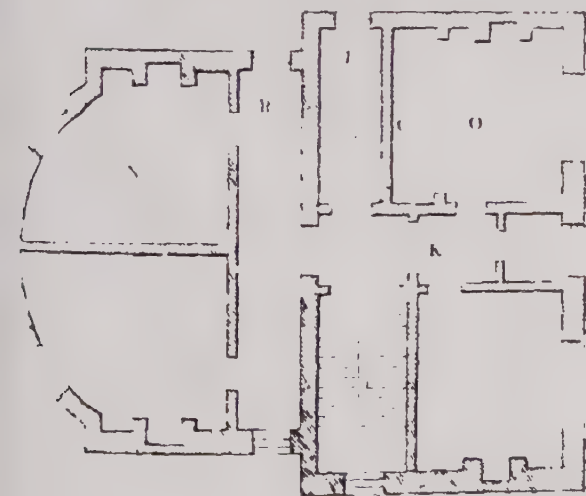


Basement Plan and Section the Letters on the Plan
are References to the Letters in the Section, which
shows the order of the Rooms the Section represent.

Plate 66



Compare Plan and Section the Letters in the Plan
 Expresses to the Letters in the section which show
 Part of the Rooms the section represents P O



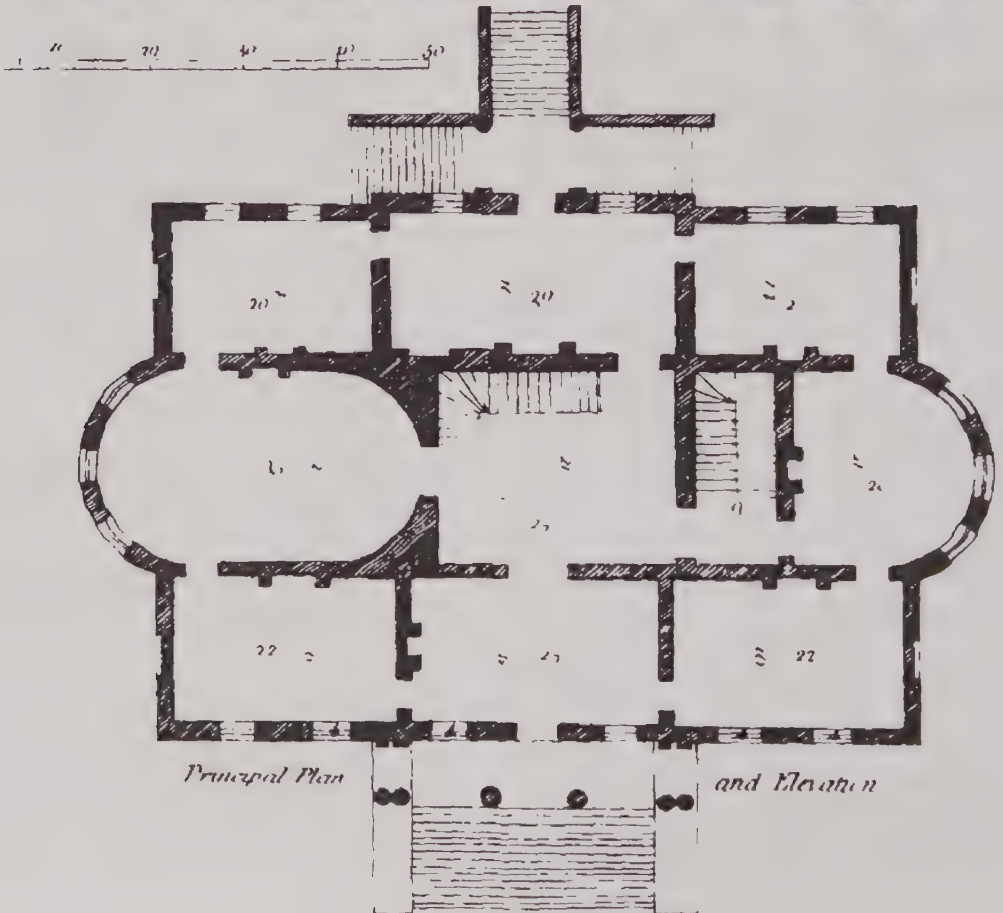


Plate 28

Plan of the Roof

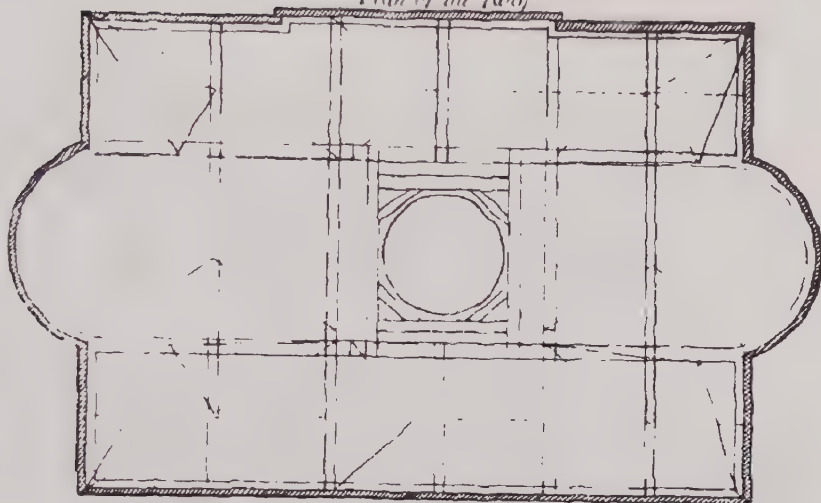


Fig. 11

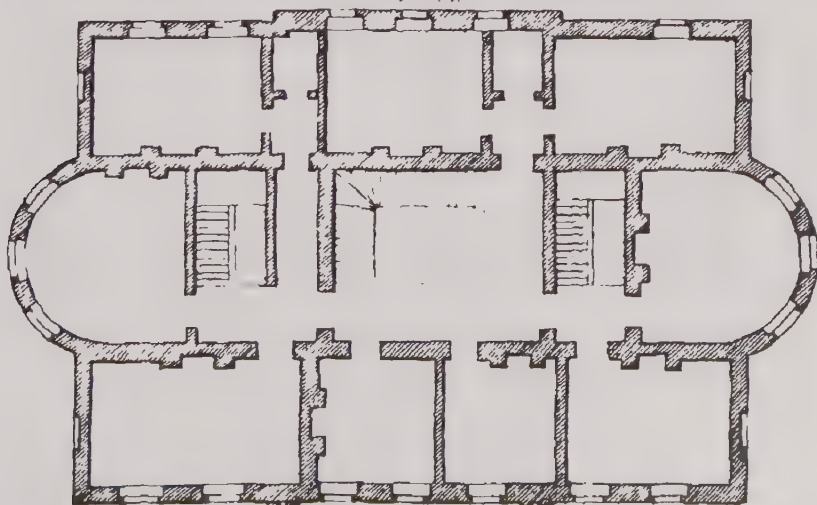
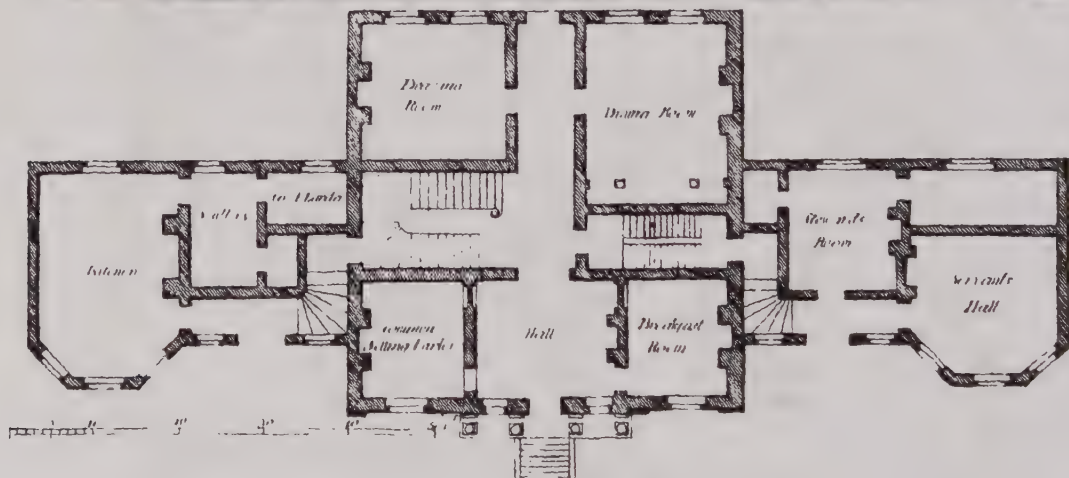


Fig. 12 Plan of the first floor

The plan of the House of Commons is a fine example of the architecture of the 18th century. The building is a long, narrow, two-story structure with a central portico supported by four columns. The portico is flanked by two wings, each with a series of windows. The building is surrounded by a garden and a walk. The plan shows the layout of the building, including the portico, the wings, and the garden. The plan is a fine example of the architecture of the 18th century.



Plan of the House of Commons, 1789

Plate 36
Edmonton

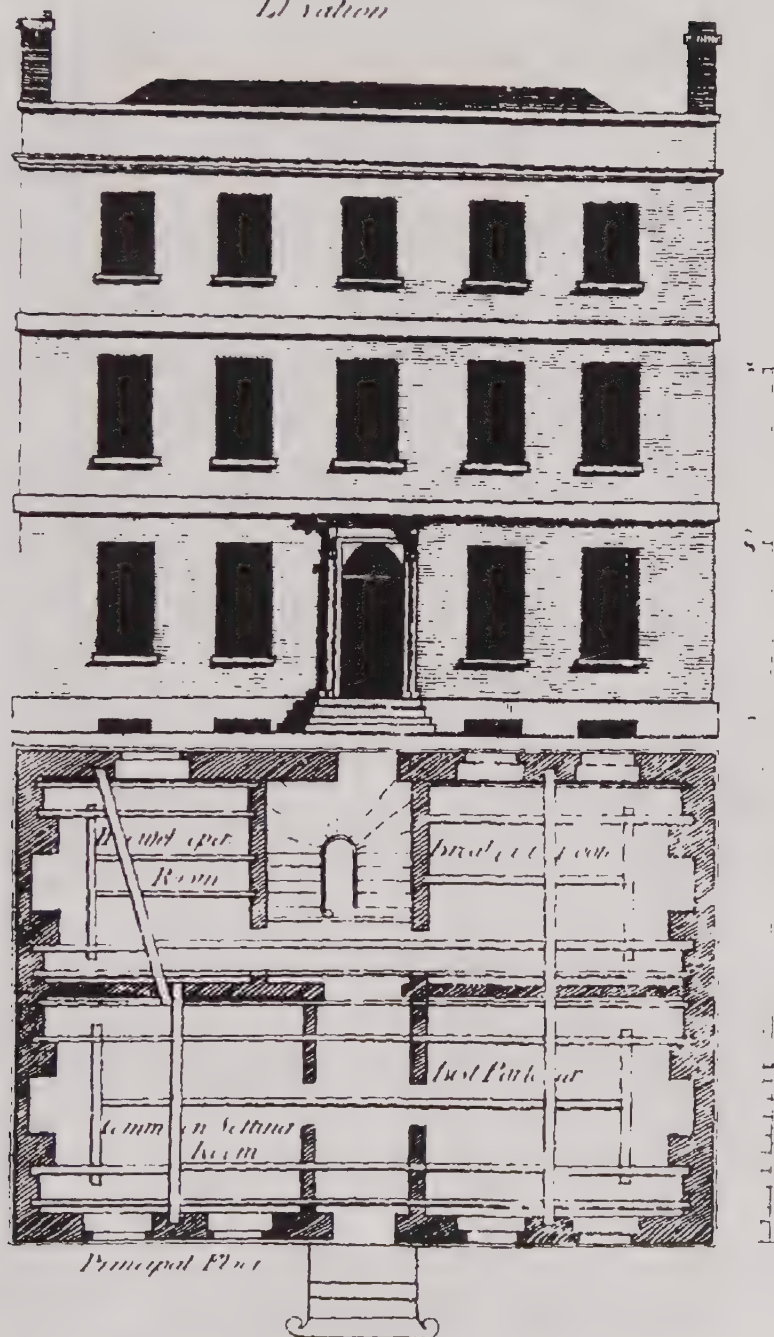
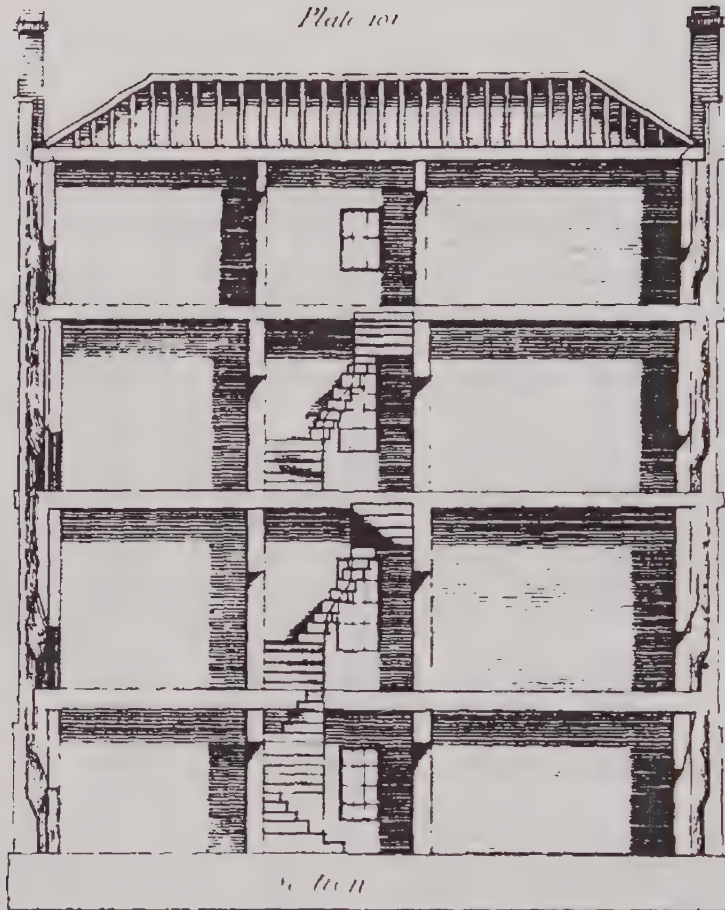
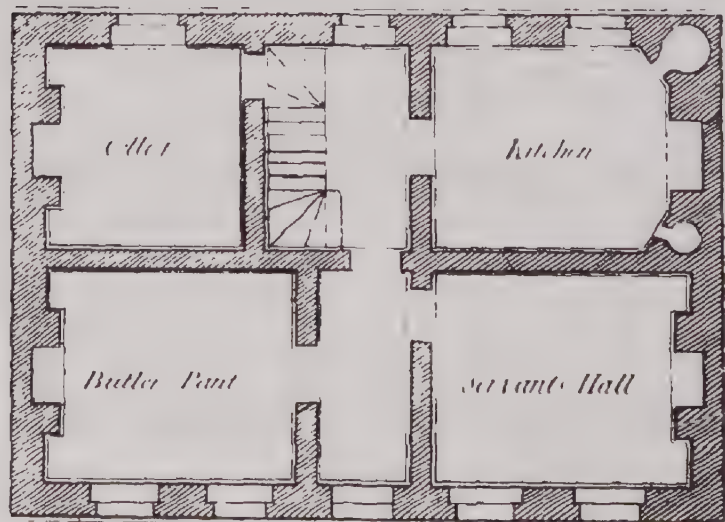


Plate 101



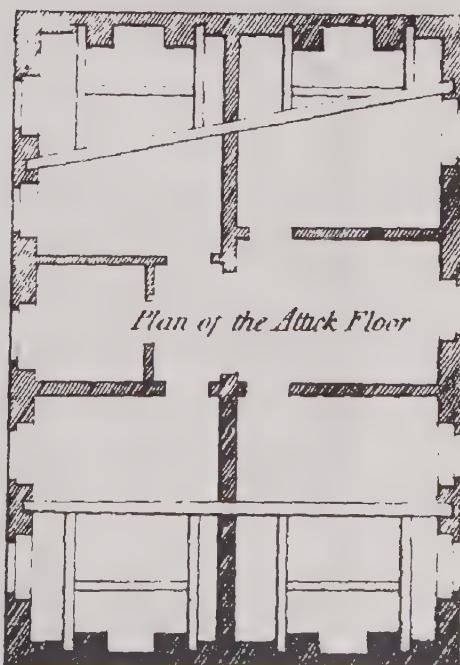
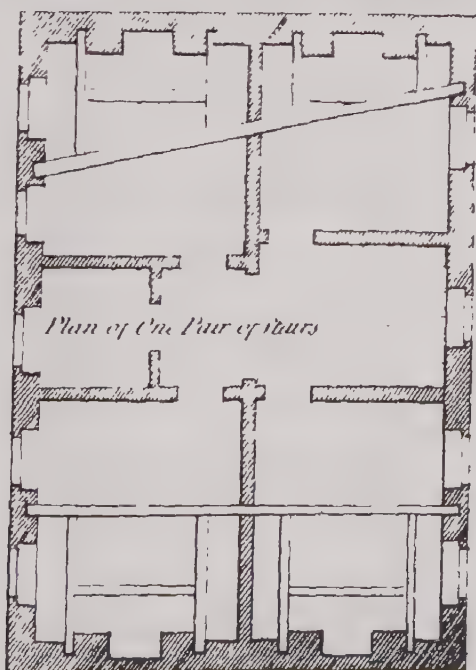
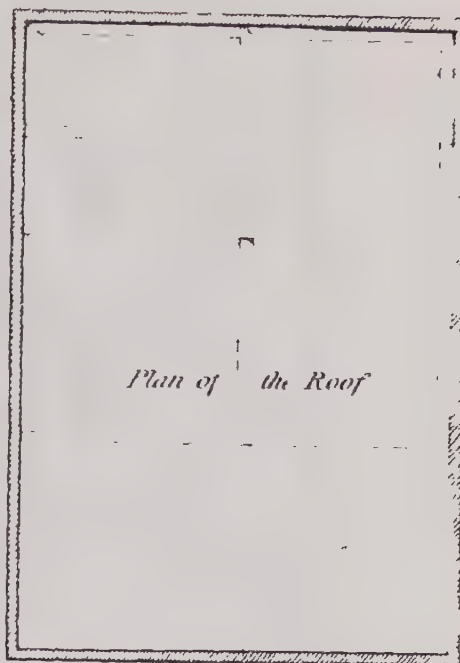
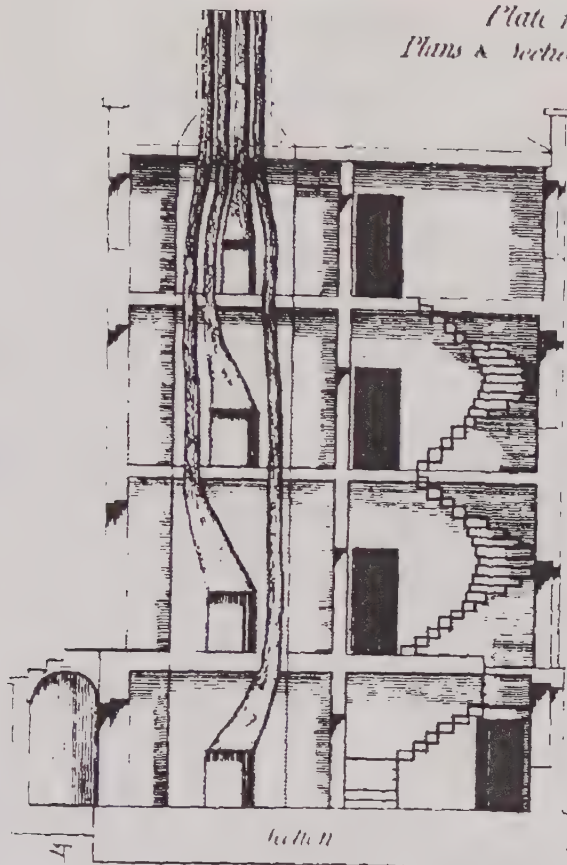
Section



Basement

Plan to Plate 100

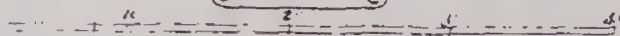
Plate 103
Plans & Section to Plate 100



Plan no. 1

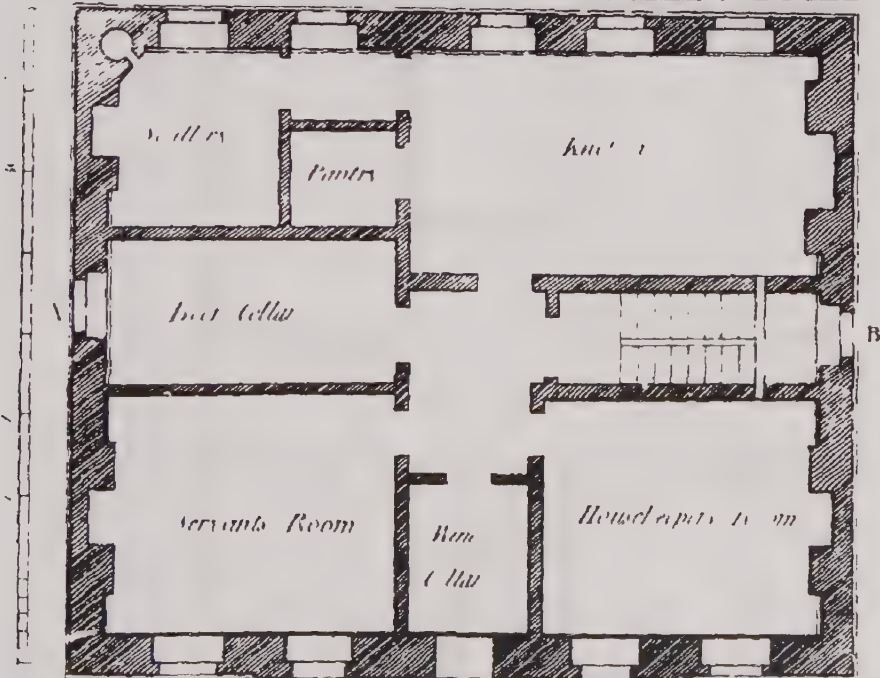
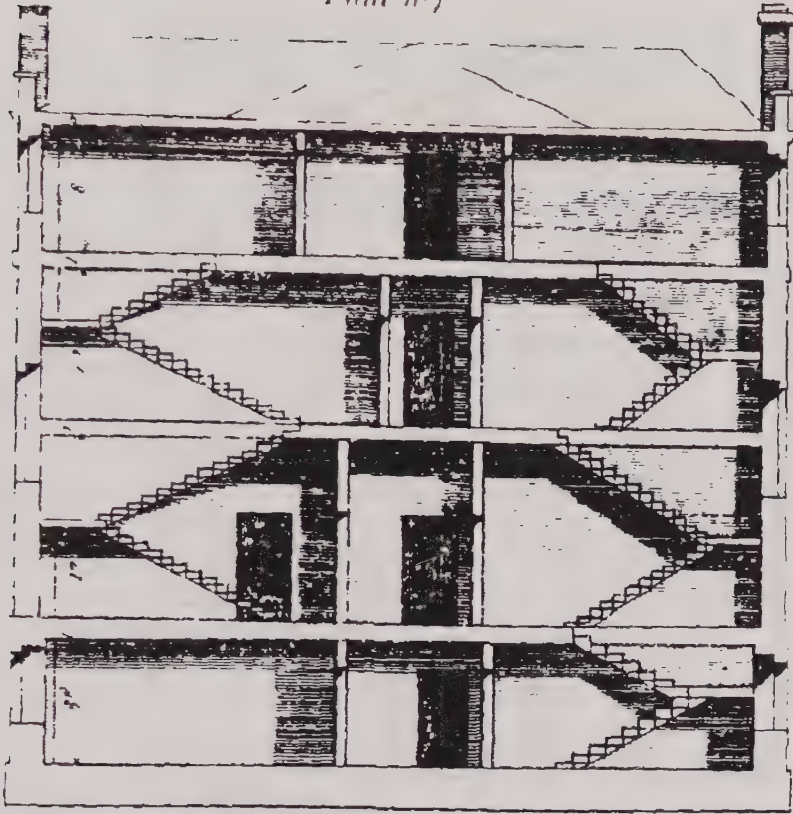


Principal Plan and Elevation



Published May 1870 by W. P. Putnam

Plate 101



*Section of the new building for the B to Plate 101
2. Blacked Mar 19, 1901 by W. E. E. E.*

Plate 10

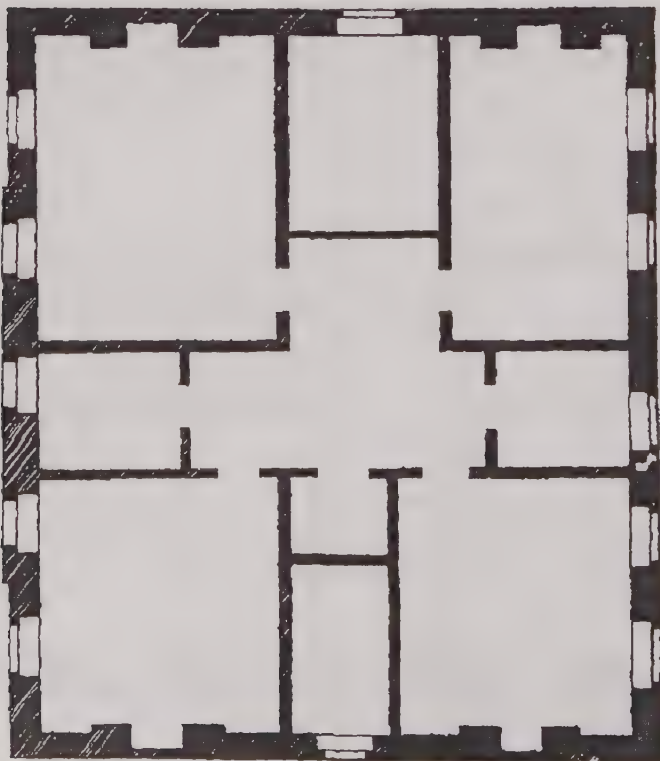
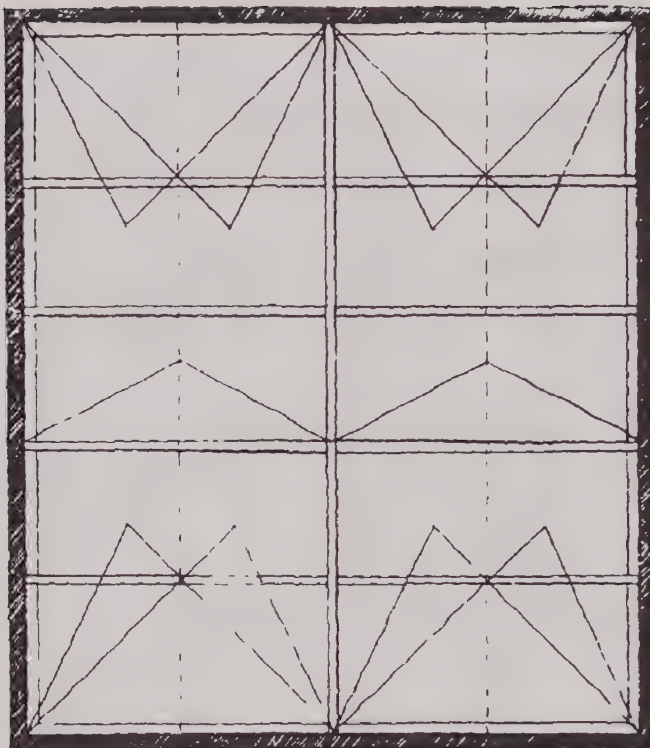
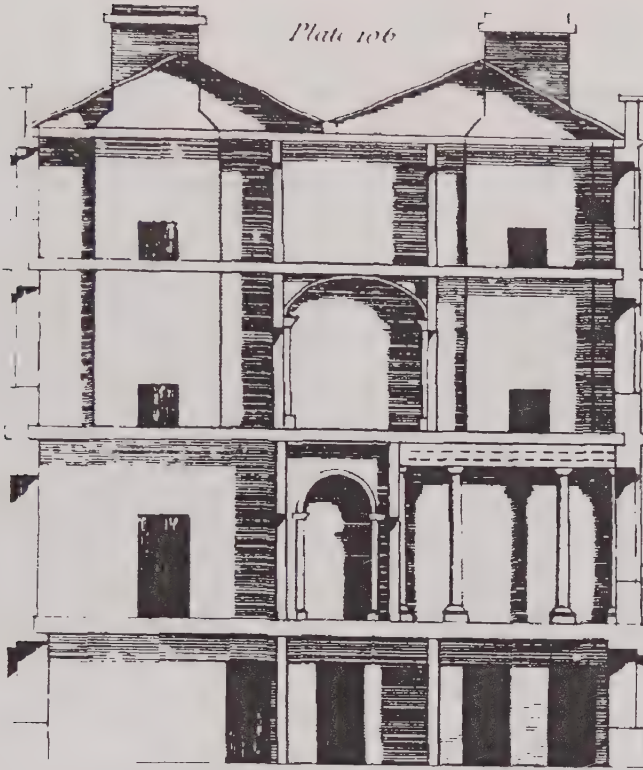
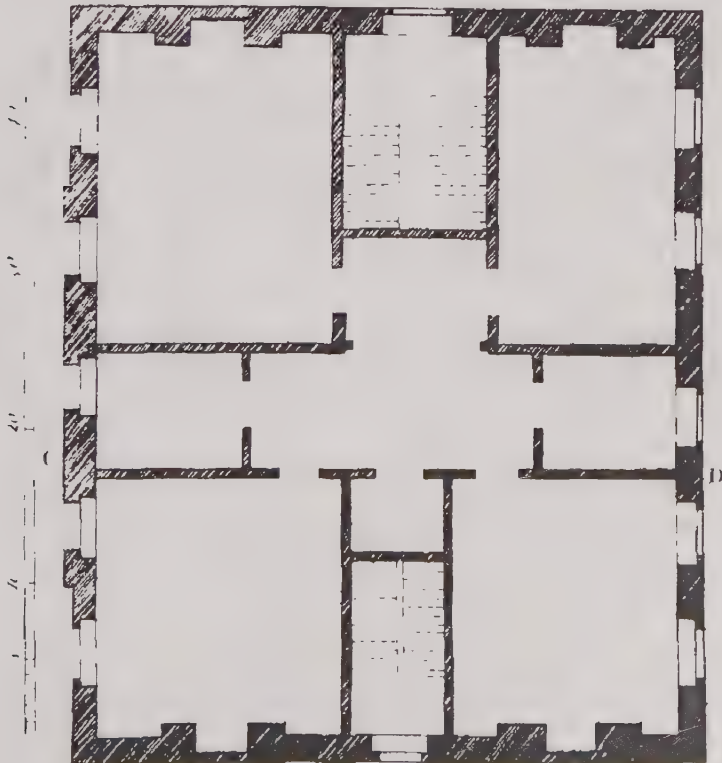


Fig. 1, the Attic Plan to Plate 103

Plate 106

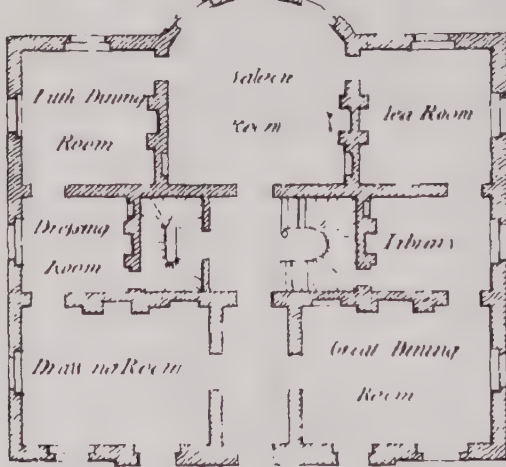


On Plate 106, Plan and Section from C to D to Plate 107

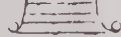
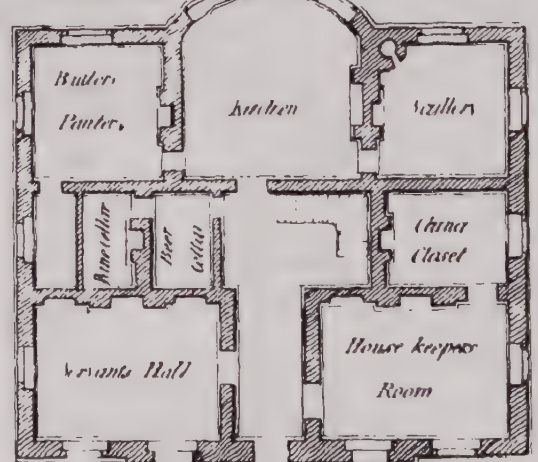




Principal Plan and Elevation



Basement Plan and Section



Scale of Feet - 0 to 100

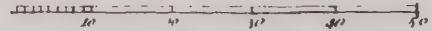
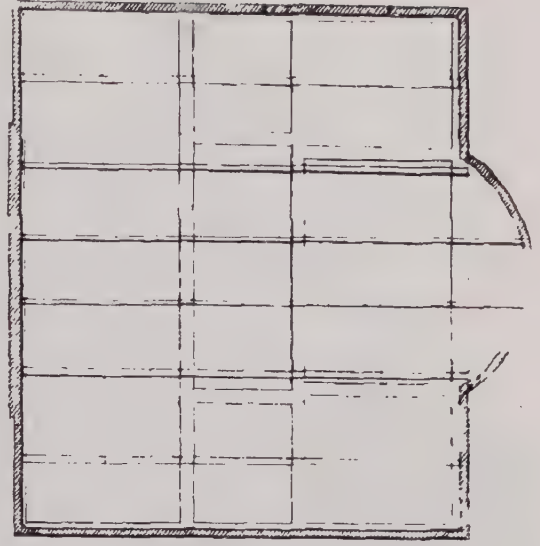
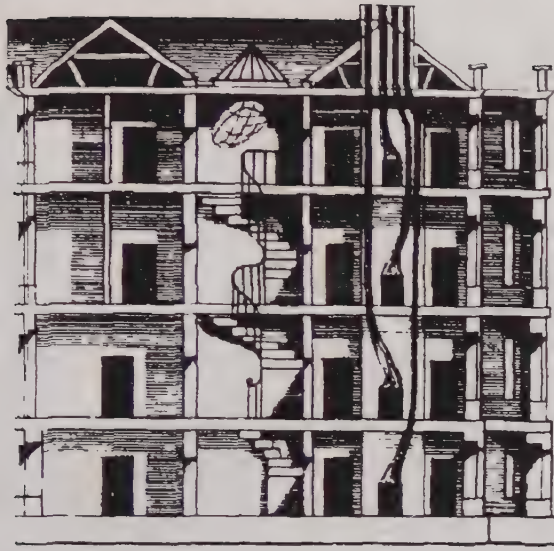
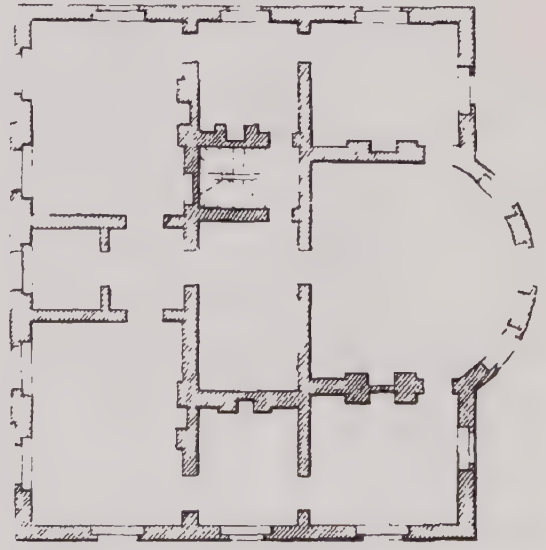
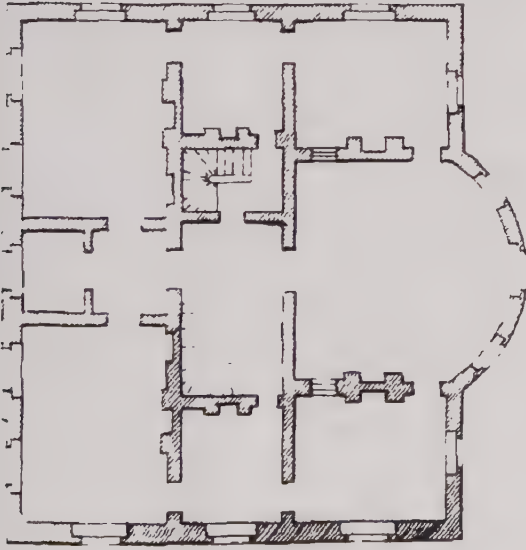


Plate 103



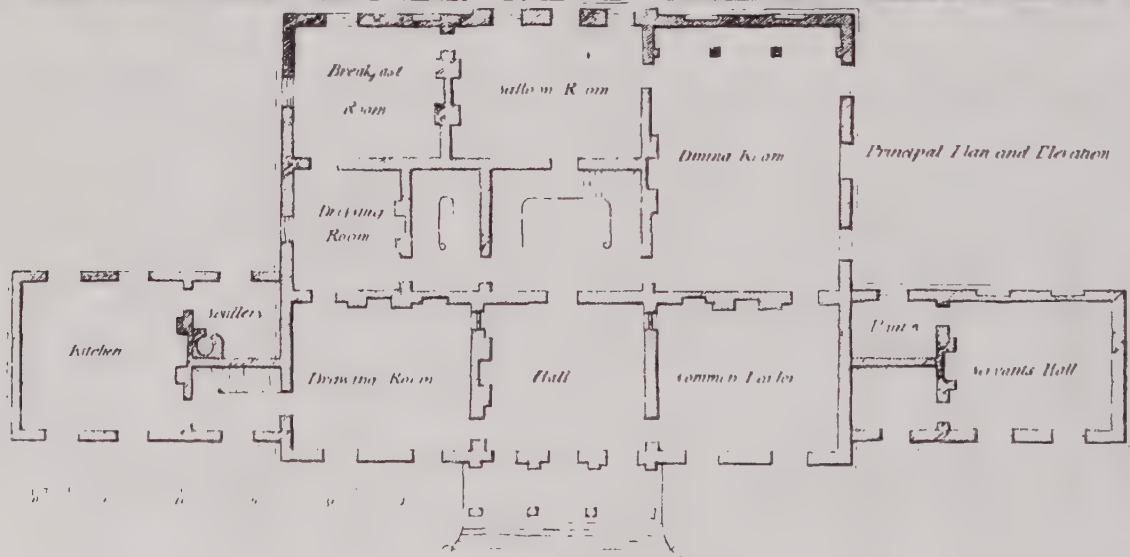
Plan of the Roof

One Pair of Stone Plan & Section 11th plan and Roof to Plate 107



11th Plan





Architectural Drawing

Principal Plan and Elevation

Plate 100

Basement Plan and Section to Plate 109

Stewards Room

Butlers Pantry

Housekeeper's Room

Water Hall

Wine Cellar

Maid servants Room

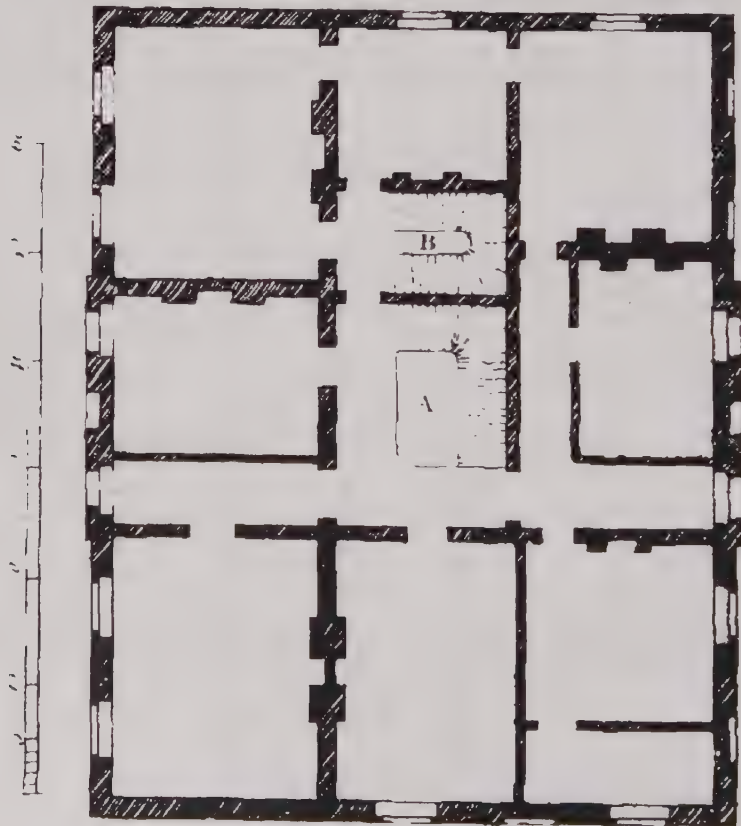
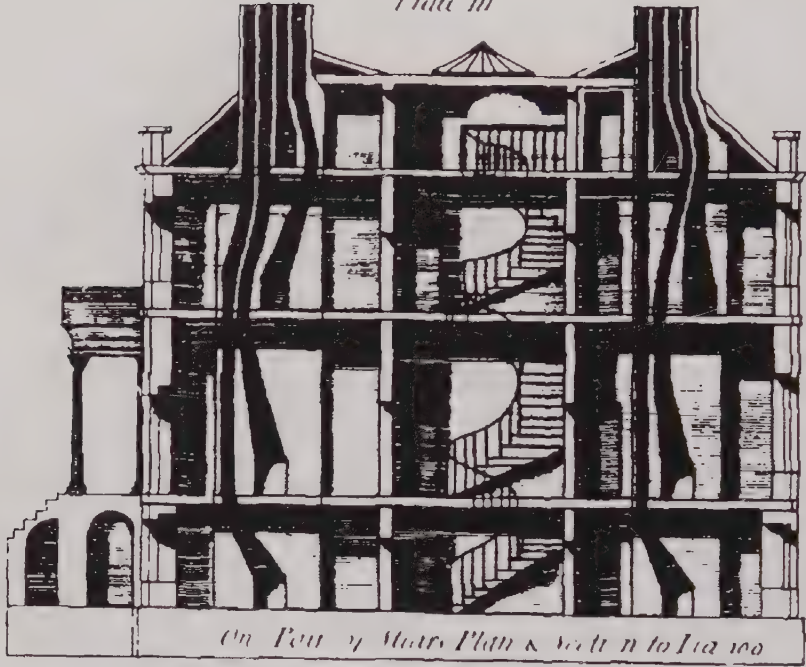
Beer Cellar

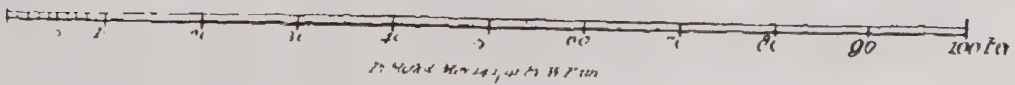
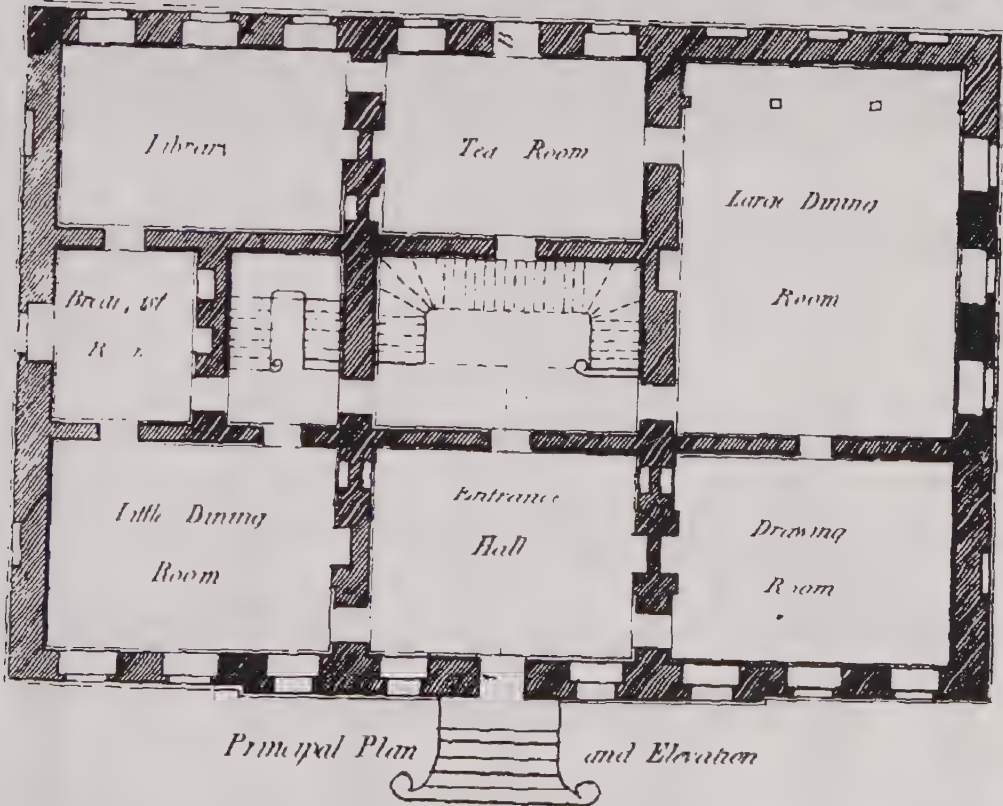
Footmans Room

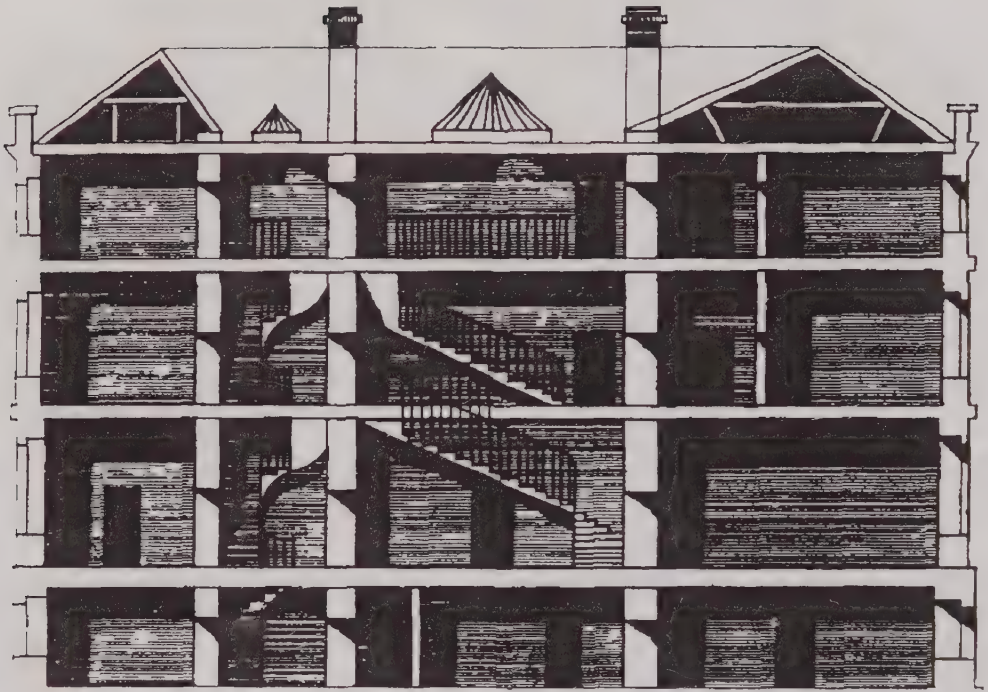
Coal Cellar

10 20 30 40 50 60

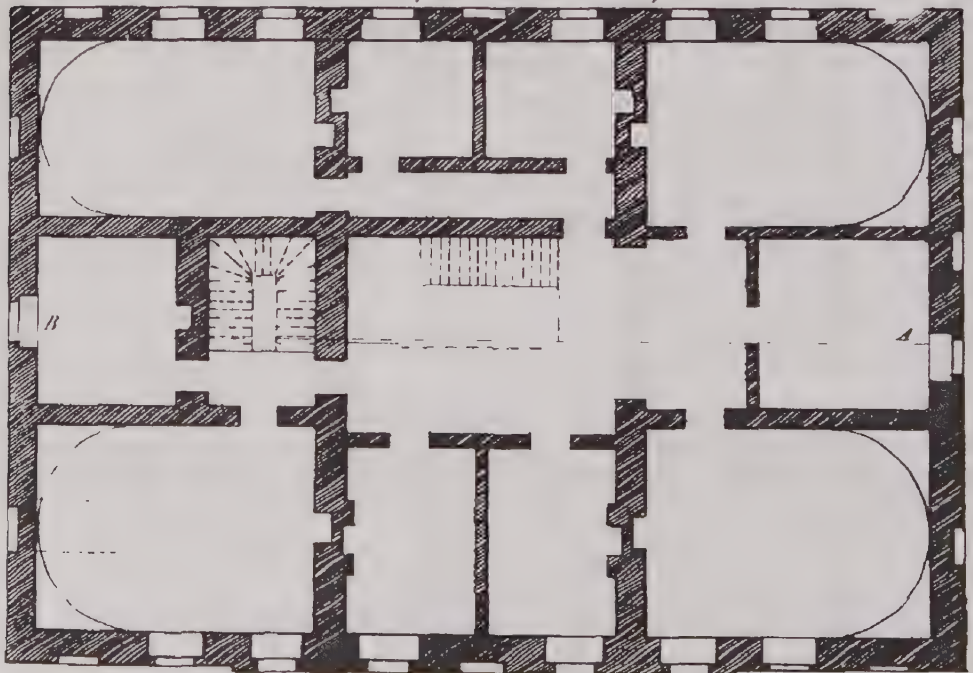
Plate III





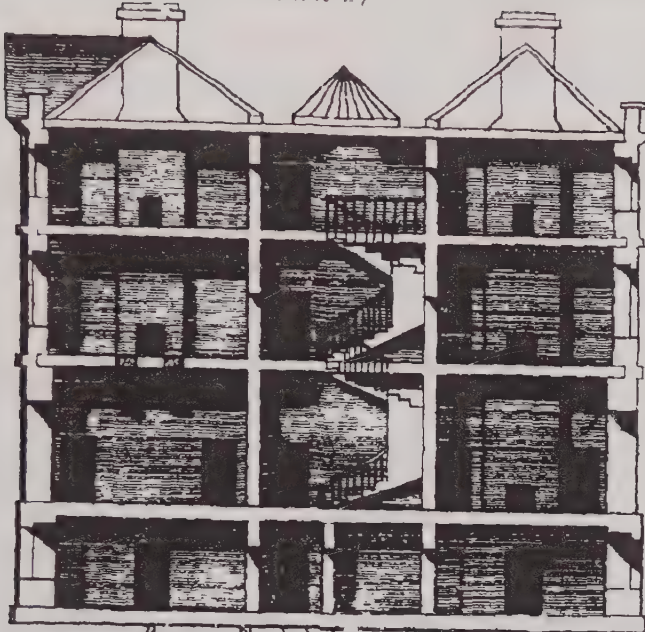


One Pair of Rooms Plan & Section from 11 B to Plate 11.



60 50 10 20 10 5

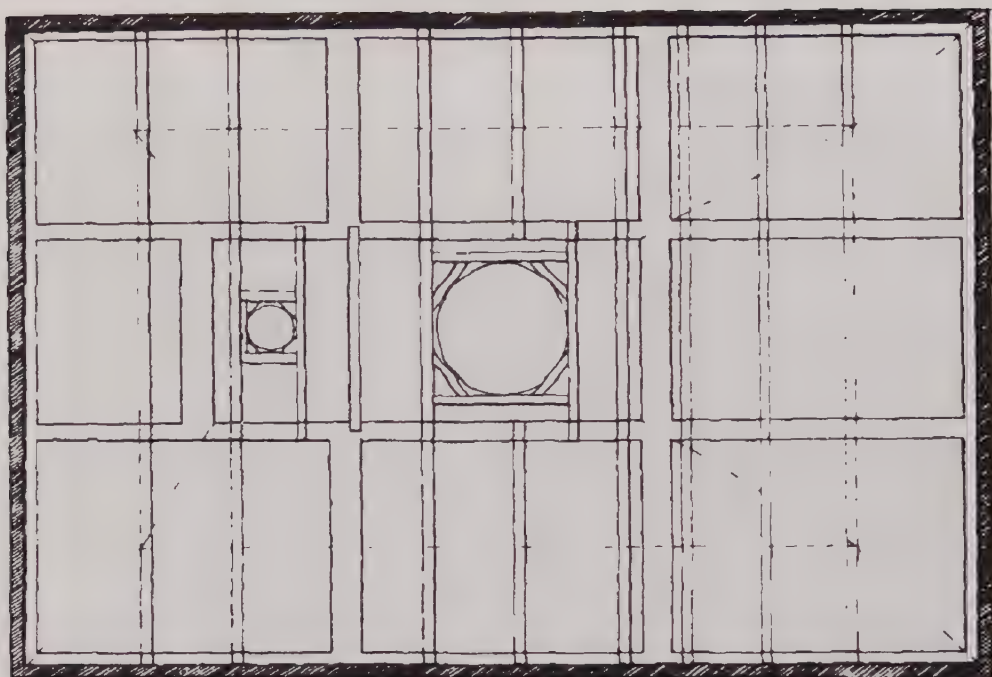
Plate III



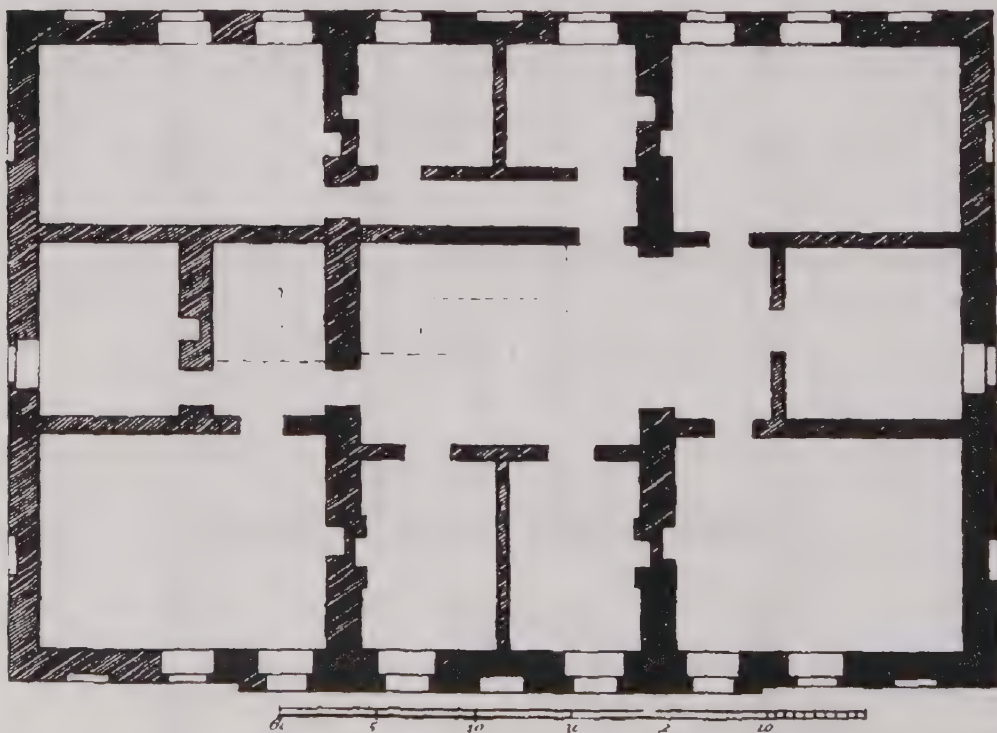
Basement Plan & Section from A to B in Plate II



Plate II.

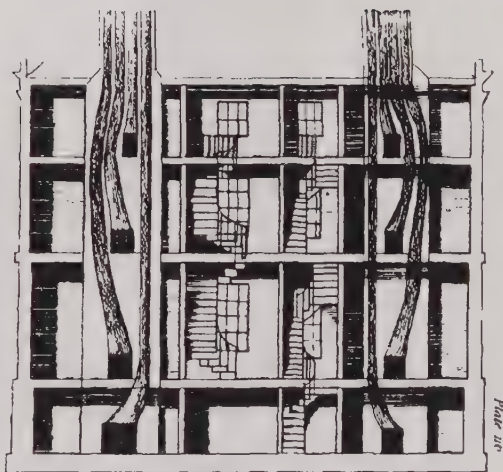
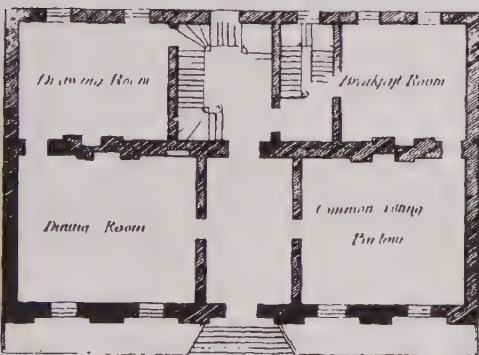


Plan of the Room, and Altar Floor to Plate I.





Principal Plan and Elevation



One Pair of Stairs Plan & Section

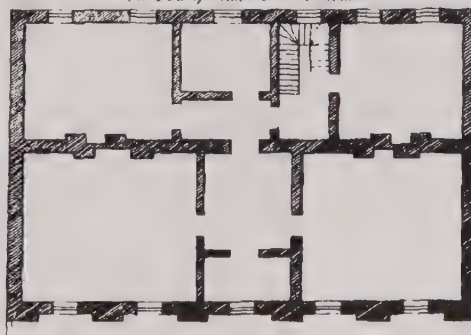
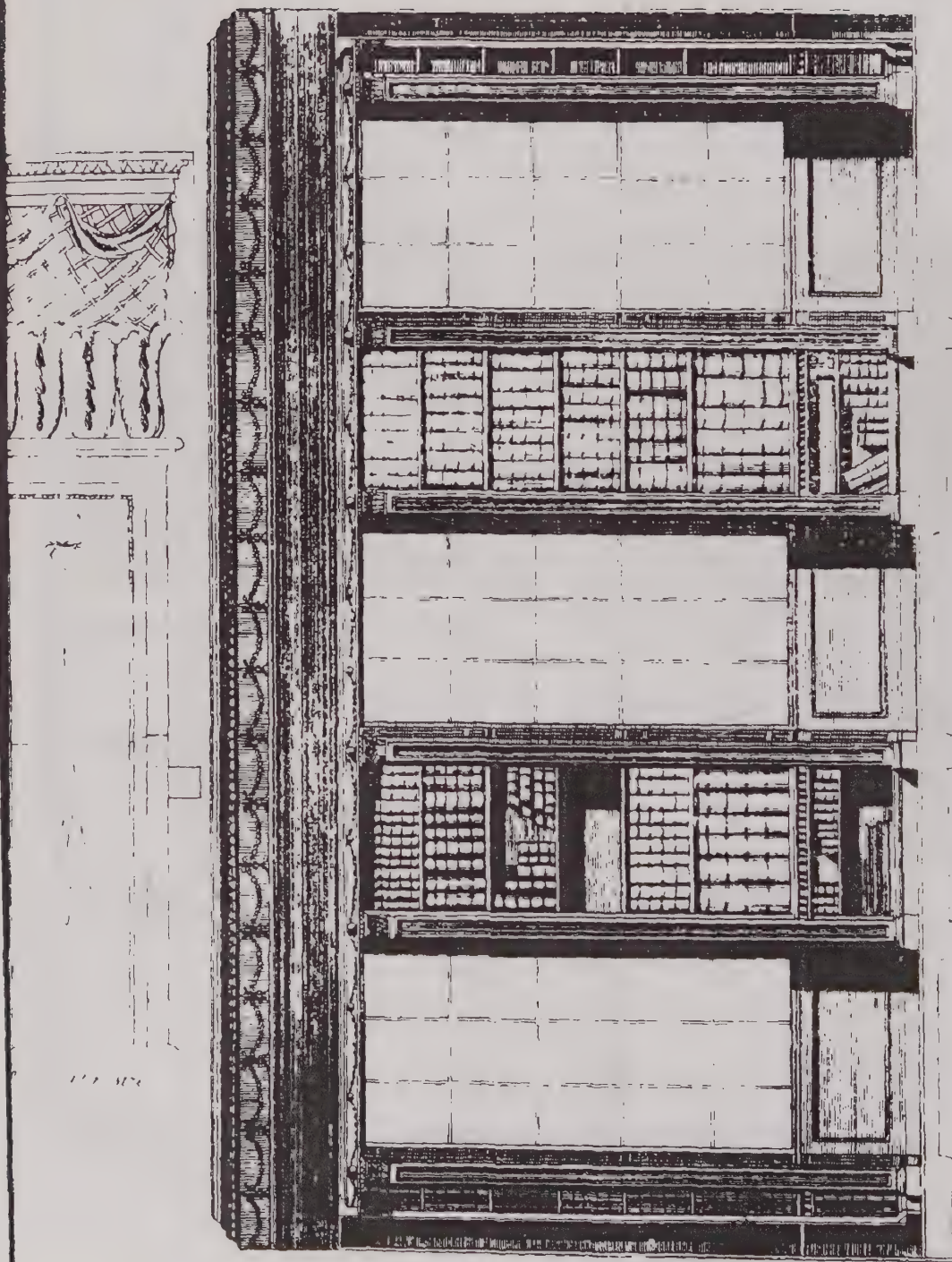


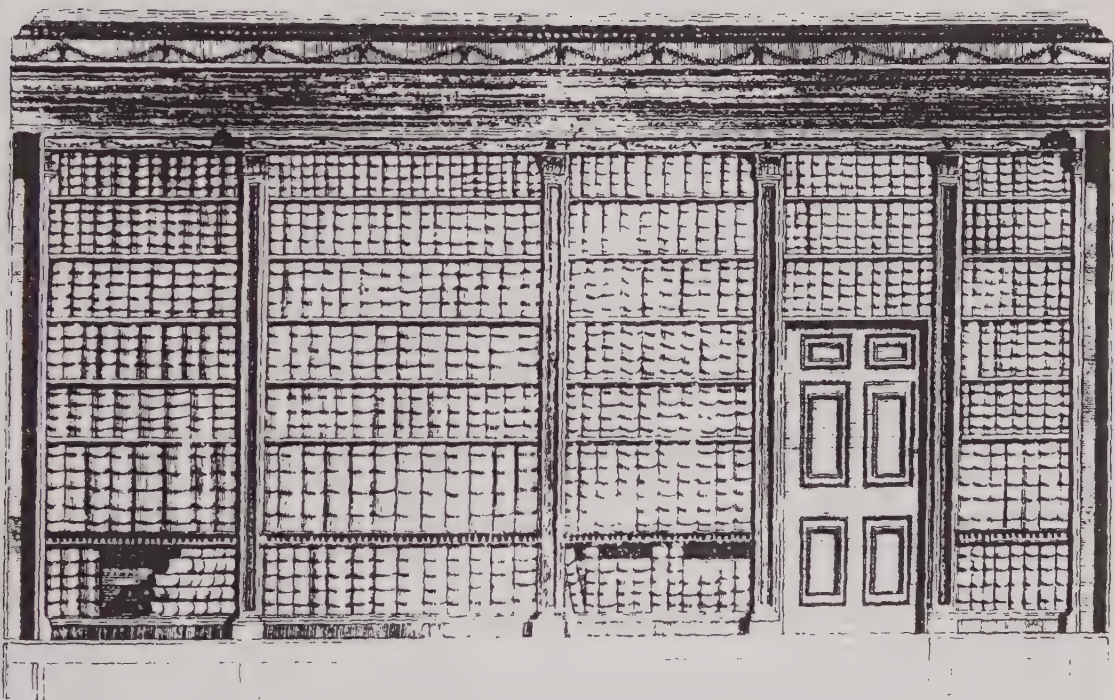
Plate 117



15/10/17
C. 11/11



B

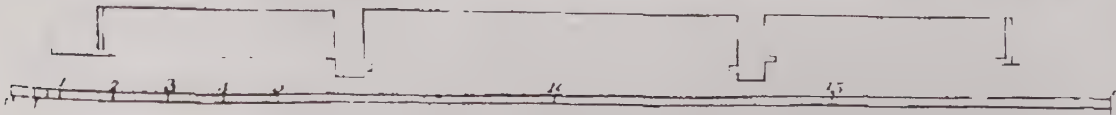
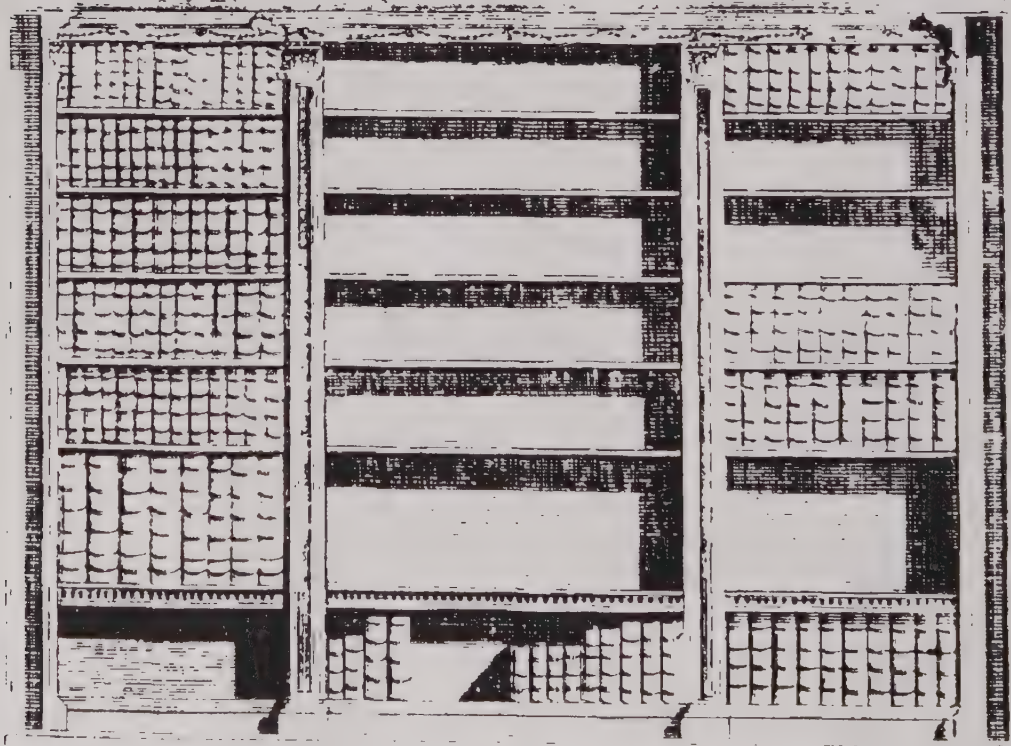


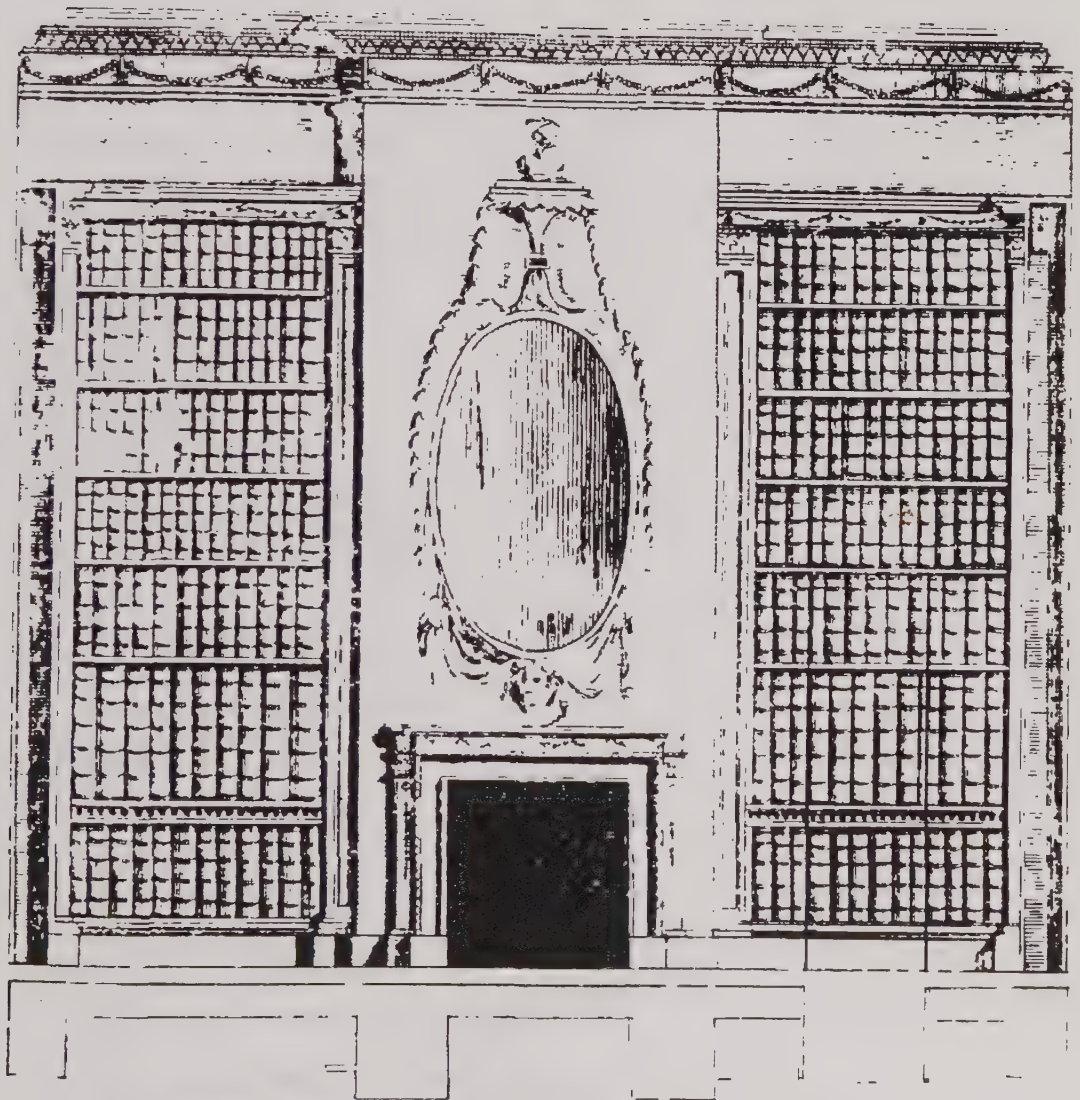
Plan 18

15/10/17

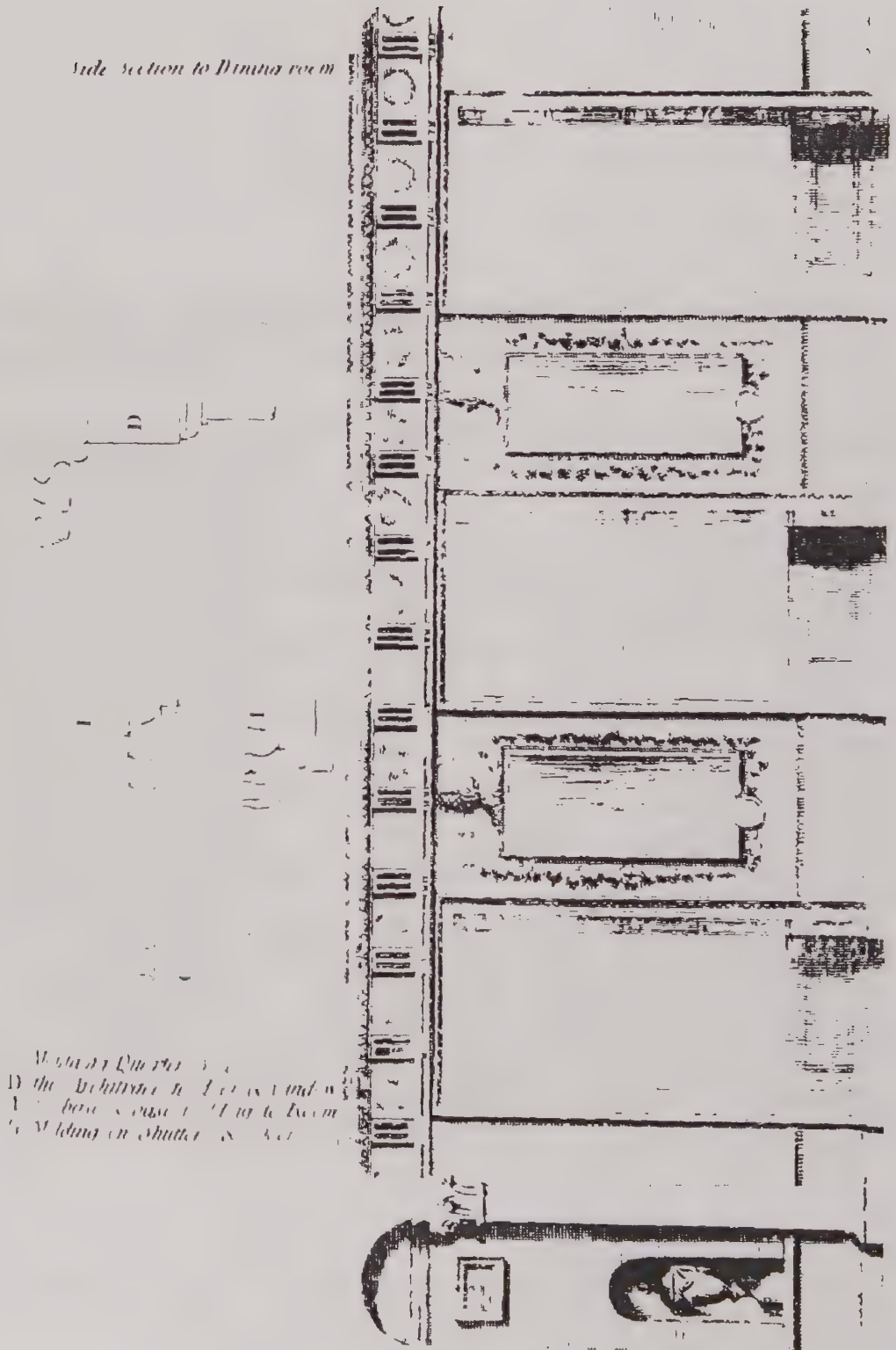
Plate no

tema y h on Quana u e





Side Section to Dining room



Western Quarter
 D the Architectural Drawing
 1 the Dining Room
 2 the Dining Room
 3 the Dining Room

*Side Section of the Dining
Room*

Moldings quarter size

A. Cornice for Door top & Chimney

B. side pillar skirt for Doorway

B. Intricate molding to Chimney

C. Mold for the Frame on side wall

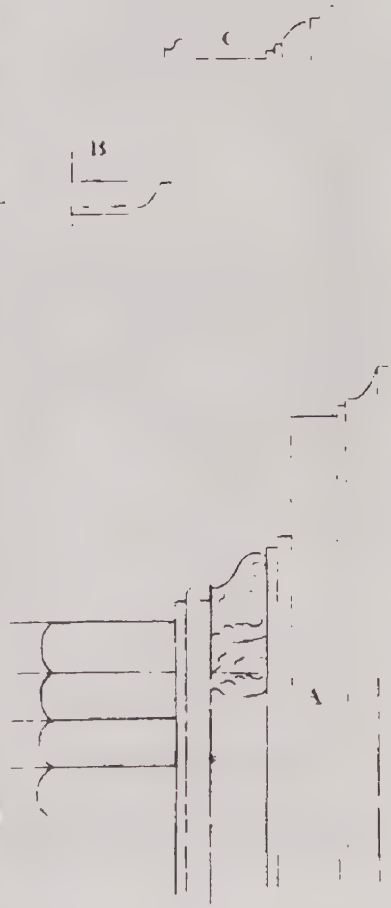
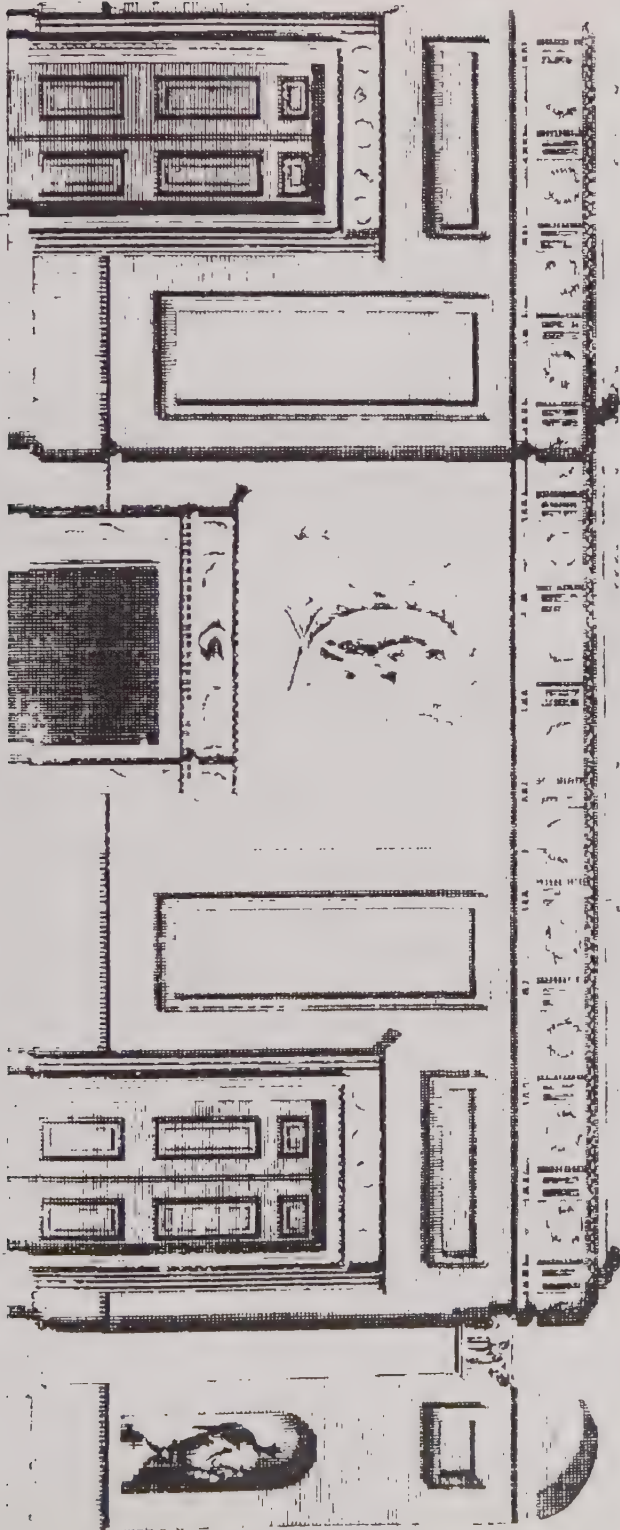
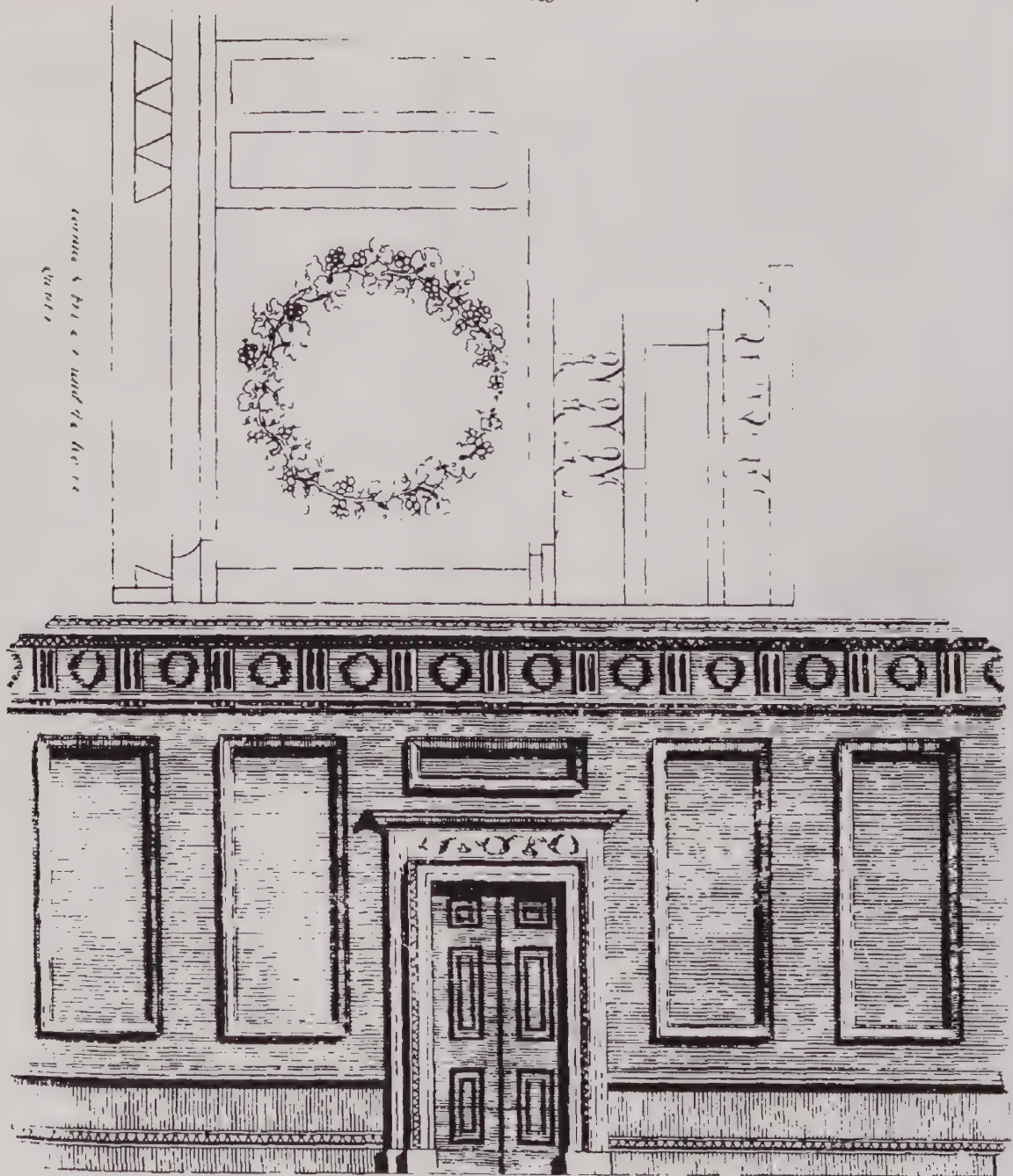
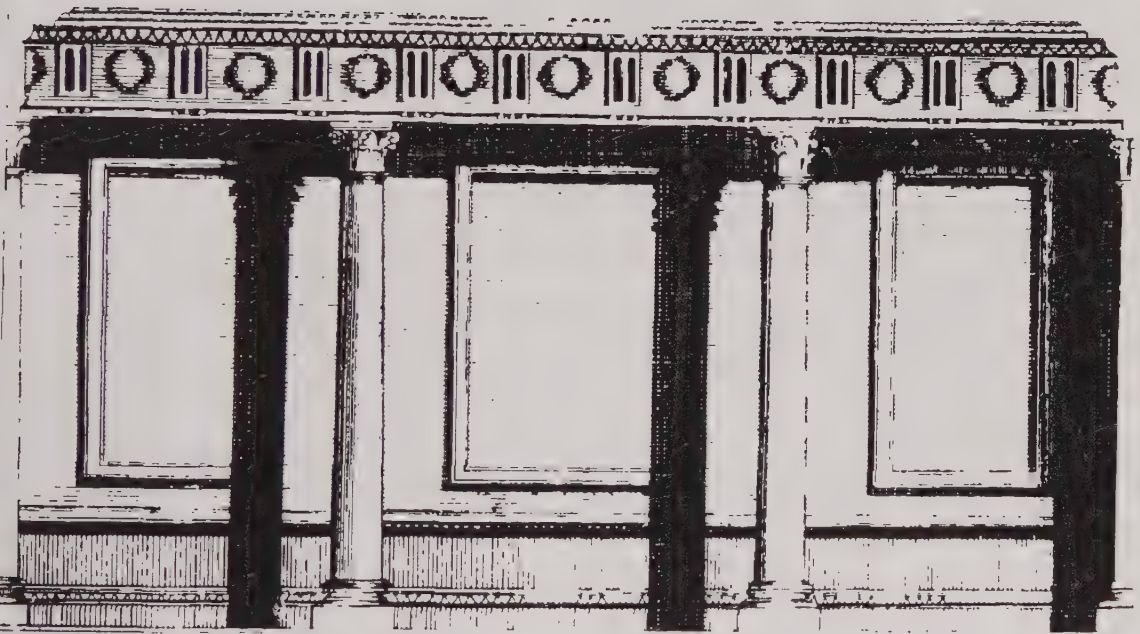


Plate 123 End Section of the Dining Room



B

A The House of the Temple & the Water
With the Temple
The House of the Temple



A

B

C

D

E

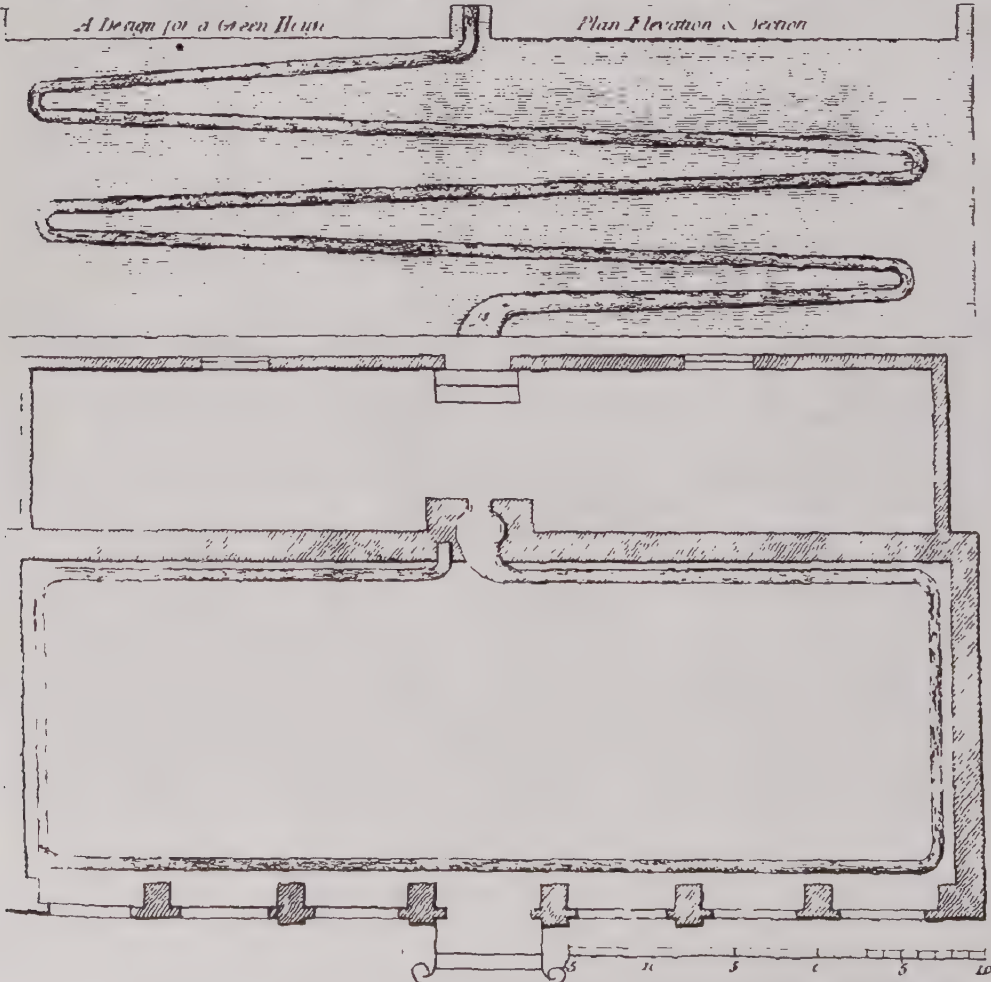


Plate 15



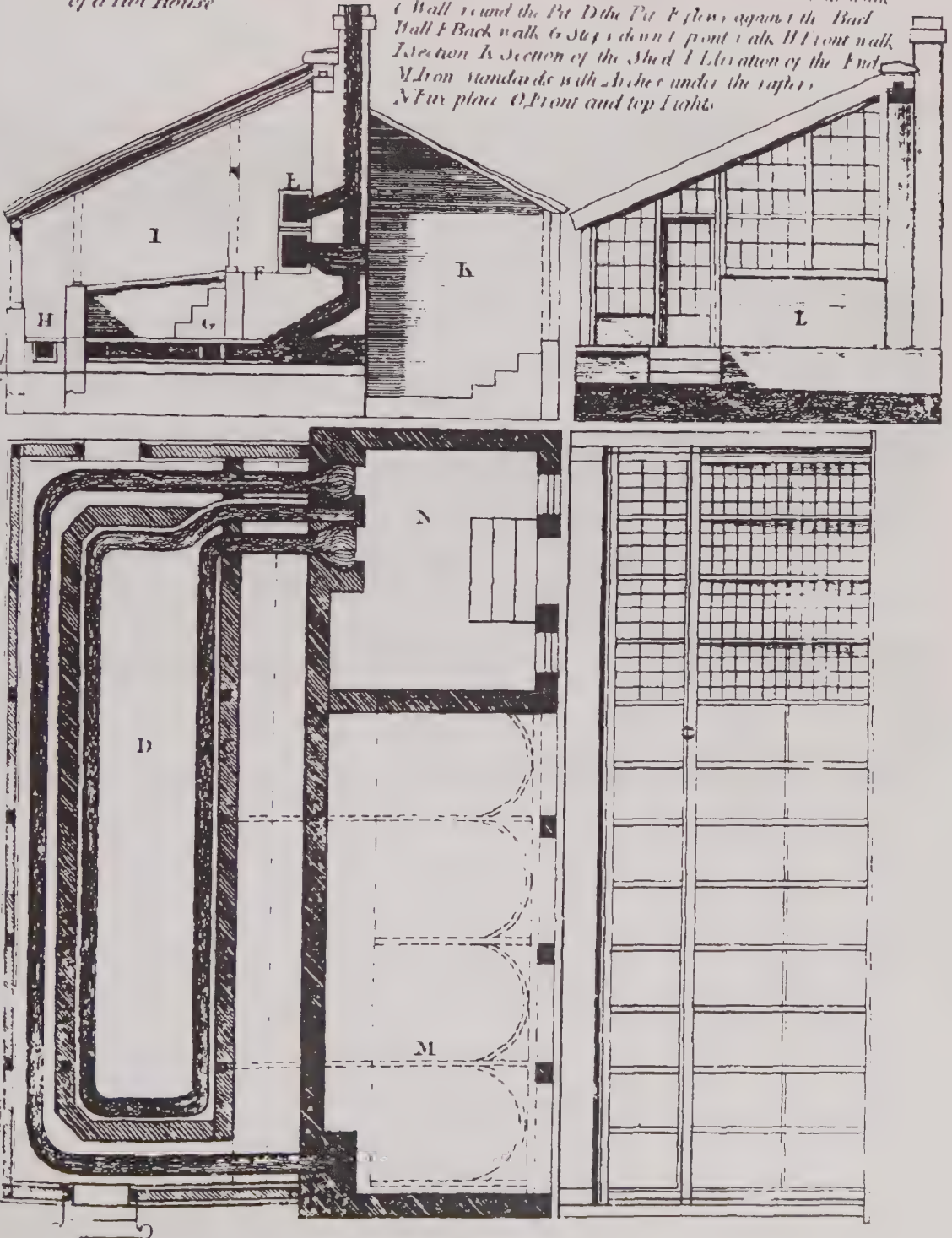
A Design for a Green House

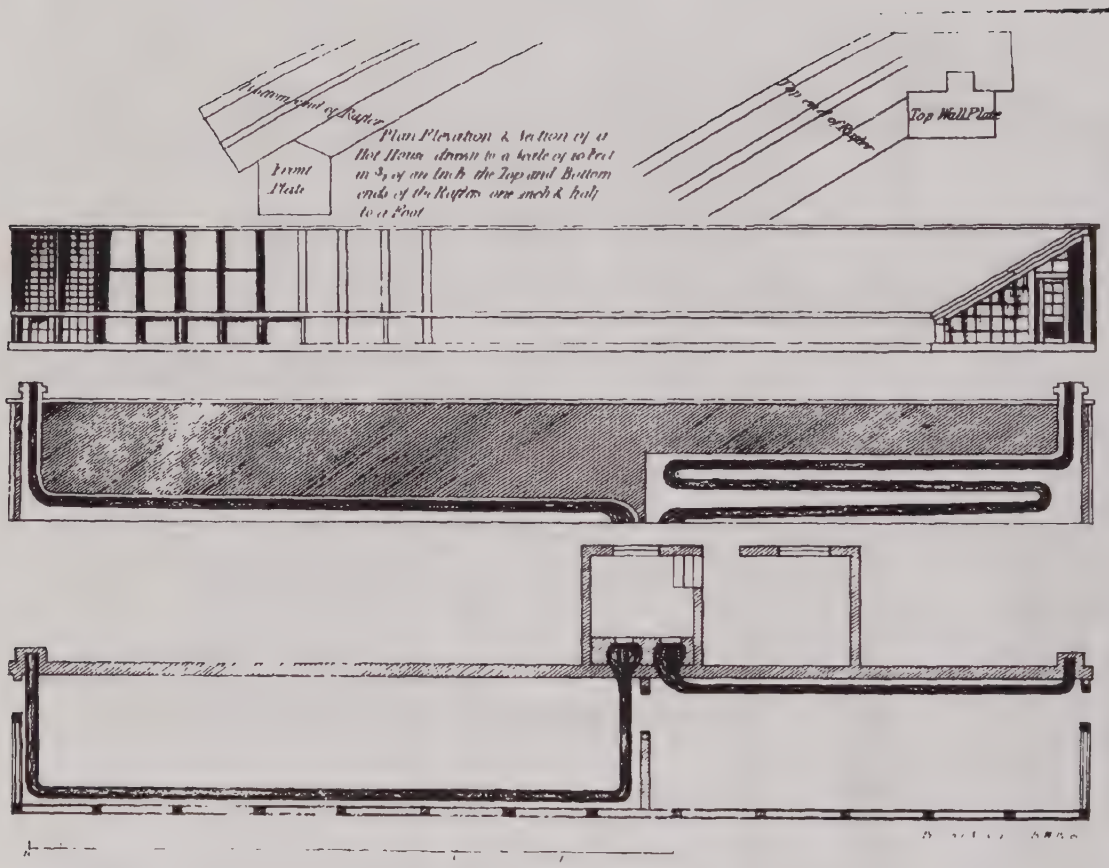
Plan Elevation & Section



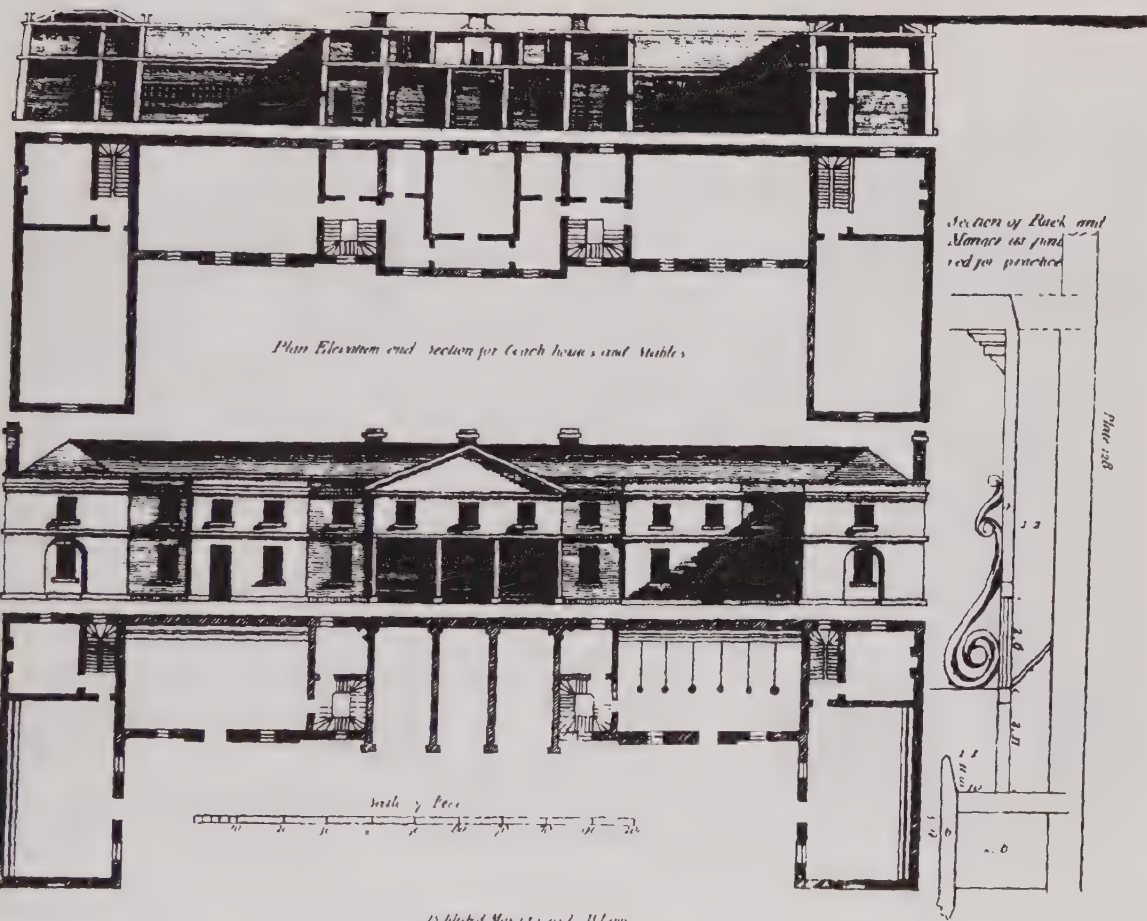
Plan Elevation & Section
of a Hot House

L Elev round the Pit *B* the Elev and *L* the Front walk
C Wall round the Pit *D* the Pit *F* flows against the Back
Wall & Back walk *G* Steps down to front walk *H* Front walk
I Section *J* Section of the Shed *K* Elevation of the End
M Iron standards with Arches under the rafters
N Fire place *O* Front and top Lights

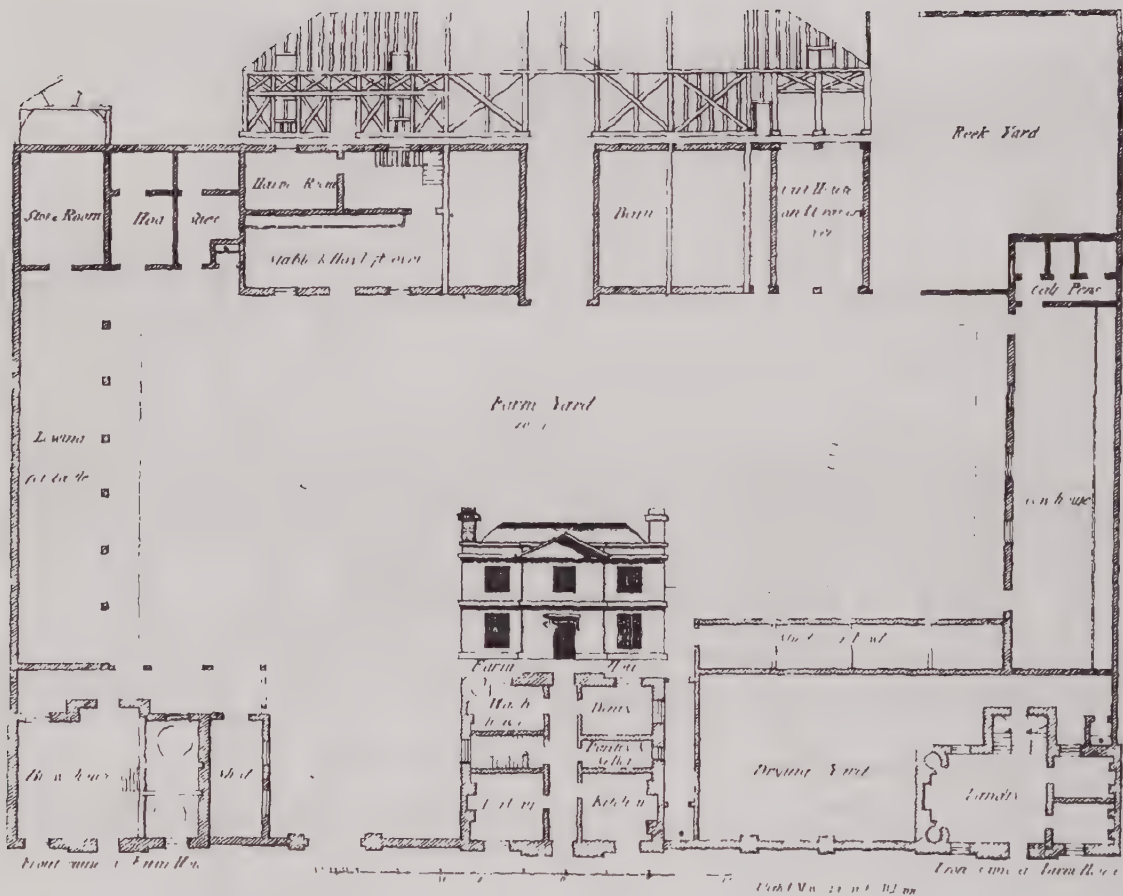




Plan 12.



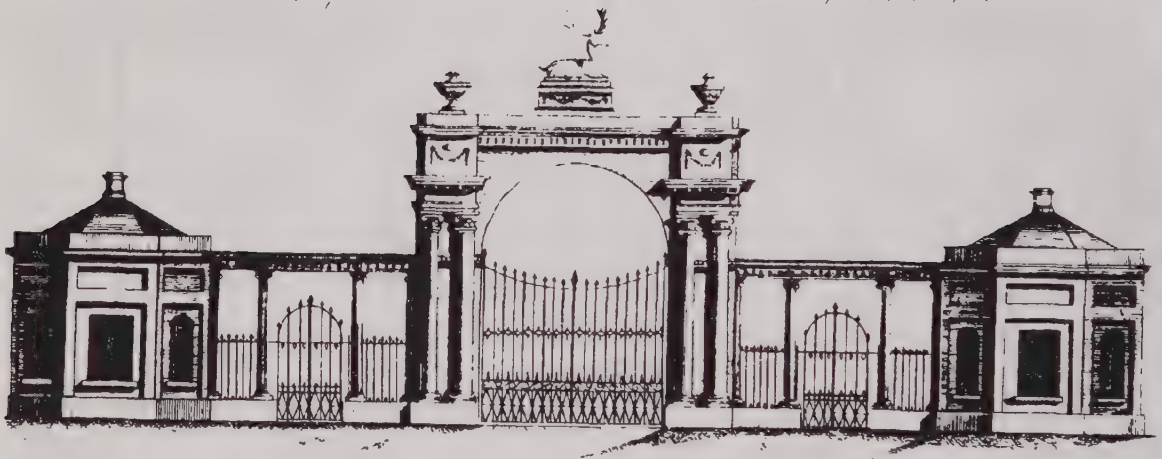
Published May 1791 by L. Blam



12' up for city landscape with iron columns



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

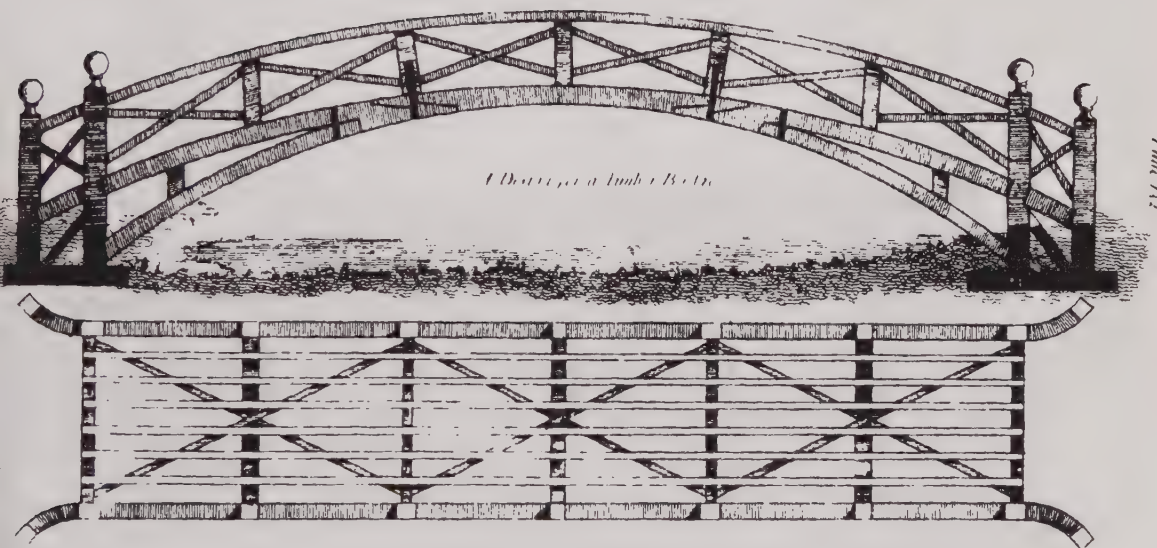
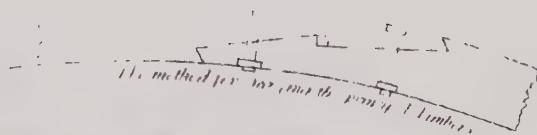


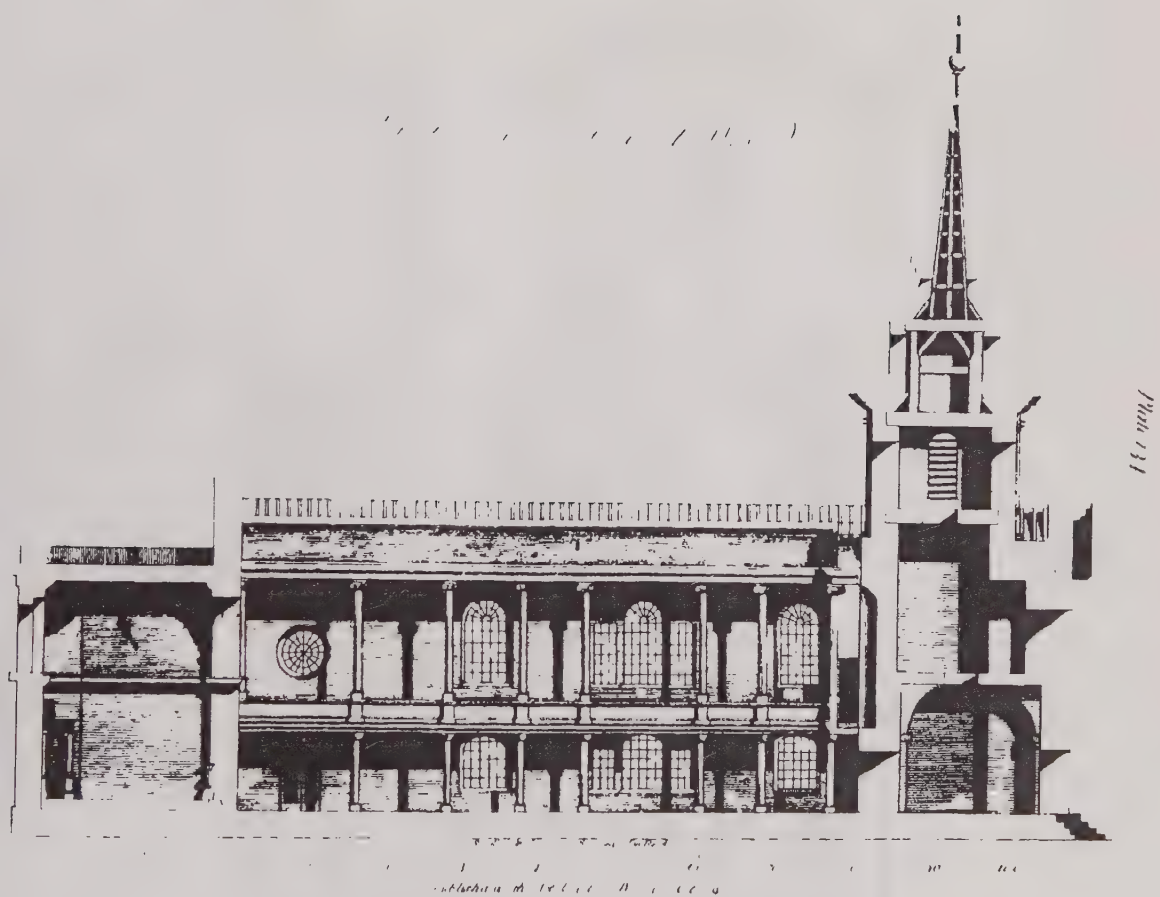
Fig. 100



Published May 11 1870 by W. P. Putnam

Plan & Elevation of a Church





Plan 15

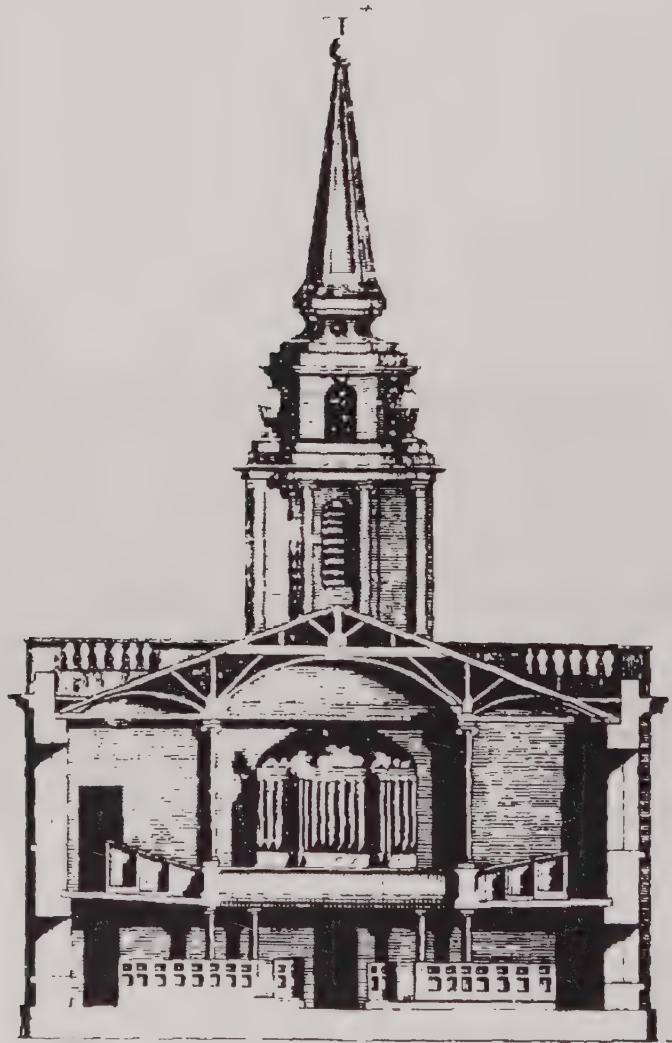
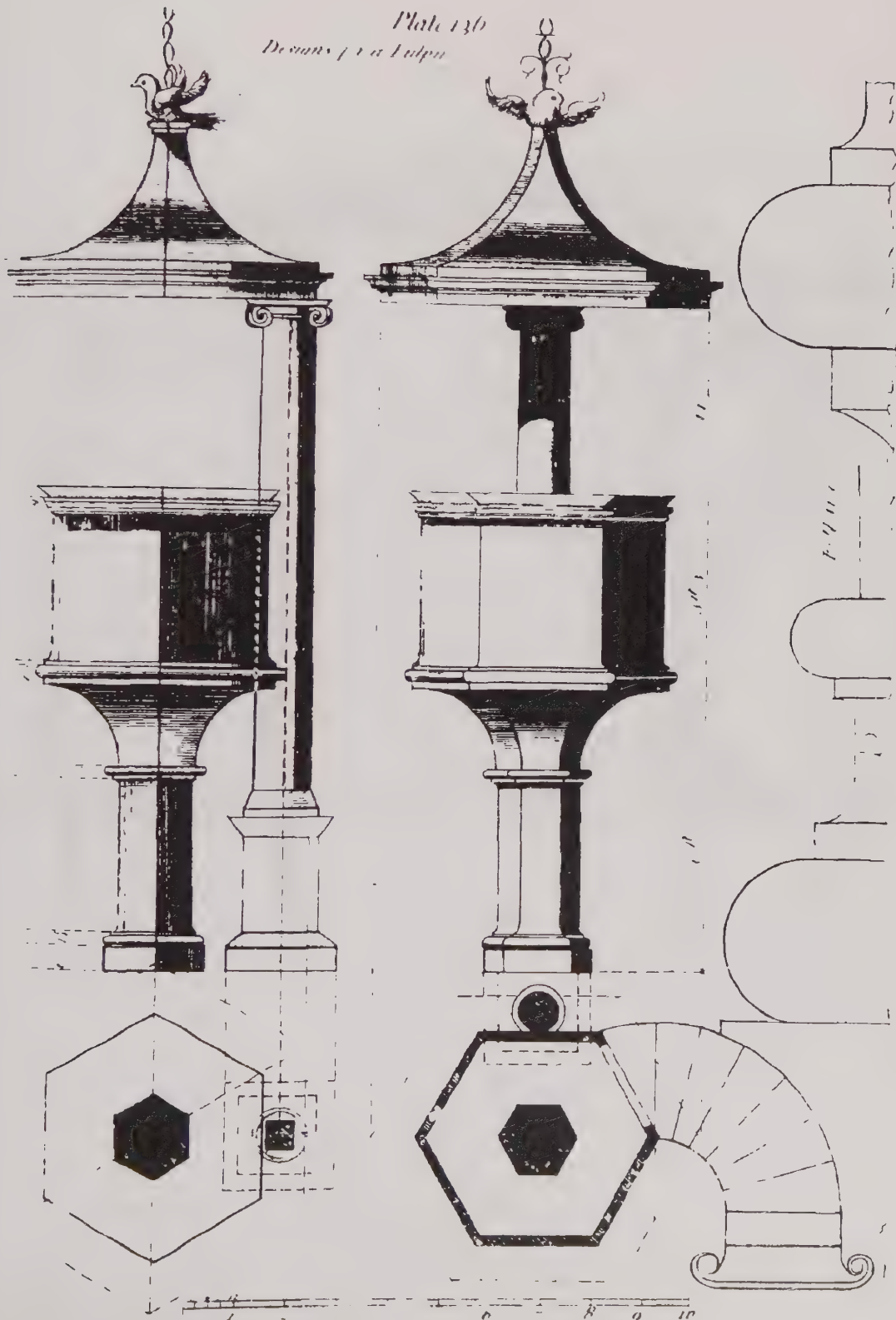
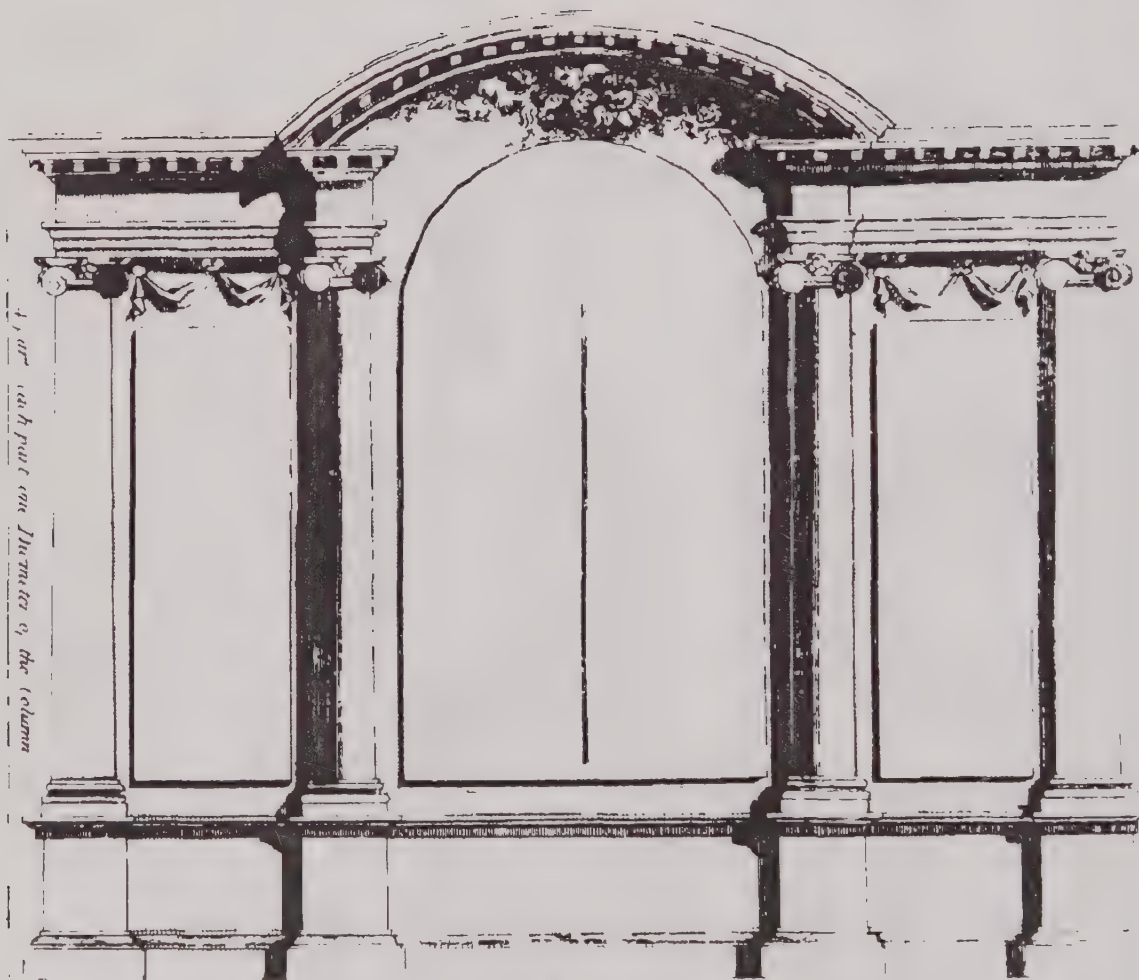


Plate 130
Debris of a Pulpa





Each part one quarter of the column

Figure 10

Published by the U.S. G.P.O.

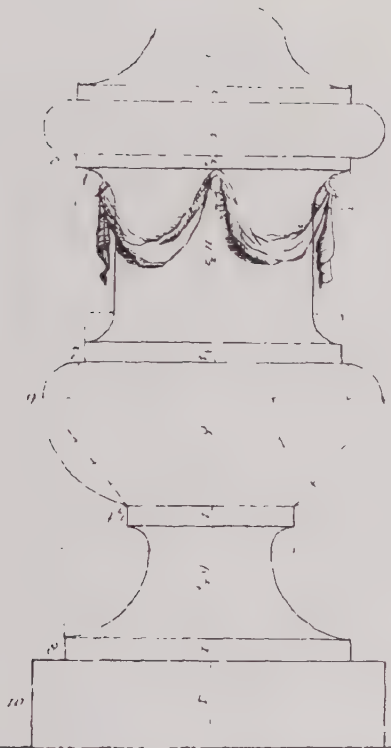


Fig. 10

View the figure as a whole and not in parts

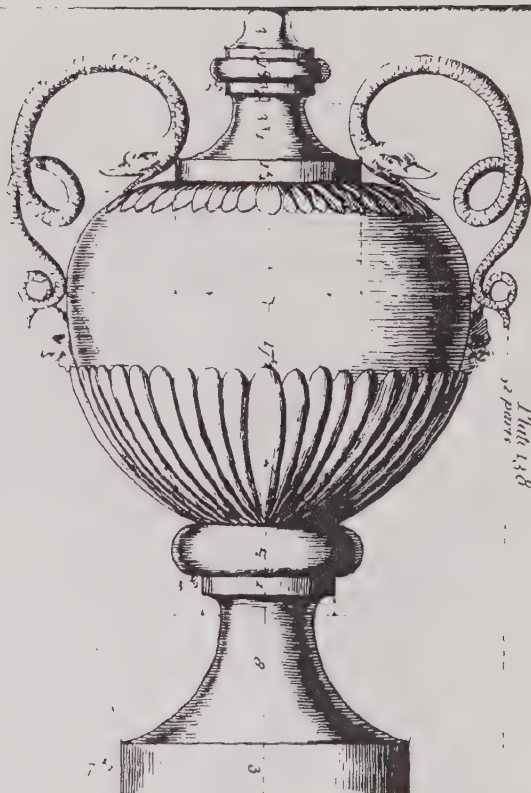
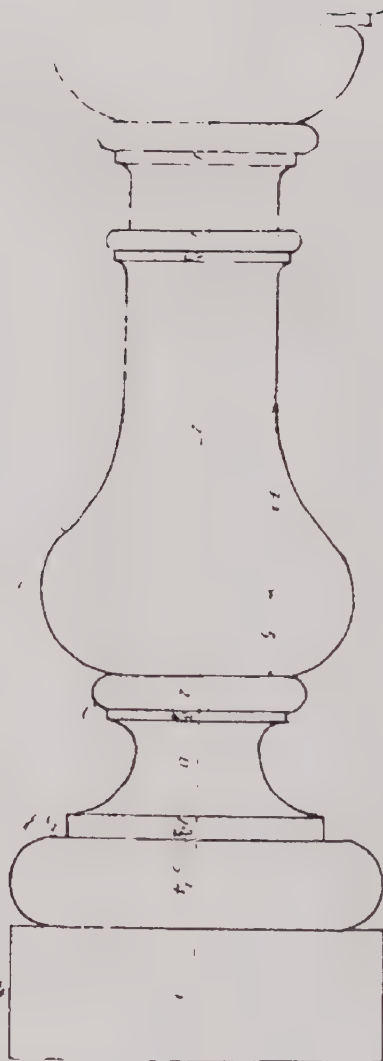


Fig. 11

Fig. 12

View the figure as a whole and not in parts

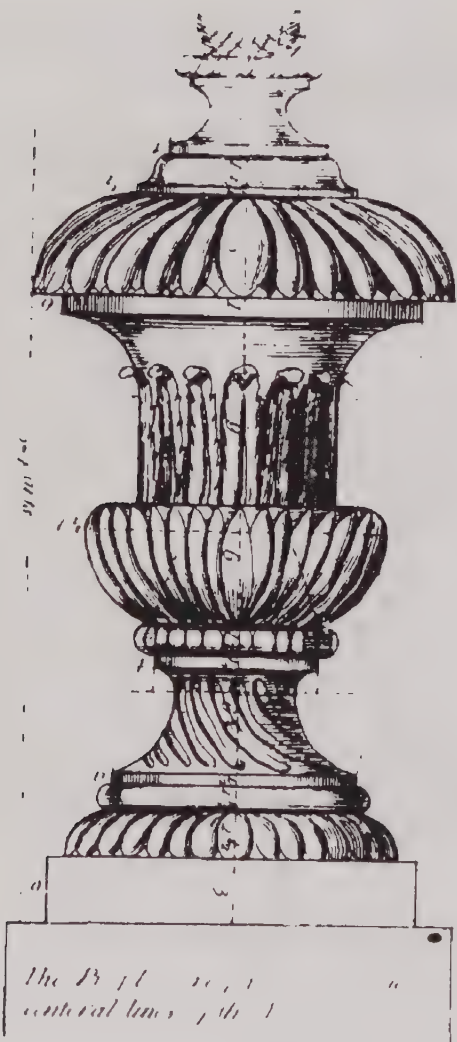
Front View



Side View

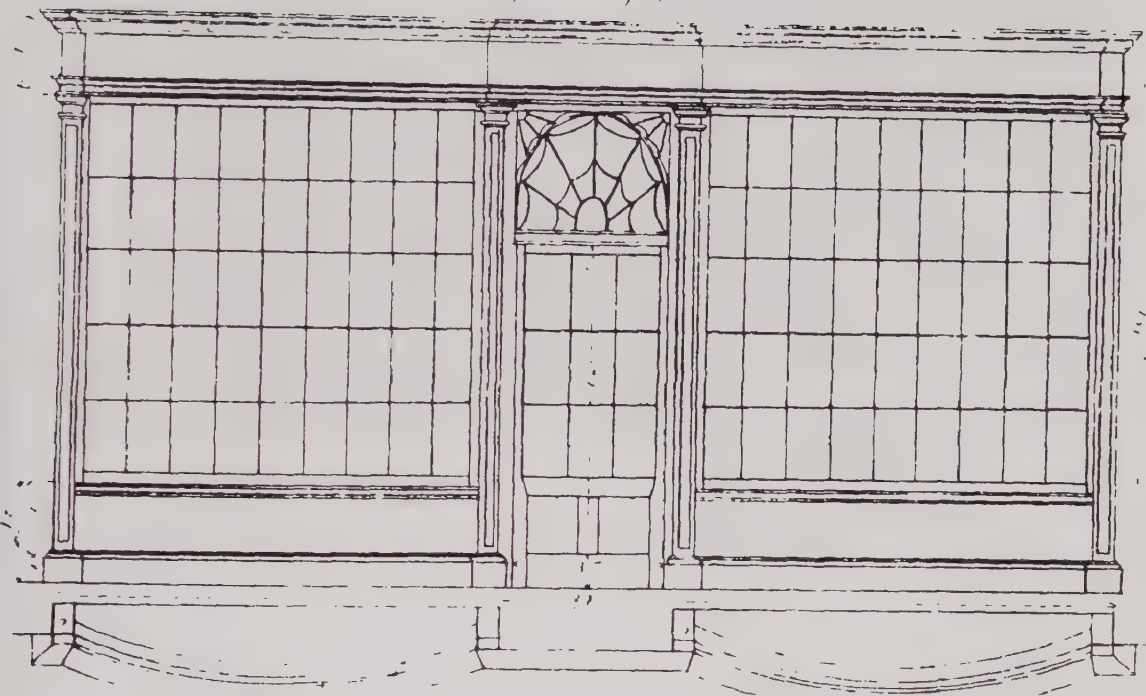
Top View

Profile view, showing the shape of the vase, and the plan view, showing the shape of the base.



The Body of the vase, and the central line of the pedestal.

1000 1000 1000



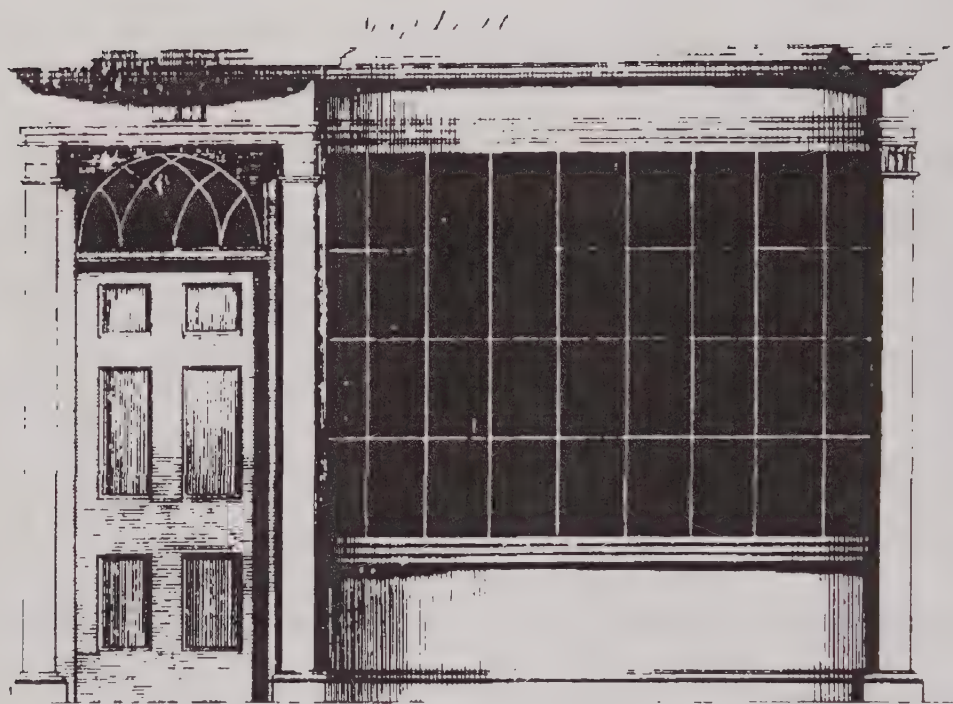


Plate 17



Scale of Feet and Inches

Plate 152
Shop Front



Published Dec 10 1891 by W. T. Ains

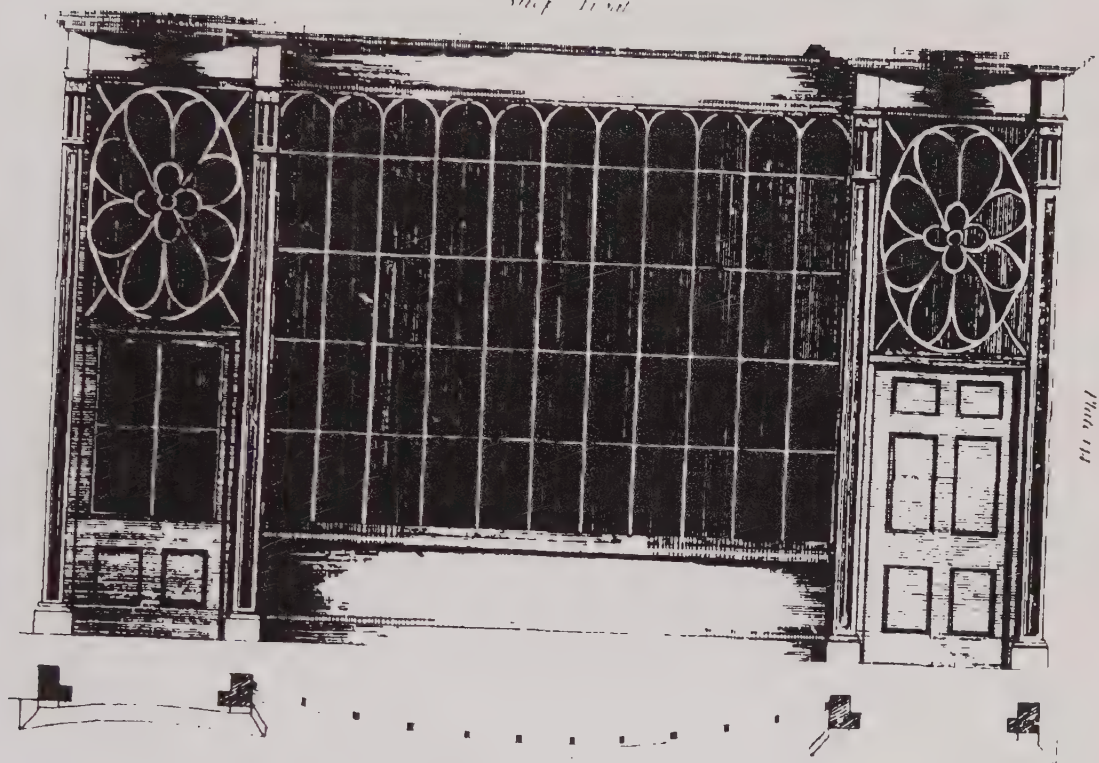
Shop Front



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

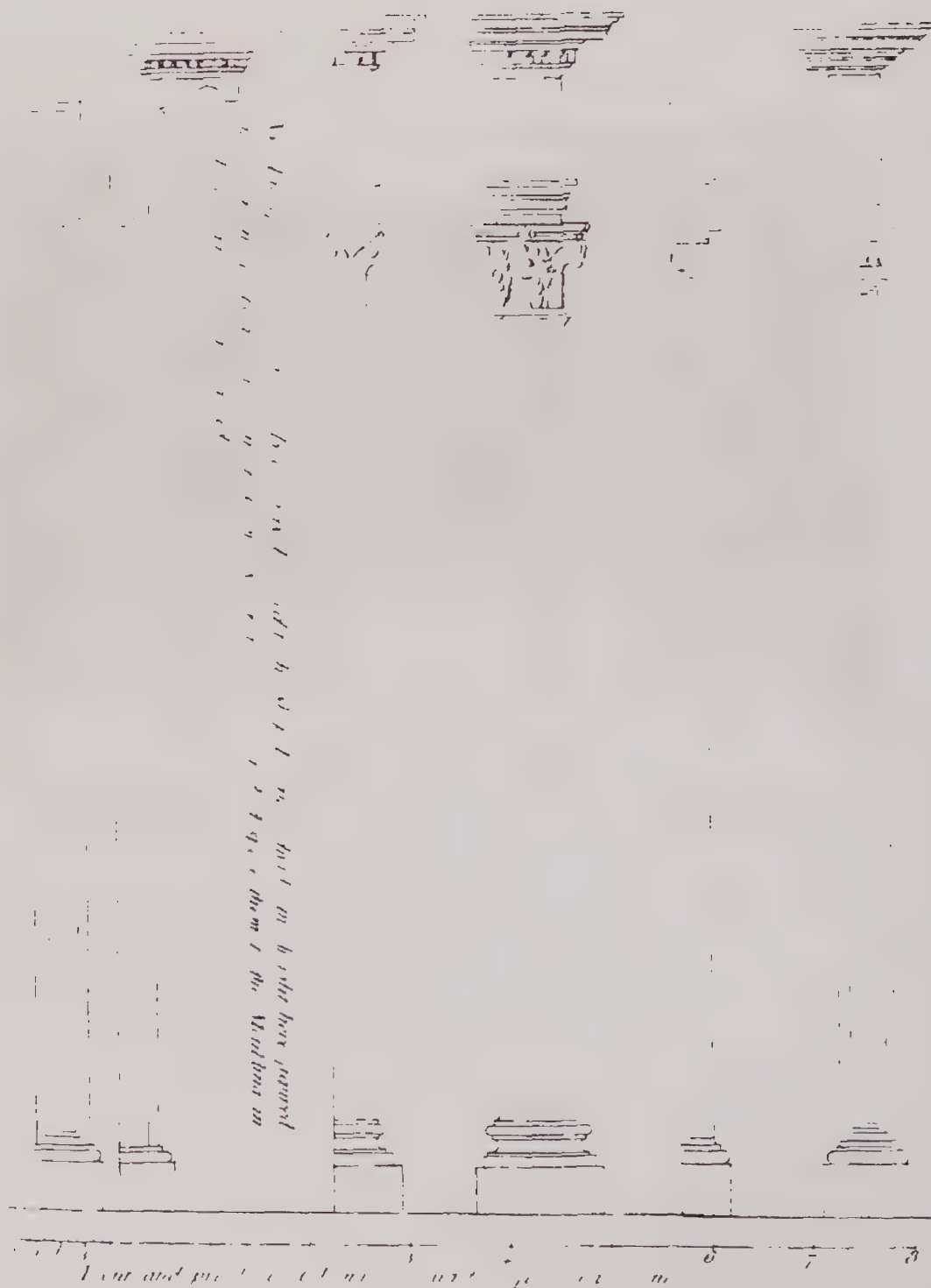
1. Shop Front at 1.000 ft. W. 1.000 ft.

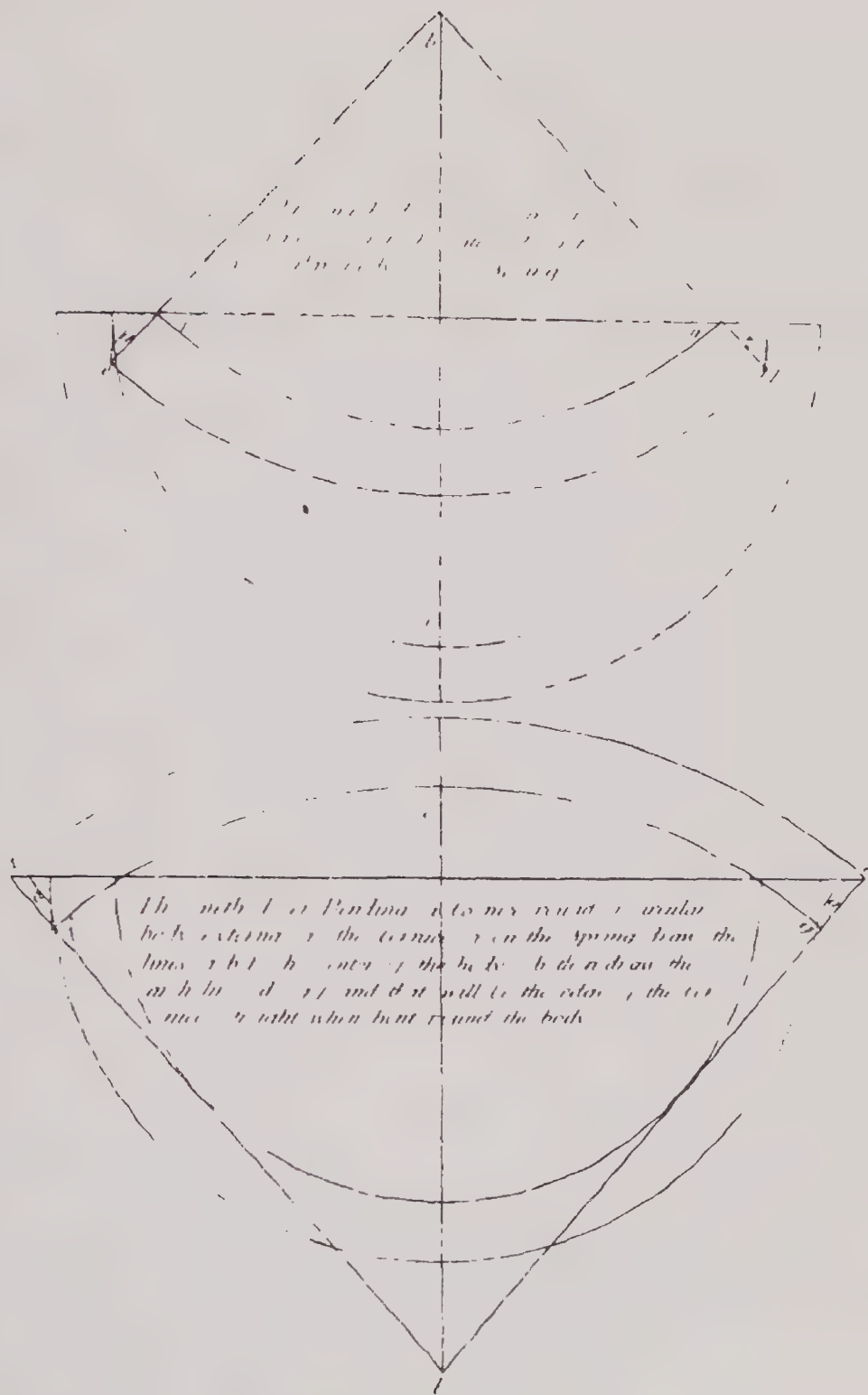
Shop front



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

Published Dec 11, 1911 by W. P. 1891





and

[2]

and of one brick and a half multiply the number of cube to be found by 8, and divide the product by 9, and the quotient will be the number of feet reduced

Example. To be 20 feet long, 10 feet high, and 10 inches thick. All will contain 2000 cubic feet. Reduced to feet, 10 inches is 0.833 feet. 2000 divided by 0.833 equals 2400. 2400 divided by 9 equals 266.66, or 266 feet 8 inches.

2000 cubic feet divided by 0.833 feet equals 2400 feet.

2400 feet divided by 9 equals 266.66, or 266 feet 8 inches.

266

266

5000 cubic feet divided by 0.833 feet equals 6000 feet.

6000

Labour and material to turning common

2000 cubic feet at 2 50 per rod 0 2 10 0

Cost of material per rod 0 2 5 0

2000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

12000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

72000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

432000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

2592000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

15552000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

93312000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

559872000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

3359232000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

20155392000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

120932352000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

725594112000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

4353564672000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

26121388032000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

156728328192000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

940369969152000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

5642219814912000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

33853318889472000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

203119913336832000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

12187194800211904000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

73123168801271424000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

438739012807628544000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

2632434076845771264000 cubic feet at 6 0 per rod

Groins, done with grey or red stocks per foot 9 0 or per rod 10 4 0

Groins, black work laid in mortar, at per foot 0 1 6

Groins, circular arches, faces set in putty, per foot superficial from 11 rod to 12 rod 0 2 3

Brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Round bricks for grange-work, from 45 per foot laid to 2 15 0

Labour to common brick back area, from 100 to 110 per rod 0 1 2

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

Old brick, round cornice, per foot superficial, 3 to 4 0 3 6

gauged,

| | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| gauged, there must be allowed per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Paving down new fronts, tuck and pat work, labour only, at per foot superficial, London to | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto, in old work, including scaffolding and ending | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Fit to it pointing, including ditto coloured, red, per foot | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Plum and rapped, new lathed, and tiled with old tile, labour, mortar, and laths include, at per square | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Ditto new tiles, allowing 100 of new or there about, to a square, at 17s or | 0 | 18 | 6 |
| Ditto, of new tiles, and lathed with single heart lath, at per square | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto, lathed with double heart laths | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| <i>Labour and materials</i> | | | |
| Labour only to plan and lay, from 2s 6d per square to | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| One square of plain tiling, at 7-inch gauged, will take 690 tiles, at $\frac{1}{2}$ inch gauge, 640 tiles to one square. To a square of plain tiling should be allowed one peck of tile | | | |
| 1s, two bushels of lime, five bushels of sand, neib indls of laths, and 600 nails | | | |
| Siding per square, with Western Ireland green slating, on boards, at 15s. to | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| One ton of slate will complete two squares, the workmanship only, from 7s 6d per square to | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Pointing tugged and new lathed, tiled with all new tiles, laid dry at per square | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Ditto, bedded in lime and hair, painted outside, at per square | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| New pointing laid dry, with hips and ridges laid in mortar, at per square | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, bedded, and pointed outside with lime and hair, at per square | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| New pointing, bedded and pointed inside | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto, bedded and pointed inside and out | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Pointing pointing, outside only per square | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto, inside only, per square | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Dutch glazed pointing per square | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Ditto, new tiles take 170 tiles | | | |
| Labour only, to pointing, per square, from | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Estimate of the cost of a house 12 ft by 12 ft

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Labour, per rod | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Labour and hair, per rod | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Labour, blue or white, per rod | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Labour, per rod | 0 | 3 | 0 |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Grey stock bricks, per 100 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Place bricks, per 100 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Paving brick, per 100 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Red stocks, per 100 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Plum tiles, per 100 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Plan tiles, each | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Ridge-tiles, each | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Glazed pan tiles, each | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Ten inch paving tiles, each | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Foot paving tiles, each | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Polished foot paving tiles, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto, 10 inch, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 6 |

To estimate the value of one rod of brick-work in an part of a gable, at one brick and half thick

Suppose a bricklayer and labourer to perform one rod of brick-work in 5 days, the bricklayer at 7s per day, the labourer at 2s per day, bricks at 25s per 1000, lime at 6d per bushel, sand 2 per load

| | | | | |
|--|---|----|----|---|
| 5 days bricklayer, at 7s per day | £ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 days labourer at 2s per day | 0 | 10 | 0 | |
| 4500 bricks to the 101, at 2s per thousand | | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| 32 bushels of lime, at 6d per bushel | | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| 2½ loads of sand, at 3s per load | | 0 | 7 | 6 |

Suppose a bricklayer and labourer to be 6 days performing one rod of brick-work

| | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|---|
| 6 days bricklayer, at 7s 6d per day | £ | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 days labourer, at 2s 4d per day | 0 | 14 | 0 | |
| 4500 bricks to a rod, at 30s per thousand | | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| 32 bushels of lime, at 6d per bushel | | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| 2½ load of sand, at 3s per load | | 0 | 7 | 6 |

It is customary to allow 4500 bricks to one rod of work

Note. The carriage of all materials must be added to the above estimates

The number of paving bricks and tiles to complete one yard of pavement.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 36 six inch tiles to one yard | | | |
| 20½ eight inch tiles to one yard | | | |
| 16 nine inch tiles to one yard | | | |
| 13 ten inch tiles to one yard | | | |
| 9 foot tiles to one yard | | | |
| 32 square bricks laid flat to one yard | | | |
| 48 ditto, laid edge-wise, to one yard. | | | |
| 144 Dutch clinkers to a yard | | | |

OAK PLANKS, at per foot superficial.

| Thickness | New planks. | s | d | Old planks | s | d |
|-----------|-------------|---|------|------------|---|------|
| 2 inch | — | — | 0 10 | — | — | 0 6 |
| 2½ inch | — | — | 1 0 | — | — | 0 7½ |
| 3 inch | — | — | 1 3 | — | — | 0 9 |
| 4 inch | — | — | 1 8 | — | — | 1 0 |

| Oak wedges | per pair | s | d | Pine wedges | per pair | s | d |
|-------------------|----------|---|-----|-------------|----------|---|-----|
| Small size | — | — | 0 9 | Small size | — | — | 0 6 |
| 15 inches by 9 | — | — | 1 2 | — | — | — | 0 9 |
| 2 foot by 1 foot. | — | — | 1 8 | — | — | — | 1 2 |

All other sizes to be charged in proportion

| | s | d | | s | d |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|------|
| Lead fastenings, per pound | — | — | — | — | 0 3 |
| Iron fastenings | — | — | — | — | 0 2 |
| Small box-pullies and pins, each | — | — | — | — | 0 2 |
| 2 inch ditto, each | — | — | — | — | 0 3 |
| Warranted pullies and boxes, each | — | — | — | — | 0 8 |
| Common red and white line, per yard | — | — | — | — | 0 12 |
| Good white line, per yard | — | — | — | — | 0 2 |
| Best white flax-line, per yard | — | — | — | — | 0 6 |
| Glue per pound | — | — | — | — | 0 10 |

Screws, per dozen

| | s | d |
|----------------------|---|-----|
| 4 inch screws | — | 2 6 |
| 3½ inch | — | 2 0 |
| 3 inch | — | 0 9 |
| 2½ inch | — | 0 6 |
| 2 inch | — | 0 5 |
| 1½ inch, and smaller | — | 0 3 |

Nails and bolts, per hundred

| | s | d |
|-------------------|---|------|
| Four-penny nails | — | 3 4 |
| Three-penny nails | — | 2 6 |
| Two-penny nails | — | 2 0 |
| One-penny nails | — | 1 6 |
| Ten-penny nails | — | 0 10 |
| Six-penny nails | — | 0 6 |
| Four-penny nails | — | 0 4 |
| Three-penny nails | — | 0 3 |
| Two-penny nails | — | 0 2 |

All larger nails, hold fasts, wall hooks, &c. 6d per pound

Siderails, per pair

| | s | d |
|----------|---|------|
| 4 inches | — | 0 0 |
| 5 inches | — | 0 7 |
| 6 inches | — | 0 8 |
| 7 inches | — | 0 10 |
| 8 inches | — | 1 2 |
| 9 inches | — | 1 6 |

Hanging, per pair

| | s | d |
|-----------|---|-----|
| 6 inches | — | 1 0 |
| 7 inches | — | 1 2 |
| 8 inches | — | 1 4 |
| 9 inches | — | 1 6 |
| 10 inches | — | 2 0 |
| 11 inches | — | 2 9 |
| 12 inches | — | 3 9 |

Put hinges, per pair

| | s | d |
|---------|---|------|
| 1½ inch | — | 0 7 |
| 1¾ inch | — | 0 8 |
| 2 inch | — | 0 9 |
| 2½ inch | — | 0 11 |
| 2¾ inch | — | 1 2 |
| 3 inch | — | 1 6 |
| 3½ inch | — | 2 0 |
| 4 inch | — | 2 8 |
| 4½ inch | — | 3 4 |
| 5 inch | — | 4 0 |

Cross General, per pair

| | s | d |
|---------|---|------|
| 10 inch | — | 0 10 |
| 11 inch | — | 0 11 |
| 12 inch | — | 1 0 |
| 13 inch | — | 1 1 |
| 14 inch | — | 1 2 |
| 15 inch | — | 1 3 |
| 16 inch | — | 1 4 |
| 17 inch | — | 1 5 |
| 18 inch | — | 1 6 |

With screws and nails

For all locks, or other non-necessary goods, not being in use, add one-fifth to the prime cost

CARPENTRY WORK

| | | | |
|--|---|----|----|
| Carpeting, 100 yds. for full | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Labour for 100 yds. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Gravel, 100 yds. of superfine | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Labour for 100 yds. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Carpeting, 100 yds. for full from 12 to 14 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Labour for 100 yds. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Carpeting, 100 yds. for full from 14 to 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Labour for 100 yds. | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Carpeting, 100 yds. for full from 16 to 18 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Labour for 100 yds. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Carpeting, 100 yds. for full from 18 to 20 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Labour for 100 yds. | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Carpeting, 100 yds. for full from 20 to 22 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Labour for 100 yds. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Carpeting, 100 yds. for full from 22 to 24 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Labour for 100 yds. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Carpeting, 100 yds. for full from 24 to 26 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Labour for 100 yds. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Carpeting, 100 yds. for full from 26 to 28 | 0 | 16 | 0 |

1' 1 T 2 10

The first of the two is a 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft. cube, which is the largest of the two. The second is a 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft. cube, which is the smallest of the two. The first cube is made of concrete, and the second is made of steel. The first cube is used for the purpose of testing the strength of concrete, and the second is used for the purpose of testing the strength of steel.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

It is the function of a door to keep out the cold and rain and to let in the light and air. It is the function of a door to keep out the cold and rain and to let in the light and air.

the deep, to earn the bonding, at per foot
cube, timber and moor included
Labour only

PLATE 12

Fig. 11 is a design for a bevel roof on the plan, hip backed at both ends, and is worth, per foot of base, labour included, 2s 8'0.

Laurel only 30 per foot cube, raised com-
plete on the wall. ————— 9 9 6

PLATES 4 and 6

Devises for Double Real Roots, Negatives, &c.

Suppose the ribs to be cut out of iron and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and the diameter of the plate to be 5 feet, and rise 2 feet 6 inches, and the ribs to be cast or superperfectly, at per foot, from end to

| | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|
| Labour cost | 100 | 100 |
|-------------|-----|-----|

Dr. ... 1900, 26

di 5 mila annate, et per fore imparti
 di 1, rom 7d 0 0 0 8

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Ditto, placed and named, and to | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Labour only, 5/10 | 0 | 0 | 6 |

Det o, 2 inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, domical roof, at
 perfect, placed the raised, 13 to

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-------|
| 1 hour only, 6d 10 | — | — | 0 0 7 |
| 2 days and night, with 2 inch deal, rough. | — | — | 0 0 7 |

Disc. painted and framed. 2. 1 per 100. fu-

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| per cent | — | — | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Labour only from 7-2 | — | — | 0 | 0 | 8 |

C. J. P. R.

C. c. Reef.

For steel, and pipes to run under the
rafters & by 4, to be 4 by 3, 1-1-1
square - four from 3, 6 to

Labour and timber 0 2 5

Due, commenced at per square,
labour only from 6 to — 0 6 6

Roofing which could be put into the principal category of support the purchase

fourth to _____ 0 0 6

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 13th and 14th STS. 1st floor | 3 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|

Roofing nails 1 1/2 x 4 1/2 in. 100 lb. 1

Plate 10, with column 1st is and quite a

post under pencil lines, 1700's

and king put in ... and punishes

framed into the perspective of the

common refers to the use of the p.u.

lines The bars 12 inches deep 9

... the ...

bottom, to a top & testicular, culture

Inner 8 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$, center 10 by 8,
1 by 6 on 8 on each of 8 lines.

king polt 8 m 8, p 11 es 9 b 8, brace.

8 by 6, common to all 5 b. 22

Labour

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|----|---|
| Labour and timber, at per foot cube, 2s 6d to | | | |
| Labour only, per foot cube, 5d to | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Or else, per square, nailed on the walls complete 1s to | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, if framed with all oak timber, per foot cube, timber and labour | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Labour only, to oak, per foot cube | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| And nails, fig. B to bear the same price per foot | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Deal timber and lintels laid in walls, at per foot cube, in fit | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot run | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deal timbers and lintels, at per foot cube | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Labour per foot run | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Labouring partitions with quarters, 4 by 3 or 4 by 4 at per square, labour, 3s 6d to | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto with 5-inch quartering, per square, 4s 6d to | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Rough work without wain or sap, die square | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto, with 6 inch ditto, per square, 5s 6d to | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto, framed truss partitions with joggle post for the braces to frame into, from 8s per square, labour only, to | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Timber, joints and post to be cubed, at per foot cube | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Timber to tiled flooring, roofing, &c with 3 deal, labour and nails included, per square, 8s 3d to | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Labour only, 2s 6d per square, to | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| Ditto, with inch deal, per square, 9s 9d to | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Labour from 3s to | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| Ditto with inch and 1/2 deal, at per square, 2s 6d to | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Labour from 3s 6d to | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Ditto, with inch and 1/2 deal, per square, 6s 6d to | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Labour only, from 4s 6d to | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Ditto with 2 inch and 1/2 deal, per square, 13s 9d to | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Labour only, from 3s 6d to | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Ditto with 2 inch deal, at per square, 11 to | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Labour only, from 6s 6d to | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Labouring of roofs, floors, &c is various the best way is to value it by the stuff and time expended. | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Quartering to walls, labour, nails and plugs, inch deal, 3/4 deal battens, about 2 inches wide, at one foot apart, per square | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Labour only to getting out the plugs and fixing, at per square, from 2s 10d to | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 1 inch deal battening to walls, at per square, labour, nails, and plugs | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Labour only to getting out plugs and fixing, 3s to | 0 | 3 | 3 |

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|----|-------|
| Ditto, with inch and 1/2 deal, per square | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Labour only, per square, 2s 4d to | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Ditto, with inch and 1/2 deal, at per square | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Labour only, plugs, and fixing, per square, from 3s 7d to | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Two inch deal battening, at per square | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Labour only, at per square, 4s to | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto, with 2 inch and 1/2 deal, per square | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| Labour only, from 4s 6d to | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Ditto, with 3 inch deal, at per square | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Labour only, per square, from 5s 6d to | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| If battened on circular walls, labour only | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| All hold fasts to be paid for extra. | | | |
| Bracketting to common plaster cornice, at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Labour only to ditto, 2 1/2d to | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, circular, at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Labour to ditto, 1/4d to | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Bracketting to million cornices or dentel, at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Labour, 3 1/2d to | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, circular, at per foot | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Labour only | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto, cove cornice, per foot | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Labour only, per foot | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Guttering inch deals and bearers, per foot | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Labour of 1s, per foot | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, whole deals and bearers | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Labour only | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, planed on the under side | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Labour to ditto | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Whole deal water-trunks, grooved and tongued, 5 inches square, put together with white lead, and fixed, at per foot run | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, at per foot run | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, 6 inches square, grooved and tongued, at per foot run | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Labour only to ditto, at per foot run | 0 | 0 | 2 1/2 |
| Whole deal filler gutters, pitched and fixed, at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 8 1/2 |
| Labour only to making and fixing, at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 3 1/2 |
| Heather boarding, or feather edged Deal | | | |
| Rough weather-boarding with yellow deal, at per square | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per square | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto, planed, at per square | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, planed, 4s 6d, if cypressed | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 15 Ten feet boards, at 8 inch gauge, will complete one square of boarding | | | |
| 12 1/2 Twelve-feet boards, at 8 inch gauge, will complete one square of boarding. | | | |
| 16 2 3ds of 12 feet battens, at 6 inch gauge, to one square | | | |

| £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | | |
|---|--|--|----------|-------|---|
| 24 Ten-foot battens, at 5-inch gauge, to one square | | | 1 1/2 | 0 | 0 |
| Wear of boarding with battens, planed, per square | | | 1 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per square | | | 0 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, rough-planed, per square | | | 1 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto | | | 0 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Rough 2 1/2 inch deal for boarding under flooring, at per square | | | 1 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto | | | 0 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto with inch deal | | | 1 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto | | | 0 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Rough round boarding, with 3/4 inch deal and single 1 1/2 inch, at per square, from 21 to 24 | | | 1 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, from 35 to 40 | | | 0 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 1/2 inch round boarding with angle fillets, at per square | | | 1 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, with double fillets, per square | | | 1 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, at per square | | | 0 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto, edges shot, ploughed and tongued, at per square | | | 1 11 | 6 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, from 5 to 10 | | | 0 5 | 6 | 0 |
| Rough 1 1/2 inch deal, labour and nails included, per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 2 1/2 | 0 |
| Ditto edges shot | | | 0 0 | 2 1/2 | 0 |
| Shut-deal packing cases, the ledges to be measured superficially, per foot | | | 0 0 | 2 1/2 | 0 |
| Shut-deal framed on one side, per foot | | | 0 0 | 3 1/2 | 0 |
| Ditto, grooved and beaded | | | 0 0 | 4 1/2 | 0 |
| Shut-deal cover-board and bearers, per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 4 1/2 | 0 |
| Ditto to coping for backs and elbows, rounded and mitred, at per foot run | | | 0 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto, dove-tailed in drawers, per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 1 1/2 inch 2 1/2 inch Deal, Labour and Nails included. | | | | | |
| Rough 2 1/2 inch deal, per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto, edges shot | | | 0 0 | 3 1/2 | 0 |
| Ditto, in packing-cases, the ledges measured, at per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 3 1/2 | 0 |
| Ditto, planed on one side | | | 0 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto, planed on one side ploughed and tongued at per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto, planed on one side and plugged to walls at per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 4 1/2 | 0 |
| Level 3/4 inch torus plinth, plugged to walls, per foot | | | 0 0 | 5 1/2 | 0 |
| Ditto, scribed on fers | | | 0 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 2 1/2 inch deal, planed on both sides, per foot | | | 0 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto, with bearer, per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto, dove-tailed, in drawers, per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 6 1/2 | 0 |
| 1 1/2 inch Deal, Labour and Nails included | | | | | |
| Rough inch deal, per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, with edges shot | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, with bearers | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, in packing cases, per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, planed on one side | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, ditto, and plugged to walls | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Inch deal, planed on one side, ploughed and tongued, per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, planed on both sides, per foot | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Inch deal in cut standard for shelves, and shelves sunk with moulded edges, at per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Inch deal framed and beaded box-rgs, at per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto grounds under moulding, at per foot | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 1/2 inches and 1/2 wide, pings inch deal, at per foot run | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Whole Deal, or 1 1/2 inch 1 1/2 inch Deal, Labour and Nails included | | | | | |
| Rough whole deal, per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, edges shot | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, with bearers | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, in rough packing cases | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, planed on one side | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, ploughed and tongued, or framed, at per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, framed grounds to doors or chimnies, per foot | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, framed and planed on both sides | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, both sides planed and framed, beaded box-rgs to shutters, &c. at per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, level torus plinth, per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| It plugged to walls | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, taking torus plinth, scribed to steps, at per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, planed on both sides, in sunk shelves and cut standards, at per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto grounds, about 2 inches and 1/2 wide, pings included, per foot run | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 1/2 inch and 1/2 inch Deal, Labour and Nails included | | | | | |
| Inch and 1/2 inch deal, rough, per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, edges shot | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, with bearers | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, edges shot, ploughed and tongued | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, planed on one side | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, planed on both sides | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, planed on both sides and framed, at per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, planed on both sides, with grooved shelves or cut standards, per foot superficial | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, ditto | | | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|-----|
| Ditto, in cut brackets, or spit racks, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto level torns planch, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 8½ |
| Plugged to walls | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Do, riving | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| One inch yellow inch and ½ deal, planed on both sides for cutting, &c. per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Two inch Deal, Labour and Nails included | | | |
| One inch deal rough, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Edges shot | 0 | 0 | 7½ |
| Do, with bevels | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, edge shot, ploughed and tongued, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Do, planed on one side | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Do, planed on both sides | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, cut, and framed, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Do, for dresser tops, clear 2 inch deal, per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Two inch and ½ Deal Labour and Nails included | | | |
| Two-inch and ½ deal, rough, at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 8½ |
| Ditto edges shot | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Do, planed on one side | 0 | 0 | 9½ |
| Ditto, planed on both sides, and framed, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 11½ |
| Clean dresser tops, per foot | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Do, ribbed and moulded front, per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Three inch Deal, Labour and Nails included | | | |
| Three inch deal, rough, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto, edges shot | 0 | 0 | 10½ |
| Ditto, ploughed and tongued | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto, planed on one side | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Do, planed on both sides | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, planed on both sides, and framed | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Do, 3 inch clean deal dresser tops | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Ditto, moulded front | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| <i>Of Floors</i> | | | |
| 15 Ten feet deals, 8 inches wide, lay one square | | | |
| 17 Ditto, 7 inch wide, to one square. | | | |
| 20 Ditto, 6 inch wide, to one square. | | | |
| 24 Ditto, 5 inch wide, to one square. | | | |
| 27 Ten feet boards, 8 inch wide, to one square | | | |
| 14 Ditto, 7 inch wide, to one square | | | |
| Do, 6 inch wide, to one square | | | |
| Rough white inch deal floors, edges shot, per square | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Labour only | 0 | 4 | 0 |

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|----|---|
| Rough yellow inch deal, at per square | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Labour only | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto, ploughed and tongued | 1 | 17 | 0 |
| Labour only to ditto, per square | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| One inch white deal, planed and folded floor, per square | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Labour only, per square | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Ditto, inch yellow deal | 1 | 17 | 0 |
| Preparing flooring boards fit for laying, from 11 to 15 per hundred to | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto, inch yellow deal, ploughed and tongued, at per square | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| Labour only, per square | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Rough white whole deal flooring, edges shot, at per square | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Labour only, per square | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Rough yellow whole deal flooring, edges shot, at per square | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Labour only, per square | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto, ploughed and tongued | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Labour only, per square | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| White whole deal folded flooring, planed, per square | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per square | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Ditto, ploughed and tongued, per square | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per square | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Ditto, straight-joint, common nailed, per square | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per square | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Ditto, with heading joints, ploughed and tongued, and one edge nailed, at per square | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per square | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Yellow whole deal folding flooring, per square | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Labour, per square | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Ditto, common straight joint with heading joints, ploughed and tongued, 1 edge nailed, per square | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto, second best | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per square | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Ditto, dowelled | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per square | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Yellow whole deal, clean, dowelled, best, per square | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per square | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| One inch and ½ straight-joint batten floors, per square | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| Ditto, with heading joints, ploughed and tongued, edge nailed, per square | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Ditto dowelled, per square | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per square | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Ditto, second best batten, per square | 4 | 4 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|----|----|--|---|----|--------|
| Whole deal framed doors, two panels, per foot superficial, stuck with ovolo | 0 | 0 | 8 | and square back, in 18 pannels, at per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 3 | Labour to ditto | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, four pannel ditto, stuck | 0 | 0 | 10 | Ditto, bead flush on both sides, per foot | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot | 0 | 0 | 3½ | Labour to ditto, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto, ovolo sash door, two pannels, ovolo flat and square back, per foot | 0 | 0 | 9 | Rustic work, with 2 inch and ½ deal, 18 s d to | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot | 0 | 0 | 4½ | Labour only, per foot superficial, 18 to | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Inch and ½ six-pannel doors, ovolo and flat, at per foot | 0 | 1 | 0 | <i>Inside Shutters of Dea'</i> | | | |
| Labour to ditto, per foot | 0 | 0 | 4½ | Three quarter clamp shutters, in 1 height | | | |
| Ditto, six pannels, ogee and bead square back | 0 | 1 | 0 | per foot | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot | 0 | 0 | 5 | Ditto, in 2 heights, per foot | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Two-inch four-pannel door, ovolo flat, per foot | 0 | 1 | 1 | Labour to ditto from 3 d to | 0 | 0 | 4½ |
| Labour to ditto | 0 | 0 | 4½ | Inch clamp shutters, in 1 height, per foot | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| <i>Wainscot Doors.</i> | | | | Ditto, in 2 heights, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Two inch and ½ wainscot doors, stuck on both sides, quirk ogee, and bead | 0 | 3 | 9 | Labour to ditto, per foot, 4½ d to | 0 | 0 | 5½ |
| Labour | 0 | 1 | 1 | Ditto, flush front and square back, in 1 height | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Two inch ovolo flat on both sides, per foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 6 | Ditto, in 2 heights, per foot | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Labour | 0 | 0 | 10 | Labour to ditto, from 5½ d to | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, quirk ogee and bead stuck on both sides, at per foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 9 | Ditto, framed, bead flush front and bead butt back, per foot | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 0 | Labour to ditto | 0 | 0 | 6½ |
| <i>Mahogany Doors</i> | | | | Whole deal two-pannel shutters, square-work, in 2 heights, per foot | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Two inch and ½ six-pannel doors, ovolo flat, stuck on both sides, solid mahogany, per foot superficial | 0 | 12 | 0 | Ditto, in 1 height | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot | 0 | 2 | 6 | Labour to ditto, 4½ d to | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, per foot | 0 | 12 | 6 | Whole deal shutters, 2 pannels in 1 height, ovolo, flat, and square back | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot | 0 | 2 | 6 | Ditto, in 2 heights, per foot | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto doors veneered with mahogany, must be valued according to the goodness of the stuff and workmanship, per foot, labour only, from 3 s 6 d to | 0 | 4 | 0 | Ditto, labour only, at per foot, 4½ d to | 0 | 0 | 5½ |
| Two inch six pannel solid mahogany doors, stuck on both sides, per foot | 0 | 10 | 6 | Ditto, ovolo, flat, and flush back, per foot | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot | 0 | 2 | 0 | Ditto, in four pannels, per foot | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| <i>Gates and Coach-house Doors</i> | | | | Ditto, quirk ogee and bead flush back, in 2 heights at per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Two inch framed coach house doors, filled in with inch deal, per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 0 | Labour to ditto from 6½ d to | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Labour only | 0 | 0 | 6 | Inch and ½ two-pannel square shutters, in 1 height, per foot | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Two inch and ½ ditto, filled in with whole deal, at per foot | 0 | 1 | 3 | Ditto, in 2 heights, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Labour only | 0 | 0 | 6½ | Labour to ditto, per foot, from 5 d to | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Two inch gate, bead flush front, and square on the back, in 16 or 18 pannels, with a ticket in ditto, at per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 8 | Inch and ½ two-pannel shutters, ovolo, flat, and square back, in 1 height, per foot | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot | 0 | 0 | 6½ | Ditto, in 2 heights, per foot | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, bead flush on both sides per foot | 0 | 1 | 10 | Labour to ditto, per foot, 6 d to | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Labour to ditto per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 10 | Ditto, ovolo, flat, and flush back, in 1 height | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Two inch and ½ deal gates, bead flush front | | | | Ditto, in 2 heights, per foot | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | Inch and ½ two-pannel shutters, ovolo, flat, and flush back, in 2 heights, per foot superficial, labour only | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | | | Ditto, in 4 pannels, per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| | | | | B 3 | | | Labour |

| | £ | s | d | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|-----|
| Labour to do, per foot | 0 | 0 | 8 | Iron deal framed in backs and elbows, soft
fits, &c. at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Quirk ogee and bead square back, in
height | 0 | 1 | 2 | Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Do. in height | 0 | 1 | 3 | Whole deal ditto, at per foot | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Labour to do, from 8d to | 0 | 0 | 9 | Ditto, ovolo, flat, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto in height flush back, per foot | 0 | 1 | 3 | Ditto, quirk ogee, and bead, per foot | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Do. to do, pannels, per foot | 0 | 1 | 5 | Labour to ditto from 3½ to | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Labour to do, per foot | 0 | 0 | 9½ | Ditto, ovolo and raised panel, square rising | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Iron and brass pannels ovolo, and pannels
square with quarter round on the rising
or ovolo in height, at per foot super-
ficial | 0 | 1 | 8 | Ditto ovolo, and raised panel, with quar-
ter round, or ovolo on rising, per foot
superficial | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, quirk ogee and bead on the framing
and pannels, raised on the preceding | 0 | 1 | 0 | Ditto, quirk ogee, and bead, pannels raised
on ditto, per foot | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Labour to do, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 10 | Labour, per foot superficial, from 4½ to | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Iron and brass laid on the pannels of
flush doors, and mitred, glued, and
nail'd joints, at per foot run | 0 | 0 | 3 | Framed Linings to Doors and back Linings to Windows | | | |
| Labour per foot run | 0 | 0 | 1½ | Iron deal back linings to windows, framed,
bead' on at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| Over the Sill to Step-fronts | | | | Ditto, framed, three pannels in height | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Wooden door pannels, per foot super-
ficial | 0 | 0 | 9 | Labour to ditto, from 3d per foot, to | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Labour to do, per foot | 0 | 0 | 3½ | Whole door double raised jambs, and sof-
fits to doors, framed, ovolo, and flat | | | |
| Whole door pannel flush, bead, flush,
and square back, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 11 | panels, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Labour to do, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 5 | Labour | 0 | 0 | 4½ |
| Ditto bead and bead, per foot | 0 | 0 | 10 | Labour to ditto, from 4½ to | 0 | 0 | 10½ |
| Ditto bead and flush both sides, per foot | 0 | 1 | 1 | Labour to ditto, double raised jambs and
sill to doors, framed, ovolo and flat | | | |
| Labour to do, per foot | 0 | 0 | 6 | panels | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Iron and brass pannel square head
flush and square back, per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 1 | Ditto, bead and flush, per foot | 0 | 0 | 11½ |
| Labour to do, per foot | 0 | 0 | 5 | Labour to ditto, per foot | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto bead and bead, per foot | 0 | 1 | 2 | Ditto, quirk ogee, and bead, per foot | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Labour to do, per foot | 0 | 0 | 6 | Ditto, ovolo and pannels square, raised | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto on circular plain for glass, bead,
flush, and square back, per foot super-
ficial | 0 | 1 | 9 | Ditto raised with quarter round | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Labour to do, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 1 | Labour to ditto per foot | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| Ditto bead, flush and square, or a quick
sweep to come, &c. per foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 6 | Ditto, quirk ogee, and bead, with quarter
round, or ovolo on the rising, per foot | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Labour to do, per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 0 | Labour to ditto, per foot | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Tea and pieces for door sill measures
from the door to the window | | | | Whole door dwarf wainscotting, at per yard | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Not a quarter of an inch in width,
are worth, from ½ to 2d per foot, more
than in ½ that are from 1 foot
to 2 feet, and so on for the same kind of
work | | | | Ditto, 3 pannels in height | 0 | 4 | 9 |
| Iron and brass door car, per foot super-
ficial | 0 | 0 | 6 | Labour to ditto per yard | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto bead and raised jambs | 0 | 0 | 8 | Whole door to ditto, per yard | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Labour to do, per foot superficial, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 | 0 | 0 | 3 | Whole door dwarf wainscot, ovolo and
flat, at per yard | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Whole door double raised jambs, and
sill to doors, framed, ovolo and flat | 0 | 0 | 7 | Ditto, 3 pannels in height, at per yard | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Labour to do, per foot | 0 | 0 | 7 | Labour to ditto, per yard | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Ditto, raised to fits, &c. per foot | 0 | 0 | 9 | Whole door level, quirk ogee, and bead
dwarf wainscot, at per yard | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Labour to do, from 3d to | 0 | 0 | 2½ | | | | |

Ditto,

| | £ | s | d | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|-----------------|---|---|---|------------------|
| Ditto, two pannels in height, per yard | 0 | 6 | 3 | Labour to ditto, at per foot run | 0 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Labour to ditto, per yard | 0 | 1 | 4 | Eye dentels, at per foot run | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ ovolo and flat wainscotting up to the ceiling, per yard | 0 | 6 | 0 | Labour to ditto, at per foot run | 0 | 0 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, quirk ogee, and bead, per yard | 0 | 6 | 9 | Ditto, tret dentels, at per foot run | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Labour to ditto, from 1s 8d per yard to | 0 | 1 | 10 | Labour to ditto, at per foot run | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, with square rising, per yard | 0 | 7 | 3 | Ditto, tret eye dentels, at per foot run | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, with bead or quarter round on the rising | 0 | 7 | 6 | Labour to ditto, at per foot run | 0 | 0 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Labour to ditto, from 1s 10d per yard to | 0 | 2 | 0 | Note 1 luting lizes for doors, chimneys, &c. as in Pl 52, from 1s 4d to 1s 6d | | | |
| Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ square partitions, flat pannel, at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 8 | per foot run, fluting face of architraves, from 6d to 8d per foot run, ditto, pannels for doors, shutters, &c. from 6d to 1s per | | | |
| Labour to ditto, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | foot run | | | |
| Two inch deal partitions, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 9 | Right wainscot mouldings, straight, at per | | | |
| Labour to ditto, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 3 | foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto, ovolo and flat pannel, square on the back | 0 | 0 | 10 | Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Circular ditto, at per foot superficial | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto, ovolo, flat, and flush back, per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 0 | Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto, bead flush, both sides | 0 | 1 | 1 | Mahogany straight mouldings, at per foot | | | |
| Ditto, ovolo, flat, and bead flush back, at per foot | 0 | 1 | 0 | superficial | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Labour to ditto, from 4d to | 0 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| <i>Small Mouldings</i> | | | | Circular ditto, at per foot superficial | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Small beads of deal, per foot run | 0 | 0 | 1 | Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Labour to getting out ditto, per foot run | 0 | 0 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>Stairs, as in Plate 64, &c.</i> | | | |
| Inch ogee of deal, per foot run | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Common white deal steps and risers, including carriages, at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Labour to getting out and sticking, per foot run | 0 | 0 | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Labour to ditto, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Single cornices, per foot run | 0 | 0 | 3 | Common whole yellow deal steps and risers, including carriages, at per foot | | | |
| Labour to ditto, getting out and sticking, &c. | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | superficial | 0 | 0 | 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ |
| Four inch single architraves, per foot run | 0 | 0 | 4 | Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Four inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto | 0 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Second best whole deal steps and risers, including carriages, with moulded nosings, properly glued and backed, close string, at per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Labour to getting out and sticking, per foot run | 0 | 0 | 2 | Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Five inch single architraves, per foot run | 0 | 0 | 5 | <i>Best clean Deal Steps and Risers.</i> | | | |
| Labour to ditto, per foot run | 0 | 0 | 2 | The best clean deal steps and risers, with moulded nosings, milled to receive the returns at the ends of the steps, risers mitred to receive the brackets and steps dove-tailed for the bannisters, at per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Base and surbase mouldings in deal, as in Plate 47 and 49, at per foot superficial, from 1s 2d to | 0 | 1 | 3 | Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Circular blocks to curtain steps, at per foot | | | |
| Impost mouldings, as in Pl 55 and 56, at per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 6 | cube | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 8 | Labour to preparing ditto, from 4s to | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Double architraves, as in Pl. 58, at per foot superficial, from 1s 2d to | 0 | 1 | 3 | Circular veneered riser to curtain step, at per foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial, from 6d to | 0 | 0 | 7 | Labour to preparing and laying ditto | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Chimney caps, as in Pl 79, &c. per foot superficial, from 1s 6d to | 0 | 1 | 8 | Circular round and hollow to ditto, at per foot run | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot superficial, from 7d to | 0 | 0 | 8 | If a small cock-bead to ditto | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Common block dentel, at per foot run | 0 | 0 | 7 | Labour to ditto, at per foot run | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| | | | | Clean deal steps and risers to geometrical | | | |

Stairs

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|----|-----------------|---|---|----|------------------|
| Starts on a circular plan, as in Pl. 72, | | | | Labour to getting ready and putting on, each | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| with nosings and risers mitered, &c. at | | | | Plain cut brackets and returned nosings at | | | |
| per foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 0 | ends, each | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Labour to ditto at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 10 | Labour to preparing, cutting, and putting | | | |
| Circular string board, glued up, to answer | | | | on, each | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| the wreath rail with a bead on the bot- | | | | Neat cut brackets, with scroll and end- | | | |
| tom, and one sunk face, at per foot | | | | nosings returned, each | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| superficial | 0 | 7 | 6 | Labour and putting on ditto, each | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial | 0 | 3 | 0 | Ditto, mahogany, each | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Making cylinders, templates, &c. included | 0 | 8 | 0 | Labour to ditto, each | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ wanfco steps and risers, with | | | | Circular deal brackets with returned nosings | | | |
| moose nosings, at per foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 10 | to geometrical flairs, each | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto, on a circular plan | 0 | 2 | 6 | Labour to each | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Labour to ditto | 0 | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| Whole ceiling string board, wrought | | | | <i>Of Sashes</i> | | | |
| on both faces and framed, at per foot | | | | Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal ovolo sashes, fixed, per | | | |
| superficial | 0 | 0 | 0 | foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, with sunk face, at per foot | 0 | 0 | 10 | Labour to ditto, square sash, per foot su- | | | |
| Labour to ditto at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | perficial | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto ramp | 0 | 2 | 10 | Ditto, prepared to hang or slide | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Labour per foot run | 0 | 0 | 5 | Two inch deal ovolo sash, fixed, at per | | | |
| Ditto w fixed at per foot run | 0 | 8 | 0 | foot | 0 | 0 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Labour to ditto at per foot run | 0 | 5 | 0 | Labour to ditto, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Two inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ mahogany, in column hand- | | | | Ditto, prepared to hang or slide | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| rail, straight, at per foot run | 0 | 2 | 10 | Two inch ovolo wainfco fixed sash, per | | | |
| Ditto ramp at per foot run | 0 | 6 | 0 | foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto w fixed | 0 | 12 | 6 | Labour to ditto | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto to straight rail, at per foot run | 0 | 1 | 3 | Ditto, prepared to hang or slide | 0 | 0 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto to ramp, at per foot run | 0 | 3 | 0 | Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ ovolo mahogany fixed sash | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto to ditto at per foot run | 0 | 7 | 6 | Ditto, prepared to hang or slide, per foot | | | |
| Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ mahogany rail glued up | | | | superficial | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| in thickness at per foot run | 0 | 16 | 0 | Two inch mahogany fixed sash, per foot | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Labour to ditto at per foot run | 0 | 12 | 0 | Ditto, prepared to hang or slide per foot | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Ditto solid rail at per foot run making | | | | Labour to inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ mahogany sash | 0 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| cyinders included, &c. | 0 | 14 | 0 | Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ wainfco sash, prepared to hang | | | |
| Labour to ditto at per foot run | 0 | 7 | 0 | or slide, at per foot, 8d to | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto mahogany capping to iron rails, on | | | | Labour to ditto, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| a circular plan, at per foot run | 0 | 12 | 0 | Labour to two-inch mahogany sash | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Labour to ditto at per foot run | 0 | 7 | 0 | Two inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ wainfco ovolo sash, per | | | |
| Ditto level, on a circular plan, at per foot | | | | foot | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| run | 0 | 8 | 0 | Ditto ovolo mahogany sash, per foot | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Labour to ditto, from 2s 6d to | 0 | 4 | 0 | Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial, from | | | |
| Three-inch mahogany level, at per foot | | | | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to | 0 | 0 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| run | 0 | 2 | 0 | <i>Note</i> All sashes stuck with astragal and | | | |
| Ditto turning, each | 0 | 2 | 0 | houlders, are to be charged extra, per foot | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Three inch deal awels, at per foot run | 0 | 0 | 4 | Single cant-bars to shop fronts, four lights | | | |
| Ditto turning, each | 0 | 0 | 9 | high, stuck with an oval, each | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal balusters and turning | 0 | 0 | 8 | Ditto, if stuck with astragal and hollow, each | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto mahogany, each | 0 | 1 | 3 | <i>Of Sash Frames</i> | | | |
| Seven-eighths square-bar balusters at per | | | | Deal sash frame for inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ sashes, with | | | |
| foot run | 0 | 0 | 2 | oak sunk cells prepared to hang single, | | | |
| Ditto, dove tailed iron sep | 0 | 0 | 3 | a per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Labour to ditto, at per foot | 0 | 9 | 1 | Labour to ditto | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Plain block brackets and end-nosings, each | 0 | 1 | 6 | Ditto to hang double, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | Labour | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | Deal |

| | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
|--|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| Deal fash frame, for inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ fashies, with oak hunk cells, waincot pulley pieces and beads, to hang single | 0 0 10 | gany fash, ovolo double hung, complete, per foot superficial | 0 3 2 |
| Ditto, to hang double | 0 0 11 | Labour to ditto, per foot superficial | 0 0 9 |
| Both | 0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Deal fash frames to palladian windows, with two-inch waincot fash, the middle fash hung with lines and weights, complete the dimensions from 5 feet to 6 feet on the base, at per foot superficial | 0 3 6 |
| Ditto with mahogany pulley-pieces and beads, to hang double, per foot | 0 1 2 | Labour to ditto, per foot superficial | 0 1 0 |
| Both to ditto, per foot superficial | 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Deal fash frames with circular heads, head of frames veneered with waincot, and waincot beads, glued up in thicknesses, with two inch waincot—Ovolo fash head, glued up in thicknesses, to be measured from the springing bar, per foot superficial | 0 5 0 |
| Deal fash frames, for two-inch fashies, with oak hunk cells, per foot | 0 1 0 | If the fashies are astragal and hollow they are to be charged extra, for ash and nane, per foot | 0 0 1 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot | 0 0 4 | Labour to ditto, circular, per foot superficial | 0 1 6 |
| Ditto, with mahogany pulley stile and beads | 0 1 4 | If brass pulleys and boxes, to be charged as per value, and the fashies hung with white line | |
| Labour to ditto, per foot superficial | 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Circular fash, inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ ovolo, the fash deal, per foot superficial | 0 2 0 |
| Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal fash and frame, ovolo fash, to hang single at per foot superficial | 0 1 4 | Ditto waincot, per foot superficial | 0 2 6 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot superficial | 0 0 5 | Ditto mahogany, per foot superficial | 0 3 0 |
| Ditto to hang double, at per foot superficial | 0 1 5 | Labour to deal circular fash, per foot | 0 0 9 |
| Labour | 0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Ditto to waincot, per foot | 0 1 0 |
| Deal fash frames, with waincot pulley-stiles and lead, inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ waincot ovolo fash, hung with leaden weights, and lines, complete, at per foot superficial | 0 1 10 | Ditto to mahogany, per foot | 0 1 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot superficial | 0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Half-inch tight waincot, planed on one side, at per foot superficial, labour included | 0 0 6 |
| Deal fash frames, with mahogany pulley-stiles and beads, and inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ mahogany fashies ovolo, hung single, complete, per foot superficial | 0 2 6 | Labour only to ditto, planed and fixed, per foot | 0 0 2 |
| Ditto, hung double, at per foot superficial | 0 2 8 | Ditto, planed on both sides, per foot | 0 0 7 |
| Labour to ditto, fash and frame hanging complete, 7d to | 0 0 8 | Labour to ditto, per foot | 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Deal fash frames, with two-inch deal ovolo fash, to hang single, per foot superficial | 0 1 5 | Ditto, dove tailed in drawers, &c per foot superficial | 0 0 9 |
| Ditto hung double, with lines and weights, complete, per foot superficial | 0 1 7 | Labour to ditto, per foot superficial | 0 0 3 |
| Labour to ditto, complete, per foot | 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Three-quarter tight waincot, planed on one side, per foot | 0 0 8 |
| Deal fash frame, with waincot pulley-stiles and beads, two-inch waincot ovolo fash, per foot to hang single, per foot | 0 1 8 | Ditto, planed on both sides, per foot | 0 0 9 |
| Ditto, hung double, with lines and weights, complete per foot | 0 1 10 | Ditto ditto, and dove tailed, per foot | 0 1 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot | 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Labour to ditto | 0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Deal fash frames, with mahogany pulley-stiles and beads, with two-inch ovolo mahogany fash, hung single, complete, at per foot superficial | 0 2 10 | Inch waincot, planed on one side, per foot | 0 0 10 |
| Ditto, hung double, at per foot superficial | 0 3 0 | Ditto, planed on both sides, and fixed, per foot superficial | 0 1 0 |
| Labour to ditto, from 7d per foot to | 0 0 8 | Ditto ditto, and dove tailed, per foot | 0 1 2 |
| Deal fash frames, with waincot pulley-stiles and beads, two inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ waincot ovolo fash, hung double, complete, at per foot superficial | 0 2 1 | Ditto ditto, and mitre-clampt, for slips to desks, counter tops, &c at per foot | 0 1 4 |
| Labour to ditto, per foot superficial | 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Labour to ditto, in counter tops, desk slips, &c at per foot superficial | 0 0 4 |
| Deal fash frames, with mahogany pulley-stiles and leads, two inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ mahogany fash, ovolo double hung, complete, per foot superficial | 0 1 2 | Inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ waincot, planed on one side, at per foot superficial | 0 1 2 |

Ditto,

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| Work on capping on the top of pews, 3 or 4 inches wide, at per foot run | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Placing, circular, at per foot run | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Work on partitions to pews, framed, inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ thick, 1 inch raised square on outside, at per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Work on woodwork on pedestals, bases, and impost, at per foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Work on, set to a timber deal | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Work on circular at per foot | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Work on woodwork on seats, wrought, with a pin, and imbedded, at per foot | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Placing circular, at per foot | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Circular work is double the price of plain work the same kind. Circular circular double the price of circular, of the material. | | | |

Rick and Manger

| | | | |
|--|---|----|----|
| Work on rick, rail, &c. complete, per foot run | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Work on manger $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, wrought, rounded, &c. at per foot run | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Work on rick, per foot run | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Work on rough and $\frac{1}{2}$ oak bar board, per foot run | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Work on deal bars, per foot run | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Work on 2 inch deal turned rick staves, 2 feet 9 inches long each | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Work on 1 inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch harness pins, framed, per foot run | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Oak harness pins, 15 inches long, each | 0 | 0 | 4 |

Pale Fencing.

| | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| Four feet pale fencing, with four-feet cleft pales, at per rod 18. to | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Work on a slip, per rod | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Five feet cleft pale-fencing, per rod, from 18. to | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Workmanship only, per rod | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Put paling, with 5 and 6 feet cleft pales, two rails in a panel, from 17.25 per rod to | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Workmanship up to ditto, per rod | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto 3 rails in a panel, at per rod | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Boarded pale fencing, 5 or 6 feet high, with rough feather edged deals, at per rod | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto, planed at per rod | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, from 5s per rod to | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto, it post rails, and boards planed, with 3 rails in a panel, top and bottom rails of oak, middle rail a deal batten, and capping on the top of the pales, at per rod | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Labour, per rod | 0 | 8 | 0 |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| Common five-bar gates of oak, from 16. per gate to | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, at 6d per gate. If sawing be included, at per gate | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Put in groundels under timber buildings, &c. including timber and labour, from 1s per foot run, to | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Labour only, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ per foot run, to | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Barn-floors laid with 2 inch oak plank, lifted clear of sap, at per square | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Workmanship to ditto, per square | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Joist of oak, at per foot cube | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Barn-floor laid with 2 inch deals, and to lift them clear of sap, at per square | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Labour to ditto, per square | 0 | 9 | 0 |

The price of the oak joist to be added to 3d 15s in the oak floor, and to 3d 6s in the deal floor. Ten joists may be cut of various scantlings, and the price of oak joists is to be estimated from the number of cube feet they contain.

Joists to be laid 12 inches apart

Lattice work for Paravans, &c.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|----|
| Lattice work bars, 2 inches wide, at per yard | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Bars, inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, at per yard | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Step ladders, sides and steps of wood deal, at per foot superficial, rod to | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Standard-ladders, &c. at per round | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Labour per round | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Deal shelves grooved together, as rails for stockings and gloves, in haberdasheries and hosiery shops, &c. at per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| If planed on both sides, measure the run of the grooving, at per foot run | 0 | 0 | 12 |

Oak or Fir Scantlings, at per Foot run

To find how much in length will make a cube foot, of any scantling—suppose 4 by 3, multiply the given numbers together, and divide 1728 by their product, which will give the length in inches to one cube foot, as will appear by the following examples

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 4 by 3 | 4 by 4 |
| 3 | 4 |
| 12) 1728 (144 in. or 12 ft. | 16) 1728 (108 in. or 9 ft. |
| 12 | 16 |
| 52 | 128 |
| 48 | 128 |
| 48 | |

| 6 by 2 | 6 by 8 |
|---|--|
| <u>27) 1728 (2 inch. or 6 ft</u>
168 | <u>20) 1728 (21 in 7-10ths</u>
160 |
| <u>— 8</u> | <u>128</u> |
| 8 by 6 | <u>80</u> |
| <u>0</u> | <u>— 8</u> |
| <u>48) 1728 (36 inch. or 3 ft</u>
144 | <u>12 by 9</u>
9 |
| <u>368</u> | <u>108) 1728 (16 in or 1 ft 4</u>
288 |
| <u>288</u> | 108 inch in length
to 1 cube ft |
| 9 by 6 | <u>648</u> |
| <u>6</u> | <u>648</u> |
| <u>57) 1728 (32 inch. or 2 ft</u>
162 | 2 by 2 |
| 8 inches | <u>2</u> |
| <u>108</u> | <u>4) 1728</u> |
| <u>108</u> | <u>12) 432 (36 feet</u> |
| 10 by 6 | <u>—</u> |
| <u>6</u> | |
| <u>60) 1728 (28 in 4 5ths of</u>
an inch.) 2 | <u>12 by 2</u>
2 |
| <u>120</u> | <u>24) 1728 (72 in or 6 ft in</u>
168 |
| <u>528</u> | <u>—</u> |
| <u>480</u> | <u>8</u> |
| <u>48</u> | <u>26</u> |

| Inches. | Inches | s | d. | s | d. |
|-----------|--------|---|------|----|--------------|
| 2½ by 3½ | — | 0 | 1½ | or | 2 3 per foot |
| 2½ by 4 | — | 0 | 1½ | or | 2 0½ ditto |
| 2½ by 4½ | — | 0 | 2 0½ | or | 2 2 ditto |
| 2½ by 5 | — | 0 | 2 | or | 2 2 ditto |
| 2½ by 5½ | — | 0 | 2½ | or | 2 0½ ditto |
| 2½ by 6 | — | 0 | 2 | or | 2 0 ditto |
| 2½ by 6½ | — | 0 | 2½ | or | 2 0 ditto |
| 2½ by 7 | — | 0 | 3 | or | 2 1 ditto |
| 2½ by 7½ | — | 0 | 3 | or | 2 0 ditto |
| 2½ by 8 | — | 0 | 3½ | or | 2 1½ ditto |
| 2½ by 8½ | — | 0 | 3½ | or | 2 0 ditto |
| 2½ by 9 | — | 0 | 3½ | or | 2 1 ditto |
| 2½ by 9½ | — | 0 | 4 | or | 2 0½ ditto |
| 2½ by 10 | — | 0 | 4½ | or | 2 0 ditto |
| 2½ by 10½ | — | 0 | 4½ | or | 2 0 ditto |
| 2½ by 11 | — | 0 | 4½ | or | 2 0 ditto |
| 2½ by 11½ | — | 0 | 4½ | or | 2 0 ditto |
| 2½ by 12 | — | 0 | 5 | or | 2 0 ditto |

| Run of Fir Scantling, from | Inch | Inches | s | d. |
|----------------------------|------|--------|-------|----------------------------|
| 2 by 2 to 2 by 12 | 3 | by 11 | — | 0 ½ |
| Inches Inches s d | 3 | by 12 | — | 0 ½ |
| 2 by 6 | — | 0 | 2½ | 2½ per foot cube |
| 2 by 7 | — | 0 | 2½ | Run of Fir Scantling, from |
| 2 by 7½ | — | 0 | 2½ | 3½ by 3½ to 3½ by 12 |
| 2 by 8 | — | 0 | 2½ | 3½ by 3½ — 0 ½ |
| 2 by 8 — 3 or, | — | 0 | 3 or, | 3½ by 4 — 0 ½ |
| per foot cube 2 1½ | — | 0 | 3 or, | 3½ by 4½ — 0 ½ |
| 2 by 9 | — | 0 | 3 | 3½ by 5 — 0 ½ |
| 2 by 9½ | — | 0 | 3½ | 3½ by 5½ — 0 ½ |
| 2 by 10 | — | 0 | 3½ | 3½ by 6 — 0 ½ |
| 2 by 11 | — | 0 | 2½ | 3½ by 7 — 0 ½ |
| 2 by 11½ | — | 0 | 4 | 3½ by 7½ — 0 ½ |
| 2 by 12 — 4 or, | — | 0 | 4 or, | 3½ by 8 — 0 ½ |
| per foot cube 2 0 | — | 0 | 4 or, | 3½ by 9 — 0 ½ |

| Run of Fir Scantling, from | Inch | Inches | s | d. |
|----------------------------|------|--------|----|----------------------------|
| 3 by 3 to 3 by 12 | 3 | by 3 | — | 0 1½ |
| 3 by 3½ | — | 0 | 1½ | 3½ by 10 — 0 ½ |
| 3 by 4 | — | 0 | 2 | 3½ by 10½ — 0 ½ |
| 3 by 4½ | — | 0 | 2½ | 3½ by 11 — 0 ½ |
| 3 by 5 | — | 0 | 2½ | 3½ by 11½ — 0 ½ |
| 3 by 5½ | — | 0 | 2½ | 3½ by 12 — 0 ½ |
| 3 by 6 | — | 0 | 3 | 2½ per foot cube |
| 3 by 6½ | — | 0 | 3½ | Run of Fir Scantling, from |
| 3 by 7 | — | 0 | 3½ | 4 by 4 |
| 3 by 7½ | — | 0 | 3½ | 4 by 4 — 0 ½ |
| 3 by 8 | — | 0 | 4 | 4 by 5 — 0 ½ |
| 3 by 8½ | — | 0 | 4½ | 4 by 5½ — 0 ½ |
| 3 by 9 | — | 0 | 4½ | 4 by 6 — 0 ½ |
| 3 by 9½ | — | 0 | 4½ | 4 by 7 — 0 ½ |
| 3 by 10 | — | 0 | 5 | 4 by 7½ — 0 ½ |
| 3 by 10½ | — | 0 | 5½ | 4 by 8 — 0 ½ |
| 3 by 11 | — | 0 | 5½ | Inches |

The preceding work shows how much in length will make one cube foot of any scantling, cut fit for building, according to the following tables, in fir at per foot run, from 2s per foot cube, to 2s 2d without labour.

Square of Fir Scantling at per Foot run.

| Inches | Inches | s | d. |
|----------|--------|------|-----------------------|
| 2 by 2 | — | 0 0½ | or 2 2½ per foot cube |
| 2 by 2½ | — | 0 1 | or 2 3 ditto |
| 2 by 3 | — | 0 1½ | or 2 1½ ditto |
| 2 by 3½ | — | 0 1½ | or 2 3 ditto |
| 2 by 4 | — | 0 1½ | or 2 4 ditto |
| 2 by 4½ | — | 0 1½ | or 2 4½ ditto |
| 2 by 5 | — | 0 1½ | or 2 5 ditto |
| 2 by 5½ | — | 0 2 | or 2 5½ ditto |
| 2 by 6 | — | 0 2 | or 2 6 ditto |
| 2½ by 2½ | — | 0 1 | or 2 0 ditto |
| 2½ by 3 | — | 0 1½ | or 2 1 ditto |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| New inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ statutory slabs, jambs, and mantle, per foot superficial | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| New bastard statutory marble, per foot | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Sawing statutory marble, per foot | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Jasper marble in veneering, per foot superficial, from 1/5 to | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Sienna marble in veneering, per foot superficial, from 1/5 to | 0 | 18 | 0 |

PAINTERS' WORK

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Painting once in oil, per yard | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Outside painting three times in oil, per yard | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Inside new work of common colours, per yd | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Inside painting twice in oil, old work, common colours | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| If extra colours, as olives, &c. per yard | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Prepared Prussian blue, per yard | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Greens, per yard | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Sash frames, done twice in oil, each 9d or | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Sash squares per dozen, 9d or | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Window lights three times in oil, each | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Caliments, ditto, each | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Iron bars, each | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Clock pins, twice in oil, per foot run | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sash frames, three times in oil, each | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Sash squares, ditto, per dozen | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Stucco, three times in oil, per yard | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, and fanded, per yard | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Line flat white, four times in oil, per yard | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Sash squares, dead white, per dozen | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Monogony grained, per yard | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto and varnished, per yard | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Squares painted black, each | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Cequeurs, per dozen | 0 | 0 | 6 |

GLAZIERS' WORK

For Squares, under 2 Feet superficial

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------|
| Newcastle crown, in sashes, per foot sup | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Circular ditto, per foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Black flint crown glass in squares | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Ratchet best crown glass, at per foot | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Crown glass in broad lead, and centred, per foot | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Old sash taken out and put into sashes | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Second crown glass, in sashes, per foot | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Best crown glass bent circular, per foot | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Moulded plate glass, per foot | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Old glass new leaded, per foot | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Lead squares put in sky lights, each | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Sash squares stopped in | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Pinning in caliments, from 4d to | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Quarries put in | 0 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Putting large sashes inside and out | 0 | 1 | 6 |

Fifty pounds of turned lead is sufficient
for 100 feet of quarry glass.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| Glaziers allow for old crown glass in sashes, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Newcastle ditto | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Glass in lead | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| New green glass, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 8 |

PLUMBERS' WORK

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------|
| Gutters, &c. per cwt 1/2s or | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Sash weights, per cwt. | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Backs of links, coppers, &c. including solder, per cwt | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Lead to cramps, per pound | 0 | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Solder, per cwt | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto, per lb. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Milled lead for hips, flashings, &c. per cwt | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Three-quarter pipe, per yard | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| It is customary, in weighing old lead, to deduct one lb. in every cwt. for dirt. | | | |

BLACKSMITHS' WORK

Done by the lb.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------|
| All sorts of hammered work, as chimney-bars, stays, upright window bars, shutter bars pump-work, bolts, saddle-bars, cramps, holdfasts, dogs, gudgeons, and all black-work of the same kind, from 4d per lb to | 0 | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Casement, cross window-bars filed, and all such work, from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb to | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Large screw-bolts and nuts, at per lb | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Iron doors and shutters, from 10d per pound to | 0 | 1 | 0 |

PLASTERERS' WORK

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------|
| Lime and hair mortar on lathing, at per yard | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Labour only from 4d per yard to | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Common rough casting, from 1s per yard to | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Labour only, from 4d per yard to | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Rough casting with stone mortar, in imitation of stone work, from 2s 6d per yd to | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Labour only, from 4d per yard to | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Plastering on brick-work with finishing mortar, in imitation of stone work, from 1s 6d per yd to | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Labour only, per yard | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Setting common ceilings with fine stuff, per yd | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Rendering one coat rough, per yard | 0 | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto and set, per yard, 4d or | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, in groins | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Not set, but trowelled smooth for paper | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Floated rendering on brick work, per yard | 0 | 0 | 8 |

| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|
| Raised champaneau rustics, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 9 | Plain Ionic modillion cornice, per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Plain raised fascia, per foot | 0 | 0 | 6 | Ditto two members enriched modillions, and flowers in coffers, whitened, per foot | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Ditto, key-stone | 0 | 1 | 0 | Corinthian cornice plain, per foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Counter ceilings on lath, per yard | 0 | 1 | 0 | Ditto fully enriched, from 5s to | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Floated lath and plaster, set | 0 | 1 | 4 | | | | |
| Ditto set, and whitened | 0 | 1 | 5 | | | | |
| Ditto, with strong fir lath and fourpenny nails, washed for painters, at per yard | 0 | 1 | 9 | | | | |
| Floated lath and plaster, set in plaster and putty | 0 | 1 | 6 | | | | |
| Ditto in groins | 0 | 1 | 9 | | | | |
| Lath and plaster in heads of niches per foot | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | | |
| Stucco on bricks, per yard | 0 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| Ditto on lath | 0 | 2 | 4 | | | | |
| Circular ditto | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | |
| Stucco on laths in pannels, per yard | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| Bead and quirk to quoins, per foot run | 0 | 0 | 3½ | | | | |
| Plain mouldings, 5 inches girth, per foot | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | | |
| Circular ditto | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | | |
| Plain plaster cornices, per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 9 | | | | |
| Ditto ditto | 0 | 1 | 6 | | | | |
| Block cornices, with leaves in the block and flowers in coffers, per foot | 0 | 1 | 8 | | | | |
| Ditto, three members, enriched with flower and bands in the soffit, per foot | 0 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| Plain cove cornice and whitened, at per foot | 0 | 0 | 10 | | | | |
| Doric cornice, three members enriched, moulds with bells and flowers in coffers, per foot | 0 | 2 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

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